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SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 7.

SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT

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DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1880.



VOLUME XIII.

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OF THE PARLIAMENT

VOLUME IV

1906-1907

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SESSION 1906-1907



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No. 18a... Supplementary papers, relating to the removal of the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, from the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY:—Articles of agreement entered into between the following contractors and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, viz.:

No. 19... John Ryan—to do the excavation, grading, bridging, track-laying, ballasting, station building, etc., on the Colonization Railway, north-westerly from Winnipeg, Manitoba, about 100 miles.

No. 19a... Andrew Onderdonk—to do the excavation, grading, bridging, track-laying, ballasting, etc., from Emory's Bar to Boston Bar, British Columbia, about 29 miles (Section A).

No. 19b... Ryan, Goodwin & Co.—to do the excavation, grading, ballasting, etc., between Boston Bar and Lytton, British Columbia, about 29 miles (Section B).

- No. 19c.. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY :—Andrew Onderdonk—to do the excavation, etc., required between Lytton and Junction Flat, about 6 miles above Spence's Bridge, on the River Thompson, B.C., about 28½ miles in length (Section C).
- No. 19d.. Andrew Onderdonk—to do the excavation, grading, bridging, track-laying, ballasting, etc., between Junction Flat and Savona's Ferry, British Columbia, about 40½ miles in length (Section D).
- No. 19e.. Miller Bros. & Miller—to supply 700 tons of railway spikes, delivered, 400 tons at Fort William and 300 tons at Montreal, for the Canadian Pacific Railway.
- No. 19f.. The Dominion Bolt Co.—to supply 35 tons of fish-plates, bolts and nuts, at Fort William, for the Canadian Pacific Railway.
- No. 19g.. Correspondence in connection with letting of the following contracts for the supply of 5,000 tons of steel rails and fastenings, etc., viz : the West Cumberland Iron and Steel Co. (Limited), for 1,000 tons; the Barrow Co. for 1,500 tons; the Ebbw Vale Co. for 1,500 tons; and the Patent Nut and Bolt Co. for 48 tons.
- No. 19h.. Agreement, R. Dickson, to erect station buildings, etc., on the Pembina Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway.
- No. 19i.. Agreement, Guest & Co., for 10,000 tons steel rails and quantity fish plates, etc.
- No. 19k.. Return to Address; Reports made since the first day of March, 1879, respecting any portion of the route or proposed route of the Pacific Railway; also, Reports of exploration of any portion of the country between the neighborhood of Fort Pelly and the Pacific Ocean *via* the Peace River Valley or Pine River Pass, with all Orders in Council respecting such explorations or the adoption of the route of the said Pacific Railway; and also, all correspondence relating to the same. Also, all Reports made by Capt. Brundage upon Port Simpson and the navigation of Dixon's Entrance.
- No. 19l.. Articles of agreement between the Barrow Hæmatite Steel Company (Limited), and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, for the supply of 30,000 tons of steel rails, with fish-plates, bolts and nuts, for the Canadian Pacific Railway.
- No. 19m.. Return to Address; Copies of all tenders for works on the Pacific Railway since January, 1879; and of all tenders received, showing the names of all sureties, etc., with Orders in Council and correspondence, not heretofore brought down.
- No. 19m.. Supplementary Return to Address; Copies of all tenders for works on the Pacific Railway since January, 1879, and of all tenders received, showing the names of all sureties, etc., with Orders in Council and correspondence, not heretofore brought down.
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- No. 19n.. Return to Address; Orders in Council and correspondence which led to the postponement or abandonment of the Georgian Bay Branch of the Canada Pacific Railway, etc.
- No. 19o.. Return to Order; Statement showing the names and salaries of all persons engaged during the year 1879, as Engineers and Assistants in the field on the Canada Pacific Railway, etc.
- No. 19p.. Return to Order; Correspondence respecting the non-efficiency of the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph; correspondence with the contractors in reference to the working of the line, and a Statement showing the moneys paid for the construction of each section, etc. (*Not printed.*)
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- No. 36... POSTMASTERS, INSTRUCTIONS TO:—Return to Address; Instructions issued to Postmasters in cities, towns and villages by the Postmaster-General, under authority of Section 39 of the Act 38 Victoria, Chapter 7, with reference to dutiable goods brought into the Dominion through the post office. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 37... FISHERY AWARD, P.E.I.:—Return to Address; Papers and Correspondence between the Government of Prince Edward Island and the Dominion Government, from the 24th March, 1879, to the present date, relative to the claims of Prince Edward Island to a portion of the Fishery Award. (*Not printed.*)
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- No. 42... RAILWAY STATISTICS:—Reports, Railway Statistics of Canada, and capital, traffic and working expenditure of the Railways of the Dominion, for the year ended 30th June, 1879.
- No. 43... MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., CLAIMS OF:—Return to Order; Claims made by Messrs. MacLean, Roger & Co., against the Government for damages, for breach of their contract for the public printing.
- No. 44... TWO CREEKS HARBOR OF REFUGE:—Return to Order; Official reports and plans of surveys made under the authority of the Canadian Government, relating to the improvement of the outlet of Two Creeks, in the County of Kent, Ont., and the construction of a Harbor of Refuge for vessels at that point. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 45... STONY ISLAND BREAKWATER :—Return to Order ; Report of Engineer upon Petition asking for the erection of a Breakwater or the making of a Harbor at Stony Island, Shelburne County, Nova Scotia. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 46... TROIS PISTOLES, WHARF AT :—Return to Order ; Report of the Engineer who made the survey at Trois Pistoles, in the County of Temiscouata, in view of the proposed construction of a Wharf at that place. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 47... RONDEAU HARBOR OF REFUGE :—Return to Order ; Official reports since 1st of January, 1879, relating to the repairing of the Harbor of Refuge at Rondeau, and the construction of a telegraph line connecting with that point. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 48... HEMLOCK BARK EXPORTED :—Return to Order ; Statement showing the number of cords of hemlock bark exported to the United States during the ten years ending the first day of January last. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 49... EXTRA CLERKS AND MESSENGERS :—Return to Address (Senate) ; Names and dates of appointment of all Extra Clerks and Messengers employed in the service of each department of the Public Service on the 10th day of October last, etc.
- No. 50... BRITISH CANADIAN LOAN Co. :—Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company ; and also, a list of the shareholders of the said company, as on the 31st day of December, 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 51... ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS :—Return to Address ; Correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom upon the subject of the Royal Instructions, prior to the 5th of October, 1878. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 52... EXPORTS AND IMPORTS :—Return to Order ; Return of the Exports and Imports (in detail) from and into the Dominion of Canada, during the six months ending the 1st January, 1880 ; and also for those during the 6 months ending the 1st January, 1879.
- No. 53... PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING :—Return to Order ; Papers, correspondence and documents relative to a proposed railway connection between Prince Arthur's Landing and the line of the Pacific Railway, at or near the town plot of Fort William, and the proposed crossing of Government lands for that purpose. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 54... INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY :—Return to Order ; Return showing the number of men employed on the first day of October, 1878, on the first of December, 1878, and on the first day of February, 1880, in the workshops of the Intercolonial Railroad at Moncton, N.B., at Campbellton, N.B., at Richmond, N.S., and in the workshops in the Province of Quebec. (*Printed for Distribution only, and not for Sessional Papers.*)
- No. 54a. Return to Address ; Report of the Survey made in 1879, by order of the Government, preliminary to the construction of a branch of the Intercolonial Railway to connect St. Michel or St. Charles with St. Joseph de Lévis. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 54b. Return to Order ; Return of the employees on that portion of the Intercolonial Railway extending from Rivière du Loup to Chaudière ; also, the salaries they receive. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 54c. Return to Order ; Return showing what Locomotives and other rolling stock were awaiting repairs in the workshops of the Intercolonial Railroad, on the first day of February, 1880. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 54d. Return to Order ; Statement showing the names of the workmen employed in the construction of snow sheds, etc., on the section of the Intercolonial Railway extending from Lévis to Rivière du Loup. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 54e. Return to Order ; Return of the number of accidents which have occurred on the Intercolonial Railroad since the first day of January last. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 54f. Return to Address ; Amount paid for Nut Locks used on the Intercolonial Railroad, and the name of the person to whom such sums were paid, the amounts paid for placing such Nut Locks on the rails, etc. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 54g. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY:—Return to Order, showing the number of Free Passes issued on the Intercolonial Railroad and its branches, during the year 1878 and 1879, and the names of the parties to whom such passes have been given. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 55... MURRAY CANAL:—Return to Order; Reports of Engineers of the Department of Railways and Canals, since 1878, upon the Murray Canal; and also, of all other surveys made at any time, not already laid before Parliament. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 56... FISHERY OVERSEERS IN INVERNESS COUNTY:—Return to Order; Number of dismissals and appointments of the Fishery Overseers and Wardens in the County of Inverness, during the year 1879, with the names of the same. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 57... GRAIN IN BOND:—Return to Address; Rules affecting the importation of Grain of any kind in bond, together with a Statement of the quantities of the several classes of Grain so imported.
- No. 58... UNDRESSED SKINS:—Return to Order: Statement showing the value of undressed Skins imported into Canada during the ten years ending the first day of January last. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 59... RIVER TRENT NAVIGATION AND CANAL WORKS:—Return to Order; Orders in Council passed since the 1st day of May last, relating to the River Trent Navigation and Canal Works; also, Reports of D. Stark, Esquire, Civil Engineer, upon his recent surveys. (*Printed for Distribution only, and not for Sessional Papers.*)
- No. 60... CARILLON CANAL AND DAM:—Return to Address; Tenders received in 1878, and subsequently, for the works on the Carillon Canal and Dam; also, Orders in Council awarding the contracts for such work, etc.
- No. 61... PORT STANLEY HARBOR:—Return to Order; Statements in reference to the collection and expenditure of the revenues of the Port Stanley Harbor, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 62... SUGAR:—Return to Order; Statement showing the quantities of Sugar entered at the principal ports of entry of Canada for the six months ending on 1st January, 1880, and for the same period of 1879.
- No. 63... TEAS IMPORTED FROM U.S.:—Return to Order; Return of all Teas imported from the United States in each of the Provinces of the Dominion, since 14th March, 1879, up to 1st February, 1880, on which an additional duty of 10 per cent. has been collected.
- No. 64... HOUSE OF COMMONS:—Return to Order; Detailed Statement of expenditures under the head of "Unforeseen Expenses," amounting to \$2,282 as given in the Statement of the Accountant of the House of Commons, for year ending 30th June, 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 64a... Return to Order; Detailed Statement of expenditures amounting to \$5,527.33 given under the head of "Miscellaneous" in the Statement of Receipts and Disbursements by the Accountant of the House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 65... INDIAN INSTRUCTORS:—Return to Address; Orders in Council appointing Instructors to the Indians in the Territories of Canada.
- No. 66... ST. JOSEPH ISLAND:—Return to Order; Statement showing the amount derived from sales of land on the Island of St. Joseph, up to the 1st July, 1867. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 67... MOUNTED POLICE SUPPLIES:—Return to Order; Return showing the names of all contractors who have, during the past four years, supplied cattle and beef to the Mounted Police and Indian Department in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, etc.
- No. 68... PRIVY COUNCILLOR:—Return to Order; Statement showing the salary attached to the office of an Executive or Privy Councillor in the year 1841, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 69... FARM INSTRUCTORS TO INDIANS:—Return to Order; Statement showing the number of Farm Instructors and Assistants appointed to teach the Indians agriculture; the amount expended for outfit, etc.

- No. 70... INDIANS, PAYMENT OF:—Return to Order; Statement showing the time appointed for the payment of Indians last year, under Treaty No. 7; the time when payment was made.
- No. 71... ANNUITIES, INDIANS:—Return to Order; Statement of the times fixed for payments of Annuities under Treaties Nos 4 and 6, during the current year, when payment was actually made, amount paid for freighting, etc.
- No. 71a... Return to Order; Instructions given the Indian Superintendent, the Inspector of Indian Farm Instructors and all Indian Agents in the North-West Territories, with reference to the purchase of supplies. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 71b... Return to Address; Correspondence respecting the reconstruction of the Indian Department in British Columbia, connected with the office of the Indian Reserve Commissioner in that Province. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 72... CONFIDENTIAL PRINTING:—Return to Order; Return showing the sums of money expended for Confidential Printing during the years 1877-8 and 1878-9, and the last six months of 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 72a... Supplementary Return to Order; Return showing the sums of money expended for Confidential Printing during the years 1877-8 and 1878-9, and the last six months of 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 73... VETERANS OF 1812:—Return to Order; Statement showing the number of Veterans who have participated in the sum voted by the Legislature in behalf of the Veterans of 1812-15, for the current year; also, the number of deaths known to have occurred. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 74... CUSTOM HOUSE, TORONTO:—Return to Address; Statement showing the amount of the defalcations in the Customs House at Toronto, together with all Reports and other papers respecting the same. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 75... DOMINION LOANS:—Return to Order; Return showing the terms on which the Dominion Loans, including the last loan of £3,000 000 stg., were negotiated in London, together with the prospectus and form of tenders.
- No. 76... PENITENTIARY, ST. VINCENT DE PAUL:—Return to Address (Senate); Report by J. G. Moylan, Esq, Inspector of Penitentiaries, on the complaints made by certain officers of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, against one of the physicians of that Penitentiary.
- No. 76a... Return to Address (Senate); Report of the Commissioners appointed on the 19th of July last, with instructions to report on the state and management of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.
- No. 77... SHIPS' MATERIALS, DRAWBACK ON:—Return to Address; Orders in Council, regulations, correspondence, etc., between any person and the Government, since the last Session of Parliament, respecting the drawback promised on ships' materials; also, a Statement showing the names of all applicants. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 78... BREWERY AT BATTLEFORD:—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territory, or any other person, in relation to the establishment of a Brewery at Battleford, in the said Territory. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 79... TOBACCO, CHARLEVOIX COUNTY:—Return to Order; Detailed Statement showing the quantity of Tobacco seized in the County of Charlevoix between the 1st January, 1877, and the 1st January, 1880. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 80... NEW BRUNSWICK CLAIMS:—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government of New Brunswick and the Government of this Dominion, concerning certain claims made by the former Government against the latter, since the first day of March, 1879.
- No. 81... LOBSTER FISHERY:—Return to Order; Petitions and correspondence with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, regarding the Order in Council regulating the prosecution of the Lobster Fishery in the Maritime Provinces.
- No. 82... McNUTT'S ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE:—Return to Order; Detailed Statement of expenditure incurred during the years 1878 and 1879, in repairing Lighthouse, and erection of new buildings at Light Station, McNutt's Island, Shelburne Harbor, Nova Scotia, and a similar statement of expenses incurred during the same years at Cape Sable Light Station, in the same County. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 83... WHEAT, ETC., IMPORTED FROM UNITED STATES:—Return to Order; Return showing the quantity of Wheat, Oats, Peas, Barley and Corn imported from the United States from the 15th March, 1879, to the 1st day of February, 1880, together with the duty actually collected on each kind of grain, and the quantity of Wheat and Oats in Bond on the 1st day of January, 1880.
- No. 84... WHEAT FLOUR IMPORTED:—Return to Order; Return of all Wheat-flour, Rye-flour, Oatmeal, Corn-meal, Wheat, Barley, Indian Corn and Oats, imported into each of the Provinces (exclusive of British Columbia), since 14th March, 1879, up to 1st day of February, 1880, and the duty collected thereon.
- No. 85... COAL AND COKE IMPORTED:—Return to Order; Return of all Coal and Coke (distinguishing kinds) imported into each Province of the Dominion (exclusive of British Columbia), since 14th March, 1879, up to 1st February, 1880, and the duty collected thereon.
- No. 86... SALT IMPORTED:—Return to Order; Return showing the quantity of foreign Salt imported into Canada since the first day of July, 1879, to the first day of February, 1880.
- No. 87... PORT STANLEY HARBOR TOLLS:—Return to Order; Returns made by the Great Western Railway Company, of Tolls and other receipts from Port Stanley Harbor. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 88... MONTREAL EXAMINING WAREHOUSE:—Return to Order; Statement, in detail, of all sums paid out, over and above the contract price, for the building of the Examining Warehouse at Montreal. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 89... NEGRO POINT BREAKWATER:—Return to Order; Return of the amounts expended on the repairs done to the Negro Point Breakwater, in St. John, since the damage, Fall of 1878. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 90... CARLETON AND NEW RICHMOND SURVEYS:—Return to Address; Report of the Engineer who performed the Surveys at Carleton and at New Richmond, in the County of Bonaventure, with a view to the erection of Piers. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 91... CAPE NEGRO ISLAND:—Return to Address; Correspondence asking the Government to make an appropriation for the improvement of Beach and protection of Harbor, Cape Negro Island, Shelburne County, and the Report of the Engineer sent to that locality by the Department of Public Works in the year 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 92... QUEBEC, MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND OCCIDENTAL RAILWAY:—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government and the Quebec Government concerning the purchase by the Dominion Government of the Quebec Provincial Railway, known as the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 93... WILLIAMSBURGH CANALS:—Return to Order; Return showing the depth of water on mitre-sills in each lock on the Williamsburgh Canals during the season of navigation for the past six years; also, showing the number of Vessels or Steamers detained in said Canals each year, for same period, in consequence of insufficiency of water in said Canals, and the length of time so delayed, and all correspondence in relation thereto. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 94... BELLE CREEK, P.E.I.:—Return to Address; Surveys, etc., having reference to contemplated improvements at the mouth of Belle Creek, Queen's County, P.E.I. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 95... VAUX, CALVERT:—Return to Order; Correspondence, etc., in connection with the unpaid claim of Calvert Vaux for services rendered in respect to the grounds in front of the Parliament Buildings. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 96... PORTER'S LAKE:—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer employed by the Government to report upon a Petition for the opening of a Channel from Porter's Lake to the sea. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 97... FIFTEEN POINT, ETC., P.E.I., SURVEYS:—Return to Order; Engineers' Reports of Surveys made at Fifteen Point, Egmont Bay, Skinner's Point and Kildare, Prince County, Prince Edward Island, during the summer of 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 98... THREE-FATHOM HARBOR:—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer employed by the Government to examine into and report upon a Petition for the extension of a Breakwater commenced in the year 1878 at Three-Fathom Harbor. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 99... "SULTAN," TUG BOAT:—Return to Order; Correspondence in reference to contract given owners of tug boat "Sultan," of Miramichi, last season, to do certain Government work. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 100.. JEDDORE HARBOR:—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer employed by the Government to examine into and report upon a Petition for the Dredging of a Channel in the Harbor of Jeddore, in the County of Halifax. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 101.. PETIT RIVIÈRE SURVEY:—Return to Order; Reports of the Surveys made at Petit Rivière, County Lunenburg, N.S., in view of the proposed construction of the Breakwater there. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 102.. TEA, CHINA AND JAPAN:—Return to Order; Return of all vessels carrying cargoes of Tea direct from China and Japan, entered at any port of the Dominion of Canada, and at any port in the United States *in transitu* to Canada; also, a Statement of the total quantity of Tea so imported.
- No. 103.. CITADEL, QUEBEC:—Return to Address; Correspondence with the Government concerning the dangerous cliff in Champlain Street, on the Citadel property, in the City of Quebec. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 104.. CANADIAN COMMISSIONERS, FRANCE AND SPAIN:—Return to Address; Instructions given to Canadian Commissioners respecting negotiations with France and Spain, and all correspondence with the Imperial Government on the subject. Also, Statement showing, in detail, the several amounts paid to Canadian Commissioners or others in connection with such negotiations. Also, all Reports made by such Commissioners.
- No. 105. GALT, SIR A. T., HIGH COMMISSIONER:—Correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, relative to the appointment of Sir A. T. Galt as High Commissioner, to represent Canada in England, and to reside in London.
- No. 106.. SALMON HATCHERY, RAPID DE FEMME:—Return to Order; Statement of the cost of the Salmon Hatchery at Rapid de Femme, N.B. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 106a Return to Order; Tenders received by S. Wilmot, Esquire, for the construction of the Rapid de Femme Salmon Hatchery. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 107.. SHELburne FOG-WHISTLE:—Return to Order; Petitions asking for the erection of a Fog-Whistle at the entrance to Shelburne Harbor, Nova Scotia. (*Not printed*)
- No. 108.. TIN PLATE, DRAWBACK ON:—Return to Order; Correspondence between Isaac H. Mathers, of Halifax, N.S., and the Government, upon the subject of Drawbacks on Tin Plate used in the canning of lobsters.
- No. 109.. DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, N.B.:—Return to Address (Senate); Detailed Statement of the expenditure to 31st December, 1879, on the new Penitentiary at Dorchester, New Brunswick.
- No. 110.. CANALS:—Report of the Chief Engineer of Canals, on the 16th February, 1880. (*Not reprinted in Sessional Papers.*)
- No. 111.. WASHINGTON TREATY, B.C.:—Return to Address (Senate); Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the United States, or with Her Majesty's Imperial Government, connected with the extending to the Province of British Columbia that portion of the Washington Treaty contained in Clause 21 of said Treaty.
- No. 112 IMMIGRATION PAPERS:—Return to Order; Statement of all books, pamphlets or papers already issued, or contracted for, as Immigration Papers by the Department of Agriculture and of the Interior, or any other Department, on Immigration and Colonization, since the first day of January, 1875.
- No. 113.. INSOLVENCIES, NUMBER OF:—Return to Order; Statement showing the number of Insolvencies in the several Provinces, and the whole number in the Dominion, in the years 1878 and 1879, separately, etc.
- No. 114.. RIVER POLICE, MONTREAL:—Return to Address; Commission appointing the present Chief of the River Police at Montreal; also, a Return showing the number of officers acting under the said Chief of Police, the number of men composing the whole Force; also, a detailed Statement of the expenses of the said Police Force. (*Not printed.*)

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- No. 115.. KINGSTON DRY DOCK :—Return to Order; Return of all Reports made by Government Engineers and all letters and correspondence relating to the construction of a Dry Dock at Kingston. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 116.. RIVER YAMASKA SURVEY :—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer who surveyed the River Yamaska, in the year 1878, with a view to render it navigable. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 117.. CAPLAN AND NEW CARLISLE SURVEYS :—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer who performed surveys at Caplan and at New Carlisle, in the Bay of Chaleurs, with a view to the erection of piers or breakwaters there. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 118.. BAIE ST. PAUL SURVEYS :—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer who made surveys at Bay St. Paul County of Charlevoix, with a view to the erection of a pier. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 119.. STEAM DREDGE "ST. LAWRENCE" :—Return to Order; Detailed Statement of Accounts of Steam Dredge "St. Lawrence," while at work at Miramichi, for the years 1878 and 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 120.. PUBLIC LANDS, MANITOBA :—Return to Order; Return showing the total number of acres of Public Lands sold in Manitoba and the North-West Territory, during the year A.D. 1879, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 121.. OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES :—Return to Order; Return showing the names, residence, occupation, and date of appointment of all Official Assignees appointed between the 8th day of April, 1875, and the 18th October, 1878, and between the 18th October, 1878, and the 16th day of February, 1880. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 122.. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, CONSOLIDATED FUND :—Return to Order; Return showing the receipts and expenditures charged to Consolidated Fund during the seven months ending 1st February, 1879; and also, for the eight months ending 1st March, 1880. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 123.. ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, C.P.R. :—Report of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 8th April, 1880.
- No. 124.. POST OFFICE AT STRATFORD :—Return to Address; Correspondence and papers between the Government and the Corporation of the Town of Stratford, respecting the proposal of the said Corporation, to donate a site for the purpose of erecting a Post Office thereon. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 125.. NETS ON MIRAMICHI RIVER :—Return to Order; Return showing number of Nets seized on the Miramichi River and its tributaries during the year 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 126.. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN NOVA SCOTIA :—Return to Order; Correspondence with the Department of the Interior, asking for a Geological Survey of the Counties of Shelburne, Queen's and Lunenburg, in Nova Scotia. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 127.. TREATIES WITH INDIANS AT FORTS CARLETON AND PITT :—Return to Address; Order or Orders in Council of the Privy Council, approving of the Treaties made with the Indian Tribes at Forts Carlton and Pitt, in the year 1876, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 128.. TREATY NO. 1, RESERVE IN MANITOBA :—Return to Address; Despatches from the Lieutenant-Governors of Manitoba relating to the Reserve promised under the provisions of Treaty Number one, relating to the Reserve stipulated thereby to be assigned to the Band of Indians in Manitoba, of whom Yellow Quill was Chief. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 129.. QUEBEC AND LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAY :—Return to Address; Documents and correspondence which have passed between the Government of Canada and the Directors of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company.
- No. 130.. BRIDGE NEAR CÔTEAU DU LAC :—Return to Address; Reports of C. S. Gzowski, Esquire, or other engineers, on the subject of bridging the River St. Lawrence, near Côteau du Lac. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 131.. ONTARIO BOUNDARY COMMISSION :—Return to Order; Of all expenses paid to Law Agents and Counsel for professional services in reference to the Ontario Boundary Commission. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 132.. STARCH :—Return to Address; Order in Council authorizing a drawback of five cents per bushel on Indian Corn imported for the manufacture of Starch.

- No. 133.. TRUTCH, J. W. :—Return to Address ; Correspondence, papers and Orders in Council, respecting the appointment of the Hon. J. W. Trutch to office in British Columbia.
- No. 134.. CANADA GUARANTEE COMPANY :—Return to Order ; Copies of all Statements transmitted since the 1st day of January, A.D. 1875, to the Minister of Finance, by the Canada Guarantee Company. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 134a Return to Address (Senate) List of Shareholders and the last Annual Balance Sheet, &c. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 135.. DOMINION SAVINGS BANK, B.C. :—Return to Order showing the names of Depositors in the Dominion Savings' Banks, Victoria, Nanaimo and New Westminster, in British Columbia. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 136.. SUPREME AND EXCHEQUER COURTS :—Return to Address showing all judgments rendered by the Supreme and Exchequer Courts in suits, from 8th October, 1875, to 1st January, 1880.
- No. 136a Return to Address ; For a Statement showing date and duration of each sitting, respectively, of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, since the establishment of said courts in 1875.
- No. 137.. CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY :—Return to Address ; Correspondence between the Government and the promoters of the "Credit Valley Railway," relative to the right of way from the western limits of the City of Toronto to the terminus in said city. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 138.. HUDSON BAY LANDS :—Return to Address ; Correspondence between the Government and the Hudson Bay Company respecting lands on Hudson Bay, and with respect to their acquisition by any Railway or Steamship Company. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 139.. STE. ANNE'S, OTTAWA RIVER :—Return to Address ; Tenders received for the construction of works recently let at Ste. Anne's, on the Ottawa River, showing all extensions of time for receiving deposits of security, copies of contract and all correspondence and Orders in Council relating thereto. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 140.. STARK, D., (TRENT WATERS) :—Return to Order ; Reports of recent surveys made by D. Stark, Esq., Civil Engineer, of the proposed canal route from Port Hope to Rice Lake (Trent Waters). (*Not printed.*)
- No. 141.. GRAND RIVER FALLS, FISH-LADDER :—Return to Order ; Correspondence relative to the construction of a fish-ladder at Grand River Falls, in the County of Richmond. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 142.. GRANDE ANSE BREAKWATER :—Return to Order ; Reports respecting the necessity for immediate repair of the Breakwater at Grande Anse, County Gloucester, New Brunswick, damaged by the great storm of last Fall. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 143.. SHIPPEGAN GULLY CHANNEL :—Return to Order ; Correspondence and papers respecting the completion of the breakwater and the other works for the improvement of the Channel at Shippegan Gully, in the County of Gloucester, N.B. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 144.. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK, SYDNEY, C.B. :—Return to Address (Senate) ; Reports, correspondence, telegrams, etc., etc., respecting the Post Office Savings Bank at Sydney, C.B., during the past six years, and more especially the report of the investigation held by Mr. Anderson, the Inspector, relative to the defalcation in that office, the amount so deficient, and when such deficiency was first discovered. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 145.. WINTER COMMUNICATION WITH PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND :—Return to Address (Senate) ; Correspondence received by the Government during twelve months preceding 17th April, 1879, having reference to steam communication in winter between the Province of Prince Edward Island and the mainland. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 146.. WASSALL, MR. :—Return to Order ; Correspondence relating to claim of Mr. Wassall, for use by the Government of his bridge patent. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 147.. TIMBER LIMITS, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES :—Return to Order ; Return giving a complete list of all the applications yet made for Timber Limits in Manitoba, Keewatin and the North-West Territories.

- No. 148.. BONDS AND SECURITIES :—Detailed Statement (Senate) of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 149.. SAINT FRANCIS HARBOR, GUYSBOROUGH :—Return to Order; Reports of surveys made at Saint Francis Harbor, Guysborough, N.S., previous to 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 150.. MCGINN, CONDUCTOR, INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY :—Return to Address (Senate); Correspondence relating to the late summary dismissal of Conductor McGinn from the northern division of the Intercolonial Railway. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 151.. KAMINISTIGUIA RIVER :—Return to Order; Report of the depth of water on the bar at the mouth of the Kaministiquia River, and Return of soundings from thence to the Neebing Hotel. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 152.. PENITENTIARY, BRITISH COLUMBIA :—Return to Order; Specifications and papers relating to the construction of the British Columbia Penitentiary, from November, 1874, to September, 1878. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 153.. INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED :—Return to Order; Return showing the names of all Insurance Companies licensed on and since the first day of April, 1879.
- No. 154.. SURF POINT HARBOR LIGHT :—Return to Order; Petitions asking for the erection of the Harbor Light at Surf Point, and also at Sand Point, Shelburne Harbor. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 155.. SURF POINT LIGHTHOUSE :—Return to Order; Tenders forwarded to the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the erection of a Lighthouse at Surf Point, Shelburne Harbor. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 156.. SUGAR IMPORTED :—Return to Order; Statement showing the quantity of Sugar imported into the Dominion for each six months, namely: from 1st January to 30th June, and from 1st July to 30th December, respectively, between 1st January, 1872, and 31st December, 1879, specifying the country from which it was imported.
- No. 157.. ALLARD, OMER :—Return to Address; Papers and documents in relation to the dismissal of Omer Allard, formerly employed in Her Majesty's Customs at the City of Montreal, Superintendent of Tide-Waiters and Lockers. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 158.. INTERCOLONIAL AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAYS :—Return to Order; Comparative Statement of the rates charged on the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways, for carriage of twenty thousand pounds of oats, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 159.. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY :—Return to Order; Correspondence relating to the lowering of rates charged on the Prince Edward Island Railway for carrying farm produce, firewood, lumber, coal and salt. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 160.. CAPE TORMENTINE, N.B., CAPE TRAVERSE, P.E.I. :—Return to Address; Surveys having reference to a proposed railway connecting Cape Tormentine, in the Province of New Brunswick, with the Intercolonial Railway, and also connecting Cape Traverse, in Prince Edward Island, with the Prince Edward Island Railway. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 161.. RED RIVER, BRIDGE OVER :—Return to Order; Correspondence between the City Council of Winnipeg and the Department of Railways, and between the Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway and the said Department, on the subject of a bridge over the Red River, within the limits of the City of Winnipeg. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 162.. COAL OIL :—Return to Order; Reports made by Revenue Officers as to the samples of Canadian Coal Oil submitted to them; also, as to the fire-test to which American Coal Oils have been subjected when entered at the Canadian Customs.
- No. 163.. RIVER ST. FRANCIS :—Return to Order; Report of E. Bender, Civil Engineer, on the survey of the River St. Francis, made during last summer. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 164.. GROSSE ISLE :—Return to Order; Correspondence in relation to the leasing of the arable land belonging to the Government, at Grosse Isle, in the County of Montmagny. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 165.. NOVA SCOTIA INDIAN COMMISSIONERS :—Return to Order; Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the several Indian Commissioners for the Province of Nova Scotia, for the years ending 31st December, 1877-8-9. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 166.. NEW BRUNSWICK INDIAN COMMISSIONERS:—Return to Order; Statement of account of Indian Commissioners for the Province of New Brunswick, for the years 1877-8-9. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 167.. BEAUHARNOIS CANAL:—Return to an Address (Senate); Statement showing the number of leases and sales of water power and their dependencies along the beauharnois Canal. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 168.. RAILS AND SCRAP IRON SOLD:—Return to Order; Return of all Old Rails sold by the Government since first of January, 1874, up to present time; also, a similar Return of all Scrap Iron sold during said period. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 169.. HYDRAULIC LIFT LOCK:—Return to Address; Report of a Select Committee of the Legislature of Ontario, on the subject of the Hydraulic Lift Lock that is proposed to be used on the projected Canal, to connect the waters of Lakes Huron and Ontario. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 170.. "NORTHERN LIGHT," STEAMER:—Return to Order; Statement showing the number of Bags of Mails, Passengers and tons Freight, carried by the Steamer "Northern Light," on the route between Georgetown and Picton, from the 19th December, 1879, to the present date. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 171.. "GLENDON," STEAMER:—Return to Order; showing the services performed by the Steamer "Glendon," since the 1st January, 1879, including the number of Light-houses and Fog-Whistles supplied; with a Statement of the time occupied in going to Sable Island and returning, in connection with the wreck of the Steamship "State of Virginia;" also, a Return showing the services performed by the Steamer "Northern Light," since the 1st January, 1879, up to the present time. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 172.. COAL, GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS:—Return to Order; Correspondence with the Department of Railways and Canals, in reference to the extension of contracts for supplying the Government Railways with Coal. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 173.. CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY:—Report submitted by Messrs. McIntyre & Worthington for approval, with form of bond with coupons attached, proposed to be issued by the Canada Central Railway Company, payment of the interest on which (until the maturity of the bond) the Dominion Government is asked to assume, under the authority of the Order in Council, passed on the 28th May, last. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 174.. IRON ORE EXPORTED:—Return to Order; Statement showing the quantity of iron ore exported from Ontario, from the 1st January, 1880, to the 1st April, 1880. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 175.. SUGAR IMPORTED:—Return to Order; Comparative Statement of Sugar imported into Canada from the West Indies, United States and Great Britain, showing quantities and value for the years 1877, 1878 and 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 176.. BLAIS, L. S.:—Return to Order; Correspondence in relation to the dismissal or discharge from office of the ex-Postmaster of Matane, L. S. Blais, Esq., Trader. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 177.. HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL, SOREL PETITION:—Return to Address (Senate); Return for copy of the Petition of certain inhabitants of the Town of Sorel, recently presented to His Excellency, complaining of the arbitrary and unjust conduct of certain persons employed by and under the control of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, and praying that an enquiry into the subject of the said complaint be held in Sorel. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 178.. BONAVENTURE BREAKWATER:—Return to Order; Report of the Engineer who made surveys at Bonaventure, in the Baie des Chaleurs, with the object of building a Breakwater there. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 179.. NEW HARBOR, GUYSBOROUGH:—Return to Order; Reports of surveys made at New Harbor, Guysborough County, N.S., previous to 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 180.. BRENNAN'S COVE, GUYSBOROUGH:—Return to Order; Reports of surveys made at Brennan's Cove, Guysborough County, N.S., in 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 181.. RIVER ST. MARY'S, GUYSBOROUGH:—Return to Order; Reports of surveys made at River St. Mary's, in Guysborough County, N.S., in 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 182.. INDIAN HARBOR, GUYSBOROUGH:—Return to Order; Reports of surveys made at Indian Harbor, Guysborough Co., N.S., in 1879. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 183.. GRAVING DOCK, ESQUIMALT:—Copy of a Minute of Council on a Report dated 11th February, 1880, from the Hon. the Minister of Finance, on the subject of the advances proposed to be made by the Dominion Government for the construction of the Graving Dock at Esquimalt, B.C.
- No. 184.. DISPUTED LAND CLAIMS, MANITOBA:—Return to Order; Reports made by the Commissioner for the trial of disputed land claims in Manitoba, upon claims Number 223 to 252, which were referred to said Commissioner by the Department of the Interior. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 185.. FORT GARRY:—Return to Address; Orders in Council, etc., respecting the change from ten to five hundred acres of land around Upper Fort Garry, in the original grant of land to the Hudson's Bay Company. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 186.. RED RIVER EXPEDITION:—Return to Address; Correspondence between the Government and the Hudson's Bay Company, in reference to the Company's claims for losses alleged to have been sustained by them during the Red River expedition. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 187.. DEVIL'S LAKE, DOMINION DAM:—Return to Order; Correspondence during 1879 with the Department of Public Works of this Dominion, relating to the re-building of the Dominion Dam, Devil's Lake, in Bedford, Ontario. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 188.. BRITISH COLUMBIA: CASES TRIED BEFORE JUDGES:—Return to Order; Statements furnished from British Columbia of the cases and matters tried before the several Judges of that Province. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 189.. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BRANCH RAILWAY:—Return to Address; Memorials, etc., having reference to a proposed Branch Railway connecting Rustico, in Queen's County, P.E.I., with the P.E.I. Railway, at or near Hunter River Station. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 190.. YORK FACTORY, IMPORT DUTY:—Return to Order; Entries made and sums paid for Import Duty at York Factory, on Hudson Bay, and at points where entries are made in the North West Territory, during the summer of 1879. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 191.. SULLIVAN, TIMOTHY OR JAMES:—Return to Order; For all papers in reference to amount forwarded by the Board of Trade, London, through the Marine Department here for Timothy Sullivan or James Sullivan, of Chatham, N.B. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 192.. ST. THOMAS, GREAT SHOAL:—Return to Order; Correspondence since 1874 in relation to the necessity of providing for the requirements of navigation, by placing a Floating Light on the Great Shoal of St. Thomas, in the County of Montmagay. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 193.. CIVIL SERVICE, INSIDE DIVISION:—Return to Address; Return of the Inside Division of the Civil Service by Departments, showing:—
1st. A list of employes appointed from the several Provinces composing the Dominion, from July 1st, 1873, to the present date.
2nd. A list of employes appointed from countries other than Canada, since Confederation, showing the nationality of each. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 194.. ARMSTRONG, MR., CHARGES AGAINST:—Return to Order; Evidence and Reports in reference to the charges made to the Department of Inland Revenue against Mr. Armstrong, Inspector of Leather and Raw Hides for Toronto. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 195.. NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE:—Return to Order; Expenditure by the Dominion Government during the year 1879, on account of the North-West Mounted Police, as well as the number of officers and men and horses composing that Force. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 195a.. Return to Order; Return of all Complaints, Reports, etc., relating to the condition of the Mounted Police Force in the North-West Territories, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 195b.. Return to Order; Statement showing the names, age and origin of all the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the North-West Mounted Police. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 196.. CUSTOMS, TORONTO:—Return to Order; Statement from the Customs Department, showing the class and salary of all parties engaged in the Customs, Toronto. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 197.. INDIANS, N.B. :—Return to Order; Statement of the expenditure of the sum of \$4,500, granted for the relief of the Indians of New Brunswick. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 198. INDIANS, PRINCE ALBERT, N.W.T. :—Return to Order; Correspondence respecting the shooting of cattle at Prince Albert, North-West Territories, by Indians acting under the direction of a Sergeant of the Mounted Police. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 199.. ST. JOHN RIVER :—Return to Order; Papers and correspondence in regard to the bridging of the St. John River, at St. John, for railway purposes. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 200.. TAYLOR, JAMES, MANITOBA :—Return to Order; Notice of expropriation, by the Government, of the property of James Taylor, on the west side of the Red River, in the Parish of St. Clements, Manitoba, for the purposes of the Canadian Pacific Railway. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 201.. EXPROPRIATION LANDS, C.P.R. :—Return to Order; List of persons in the Province of Manitoba who have been paid for lands expropriated for the Canadian Pacific Railroad and its Pembina Branch, with the sums paid. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 202.. GROSSE ISLE, APPOINTMENTS :—Return to Order; Statement showing the names of persons employed at the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, in the County of Montmagny, on the 17th September, 1878, and the names of those who have been appointed since the 17th September, 1878, together with all papers relating to appointments made by the Government at Grosse Isle, since 1878. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 203.. TELEGRAPH LINES, BATTLEFORD :—Return to Order; Return of all sums paid during the year 1879, for the maintenance of telegraph lines between the Red River and Battleford. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 204.. BROSSOIT, THOMAS :—Return to Order; Papers respecting the appointment of Mr. Thomas Brossoit as late Collector of Tolls and Paymaster of the Beauharnois Canal, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 205.. RONDEAU HARBOR LIGHTHOUSE :—Return to Order; Correspondence in possession of the Government, relating to the appointment of the Lighthouse-keeper at Rondeau Harbor also, all correspondence received from the Collector of Customs and Lighthouse-keeper, relating to the trade of that port. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 206.. COAL ADMITTED FREE :—Return to Order; Statement of Coal admitted free into the Dominion, during the past year for the use of steamers, steam-tugs, etc., on the lakes and rivers of Ontario and Quebec. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 207.. IRISH RELIEF :—Message; Despatch from the Right Honorable, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying the thanks of Her Majesty's Government to the Parliament of Canada for the grant of One Hundred Thousand Dollars in aid of the great distress in Ireland.
- No. 208.. CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY :—Return to Address (Senate); Surveys, Reports, etc., in the hands of the Government bearing on the question of the construction of a Railway from Lake Nipissing, the present provisional terminus of "The Canada Central Railroad Company," to the Sault Ste. Marie, and to Goulais Bay, on Lake Superior. (*Not printed.*)

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

1879

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:

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1880

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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

CALENDAR YEAR 1879.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell (commonly called the Marquis of Lorne) one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor-General of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honour to submit the Report of the Department of Agriculture for the calendar year 1879.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The following is a statement of the number of letters received and sent by the Department, during the year 1879:—

Month.	Received.	Sent.
January.....	2,595	2,248
February.....	2,319	1,787
March.....	3,113	2,246
April.....	2,075	,899
May.....	2,159	1,651
June.. ..	2,225	1,530
July.....	1,650	1,611
August.....	1,560	1,542
September.....	2,280	1,556
October	2,050	2,113
November.....	2,171	1,914
December.....	3,062	2,322
	27,259	22,419

The following table shows a statistical statement of the business of the Department from the year 1864 to 1879, inclusive:

Years.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	No. of cases of Patents, Copyrights Trade Marks, &c.	Total number of immigrants.
1864	5,422	5,152	181	40,649
1865	6,694	7,638	200	47,103
1866	7,435	8,250	337	51,794
1867	7,571	10,679	840	57,873
1868	8,696	10,299	643	71,448
1869	9,516	13,654	965	74,365
1870	11,442	20,078	1,110	69,019
1871	18,416	21,709	2,035	65,722
1872	20,271	30,261	2,215	89,186
1873	22,216	31,786	3,204	99,109
1874	17,970	22,673	3,071	80,022
1875	15,623	17,927	4,923	43,458
1876	16,562	18,512	4,389	36,549
1877	21,796	30,079	4,271	35,285
1878	19,815	28,429	4,159	40,032
1879	27,259	22,419	4,190	61,052

The Legislative action of last Session of Parliament, with respect to my Department, consisted of the following, viz. :—

“An Act respecting Census and Statistics.”

“An Act respecting Trade Marks and Industrial Designs.”

“An Act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases respecting animals.”

The Departmental work necessitated by the first of these Acts, viz., Census and Statistics, has been, the preparation for the forthcoming Census, and emendation of Criminal Statistics; the first instalment of the latter, and to considerable extent, accompanies the present Report, in an Appendix forming a Supplement.

The subject of statistics is fraught with many difficulties, and before taking any steps in the matter, it required to be maturely studied on account of the magnitude of the work involved, as will be seen by a perusal of the annexed Reports on Insolvency and Criminal Statistics.

The new Act “respecting Trade Marks and Industrial Designs” has worked admirably. It has had the desired effect of checking the accumulation of unmeaning and troublesome trade marks, and of giving an additional value by that means to such trade marks as are now taken out. The increase of the fees, at the same time

that it has had the above mentioned results, has also added to the revenue. The result of this year's proceedings is given elsewhere.

The Act "to provide against infectious or contagious diseases respecting animals" has also given general satisfaction, and through its instrumentality the country has both successfully protected its live stock from the introduction and spread of disease, and has secured a prolongation of the benefits accruing from the privileged position held by Canada in the markets of Great Britain.

II.—ARTS AND AGRICULTURE.

CATTLE TRADE.

The cattle trade with the British Isles was carried on during the past year with increased briskness, and with great advantages to shippers, their stock being free from the effects of the slaughtering clause of the Imperial Act. The numbers exported through Canadian ports during the year 1878, as given by Mr. C. U. Chandler of Montreal, were 690 horses and mules, 18,655 cattle, 41,250 sheep, and 2,027 swine, and that number included a very large proportion of American cattle bought by Canadian shippers, or shipped by American dealers.

The number exported through Canadian ports during the present year were cattle 24,682, sheep 79,085, and swine 4,745, comprising only Canadian cattle. In addition to these, Professor McEachran reports other shipments of Canadian cattle *via* Boston, making a total in all of 25,009 cattle, 80,332 sheep, and 5,385 swine, representing \$3,197,406 brought into Canada by this trade during the year. The horses and mules shipped in 1879 were 460.

The superior advantages of the St. Lawrence route for the shipment of live stock, which were plainly evident from the fact of a considerable portion of the voyage being performed in comparatively calm waters and through a channel where the extreme heat of the warm months is tempered by the cool breezes of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, checking to a great extent the always heavy losses of the beginning of each voyage, are now confirmed by the result of experience. The losses of animals on board the Allan and Dominion Lines of Steamships have been on the whole considerably smaller than those by other routes. The figures furnished show that, counting all losses, from whatever cause, including the washing overboard of animals from the upper decks, the ratios of loss were a fraction over 8 per 1000 on cattle, a fraction over 5 per 1000 on horses and mules, and about 24 per 1000 on sheep, a very small percentage indeed on such ventures.

The various Orders in Council passed in England concerning the importation of cattle have rendered it necessary to be extremely watchful, in order that Canada might preserve the very enviable position of being placed in the exemption from the slaughter list in Britain, and for that purpose a series of Orders in Council were passed, to which I shall presently refer in the order in which they were promulgated

The Order in Council of the 20th day of April, 1876, is still maintained pursuant to the proviso of the Act of last Session, by which Order cattle, sheep and swine from Europe are prohibited from entering the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, except through the ports of Halifax, St. John, and Quebec, where cattle quarantines are maintained.

Having been made aware of the existence of contagious disease among cattle in the United States, measures were adopted to enquire into the extent and location thereof, in order to be in readiness for action, if required. Whilst taking cognizance of the state of affairs both in Canada and the neighbouring territory, the determination was that prohibitory measures interfering with the cattle trade of this continent should only be resorted to when the danger to our own stock and to our commerce with the United Kingdom was imminent. The investigation proved: first, that the cattle of Canada and of the portion of the United States adjoining our own soil were free from contagious disease; and secondly, that such disease was prevalent in other parts of the United States.

On the 6th February last certain cargoes of American cattle were found to be labouring under contagious disease on their arrival in Liverpool. On being informed that in consequence thereof the United States of America were scheduled, a measure which would have been extended to Canada in case no prohibitory steps were at once taken, an Order in Council was passed prohibiting the importation or introduction into the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, of cattle from the United States of America. But as such action was taken only in self defence and with great reluctance, this Order in Council was made to last for a period of three months only.

However, as matters did not improve, the said prohibition was extended at the expiration of the first Order till the 4th day of October last, when it was perceived that no change of circumstances was to be expected for some time at least, and on that date a prohibitory Order in Council was passed in the same terms and for the same extent of territory, but without limitation of time, *i.e.*, to last as long as not repealed, or superseded.

In the meantime, on the 21st day of May, 1879, an Order in Council, passed in virtue of the recent Act, was made to regulate the movement of animals through Canadian Territory, their conveyance to and shipping from Canadian ports, by which an inspection was provided, in order to guarantee immunity from disease for the live stock of the country and to prevent diseased shipments being made to foreign ports.

On the 27th November last another Order-in-Council was passed to further protect the stock of the country and the Canadian stock markets, from the danger of contagious disease being introduced into Canada. Taking into consideration the

opinion of veterinary surgeons of the highest standing, that the incubation of certain contagious diseases affecting animals may extend over a period of nearly three months, the said Order-in-Council enacted that whilst the enactment of the Orders-in-Council of April, 1876, and of the 4th October, 1879, were maintained, all neat cattle coming from Europe should be subject, on entering the Ports of Quebec, Halifax and St. John, to a probationary Quarantine of 90 days before being allowed to come in contact with Canadian cattle, or exported to any other country.

Some months before the passing of the last Order in Council, the United States authorities had been communicated with, soliciting joint action in the matter, and asking information as to the intentions and requirements of that country on the important question of our relations in view of stamping out contagious disease where it existed among animals, and of preventing its extension to localities as yet free from it. The quarantines established long before were such as at any time to be available or protection against the importation of diseased animals through the seaports. Until a prohibitory enactment was passed by the United States authorities against the importation into that country of Canadian cattle, Canada had been successfully defended from the introduction of disease by the cattle quarantines as they existed; but, on the appearance of the above prohibition, an Order in Council was passed prescribing a probationary quarantine of 90 days, in order to leave no ground for the maintenance of a prohibition which could not have had Canadian cattle in view, inasmuch as no contagious disease existed at any time up to the present moment among Canadian stock.

The proceedings of quarantine and inspection of animals will be found in the annexed Appendices, being the Report of Professor McEachran, and Messrs. McFatridge, and Buntin, in charge of this service.

Owing to all these measures, Canada has been able to maintain the privilege of exemption from slaughter on the English market, and what is a result far superior in value even to that great interest, to protect the cattle of this country from diseases which have inflicted incalculable losses elsewhere.

RUSSIAN PLAGUE.

On the 27th April last, on being informed of the possibility of some danger occurring from intercourse with vessels coming from Russian Ports, where contagious diseases existed to an extent that had created much alarm in the United Kingdom, an Order in Council was passed subjecting *ipso facto* to the Quarantine Regulations then in force in the Dominion, "all vessels coming from the Baltic, the Black Sea or Sea of Azof, or the Sea of Marmora, or from, or having touched at any place in, or any place the passage from which is by or through any of the said seas as vessels being

reported coming from an infected port and suspected of being capable of introducing in Canada the plague or some other infectious disease or distemper dangerous to the public health."

PARIS EXHIBITION.

The gold and silver medals with the diplomas of each of these two classes of awards were received and distributed, but the bronze medals had not yet reached the Department from the British Commissioner when this report was closed.

I delayed the distribution for some time in the expectation of an early receipt of the remainder of these awards, and hoping to be able to have them presented to the successful exhibitors by a Royal hand, in accordance with the expressed wish of the successful competitors; this would have been highly prized by them, but the unexpected delays in the arrival of these medals as mentioned defeated the project.

DOMINION EXHIBITION.

In accordance with the wishes expressed by Parliament and by means of the grant given for that object, the Ontario Annual Exhibition for 1879, held in the City of Ottawa, was made to take the character of a Dominion Exhibition, at which, for the first time, the exhibits of the distant Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories were shewn alongside of the exhibits of the older Provinces.

Forty-one gold, 180 silver, and 300 bronze medals, were delivered by me to the Managing Committee for distribution to the successful competitors. These medals were struck from the dies which were procured on the occasion of the Philadelphia Exhibition, known as the Dominion Medal. The cost of these was \$2,156.34. A sum of \$1,000 was expended by me towards the arrangement of the Manitoba and N. W. Territories Exhibits, and the sum of \$200 was allowed in helping the Department of Marine and Fisheries to prepare an Exhibit of our valuable Fisheries. The remainder of the grant was used for general purposes of the Exhibition. It is with pleasure I am able to state that the specimens shown at this Exhibition afforded a good opportunity of submitting the resources of the country to the distinguished visitors who honoured us by their presence.

SYDNEY, N.S.W. EXHIBITION.

Although your Government has not found itself in a position to take an active part in the Sydney, N.S.W. Exhibition organized for the present year, nevertheless, as it was of some importance that Canada should not be totally unconnected with these proceedings, three Honorary Commissioners, viz., Sir John Hay, President of the Legislative Council, Sydney, Robert L. Tooth, Esq., Sydney, and Roderick Wm. Cameron, Esq., of New York, Commissioner of the Sydney International Exhibition, were appointed by an Order in Council of 1st September last, with the expectation

IV.—PATENTS.

The following Table contains a summary of the business of the Canadian Patent Office, from 1855 to 1879, inclusive :—

Years.	Applications for Patents.	Patents granted.	Caveats filed.	Transfers of Patents registered.	Fees Received, including Designs and Trade Marks Branch.
					\$ cts.
1855.....	99	92	.....	32	1,911 30
1856.....	120	108	.....	52	2,370 50
1857.....	126	115	.....	54	2,406 76
1858.....	116	98	.....	35	2,105 00
1859.....	142	112	.....	26	2,479 75
1860.....	170	150	.....	47	2,644 07
1861.....	160	142	.....	56	3,012 70
1862.....	180	160	.....	72	3,650 90
1863.....	207	156	.....	78	3,759 90
1864.....	170	145	.....	74	3,267 95
1865.....	184	162	.....	70	3,618 76
1866.....	274	263	.....	126	6,132 78
1867.....	369	218	.....	193	8,110 00
1868.....	570	546	.....	337	11,052 00
1869.....	781	580	*60	470	14,214 14
1870.....	626	556	132	431	14,540 07
1871.....	279	512	151	445	14,097 00
1872.....	752	670	184	327	19,578 65
1873.....	1,124	1,026	171	547	29,830 14
1874.....	1,376	1,249	200	711	34,301 98
1875.....	1,418	1,320	194	791	34,555 82
1876.....	1,548	1,382	185	761	36,187 63
1877.....	1,445	1,353	168	841	35,388 00
1878.....	1,428	1,264	172	832	33,663 67
1879.....	1,358	1,237	203	728	33,303 60

*There were no caveats until 1869.

From the above comparative statement it will be seen that there was a slight decrease in the business of the Patent Office during the past year, when compared with the year 1878.

The following statement shows the number of Patents for five years terms issued, and allowed to expire in the years named :—

In 1871.....	5 Years' Patents issued.....	495
1876.....	do allowed to expire.....	468
	Continued in force by renewal.....	27
In 1872.....	5 years' term, Patents issued.....	629
1877.....	do allowed to expire.....	572
	Continued in force by renewal.....	57

PATENTS—*Continued.*

In 1873.....	5 years' term, Patents issued.....	887
1878.....	do allowed to expire.....	813
	Continued in force by renewal.....	74
In 1874.....	5 years' term, Patents issued.....	1,130
1879.....	do allowed to expire.....	1,019
	Continued in force by renewal.....	111

A large proportion of the Patents issued for five years in 1874 expired during 1879, the holders not renewing them.

The following statement shows the numbers and terms of Patents issued in the years named :—

Years.	Patents for five years' term.	Patents for ten years' term.	Patents for fifteen years' term.
1877.	1,286	17	30
1878.	1,201	19	44
1879.	1,173	8	56

The Patentees of the last six years resided in the following countries :—

Years.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Canada	530	521	575	533	452	478
England	43	44	51	46	32	51
United States.....	665	748	736	757	771	695
France	3	3	8	2	1	2
Germany		2	3	5	5	5
Other Countries..	8	2	9	10	3	6
Totals.....	1,249	1,320	1,382	1,353	1,264	1,237

The Canadian Patentees were distributed among the Provinces as follows :—

Years.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Ontario.....	344	348	380	340	215	308
Quebec.....	147	134	152	132	100	133
New Brunswick.....	19	24	19	22	16	16
Nova Scotia.....	14	14	21	34	17	16
Prince Edward Island.....	4			2	3	2
Manitoba.....	1		1			2
British Columbia.....	1	1	2	3	1	1
Totals.....	530	521	575	533	452	478

Four applications for Patents were found to be conflicting, and were settled by arbitration.

In seventeen cases the issue of Patents was objected to ; but, of these, five were allowed after alterations and modifications in the claims.

Many patentees have been unable to commence the manufacture of their inventions in Canada within the two years allowed by law after the granting of the Patent, and wherever the reasons appeared sufficient, a further term of a few months was granted under authority of section 28 of the Act.

Six re-issues of Patents were granted.

The correspondence of the Patent Branch continues to increase, also the demand for authenticated copies.

The Model Rooms continue to attract many visitors. Although all visitors do not inscribe their names in the Visiting Book the compilation of the signatures gives an idea of the number of persons who visited the Model Rooms in 1879, the book containing the names of 5,456, and it is estimated that nearly the same number neglected to enter their names.

As the cases placed in the Rooms three years ago are now overcrowded with models, it will be shortly necessary to obtain additional space for the remaining cases brought from the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, so that a better classification of models can be made, and thereby facilitate examinations in the work of the office as well as by the public.

The Patent Record in connection with the Mechanics' Magazine, which was first issued in 1873, has continued to be published by the Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Company, and is most creditable to the Publishers, and it is of great use for informing inventors, manufacturers, and others, as to the granting of Patents.

V. QUARANTINE.

GROSSE ISLE.

The Medical Superintendent of Grosse Isle Quarantine Station reports three cases of yellow fever from the barque *Lorna Doone*, from Cuba, which were detained in the Quarantine Hospital until recovery, the vessel being thoroughly cleansed and fumigated before being allowed to proceed.

He reports four subsequent cases of yellow fever from the barque *Glengarry*, also from Cuba. The vessel after being thoroughly disinfected was allowed to proceed, and the sick men were kept in Quarantine Hospital until recovery.

Dr. Montizambert states that yellow fever was the disease of most importance at the Station during 1879, no allusion being made to any other sickness.

The expenditure during the season of 1879 was \$9,865.03.

HALIFAX.

Dr. Wickwire, the Inspecting Physician, reports this year in a similar strain as in the year preceding that no cases of disease requiring removal to Quarantine occurred.

The expenditure during the season of 1879 was \$2,537.37.

ST. JOHN.

Dr. Harding, Inspecting Physician at this Station, reports the arrival of several vessels from ports infected with yellow fever, and in two instances, of the loss at sea of a portion of the crew, from yellow fever. The precautions taken to arrest the spread by the officers of these vessels, the *Black Prince* and *Bothalwood*, prevented any further outbreak, and as additional precaution, they were disinfected and fumigated on arrival at Quarantine.

A close watchfulness was maintained over the condition of all vessels arriving.

The expenditure at this station during 1879 was \$1,979.32.

PICTOU.

No cases of contagious disease are reported during the year at this Port.

The expenditure at the Station during 1879, was \$700.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

The Inspecting Physician reports no sickness of a nature serious enough to be admitted to Quarantine Hospital.

The expenditure at this Station during 1879 was \$805.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

The Inspecting Physician, Dr. Rowand, reports the season of 1879 as a very healthy one, there being only 12 cases of infectious disease out of all the arrivals. Of these seven were cases of scarlet fever, all members of one family, four were cases of measles, and one of chicken pox. They were sent to the Marine Hospital, and with the exception of one child, who died from convulsions, they all made good recoveries, and there was no spread of infection from them.

VI.—IMMIGRATION.

The same form of tables as was used last year has been retained in this report, for the convenience of comparison; and, therefore, in the first place, in the following statement, all arrivals both of immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, who have entered the Dominion from 1871 to 1879, inclusive, are given:—

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
<i>Via</i> the St. Lawrence	37,020	34,743	36,901	23,894	16,038	10,901	7,743	10,295	17,251
<i>Via</i> Suspension Bridge and Inland Ports, including Manitoba.....	27,365	49,130	50,578	39,904	18,322	13,203	13,040	15,814	*30,071
Maritime Province Ports, including Portland.....	1,337	5,313	2,659	2,114	959	1,311	2,749	2,488	3,955
Entered at Customs Houses with settlers' goods.....			8,971	14,110	8,139	11,134	11,753	11,435	9,775
Total.....	65,722	89,186	99,109	80,022	43,458	36,549	35,285	40,032	61,052

* NOTE.—It may be explained that this item of 30,071 is composed as follows:—Immigrants *via* Suspension Bridge, 22,166; and from United States, *via* Duluth and St. Paul and Pacific Railway, comprising Mr. Lalimes party from the Eastern States, 7,905.

The arrivals by the St. Lawrence route, both by immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, from 1854 to 1877, inclusive, are shown by the following table:—

1854.....	53,180
1855.....	21,274
1856.....	22,439
1857.....	32,097
1858.....	12,810
1859.....	8,778
1860.....	10,150
1861.....	19,923
1862.....	22,176
1863.....	19,419
1864.....	19,147
1865.....	21,355

1866.....	28,648
1867.....	30,757
1868.....	34,309
1869.....	43,114
1870.....	44,475
1871.....	37,020
1872.....	34,743
1873.....	36,901
1874.....	23,894
1875.....	16,038
1876.....	10,901
1877.....	7,743
1878.....	10,295
1879.....	17,251

The number of immigrants who arrived during the last five years, and who were reported by the Agents of the Department as having stated their intention to settle in Canada, was as follows:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
At Quebec.....	12,043	7,063	4,201	5,804	11,817
“ Suspension Bridge.....	5,145	5,696	6,453	7,022	7,565
“ Halifax, N.S.....	709	506	930	1,970	3,430
“ St. John, N.B.....	250	136	141	276	
“ Portland, Me.....		605	1,513	161	
“ *Manitoba, settlers entering at ports other than these above enumerated	1,096	493	2,084	3,139	7,905
	<hr/> 19,243	<hr/> 14,499	<hr/> 15,323	<hr/> 18,372	<hr/> 30,717
Reported with Settlers' goods by Custom Houses.....	8,139	11,134	11,759	11,435	9,775
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Settlers.....	27,383	25,633	27,082	29,807	40,492

As remarked in previous Reports, the numbers of immigrants reported to be distributed by the several Agents will be found in excess of those above given, and the fact arises from movements of immigrants between the stations, some of them being twice reported. The figures taken are those given by the agents at the points at which the immigrants enter the Dominion.

* The total number of persons who went into Manitoba in 1879, was 11,381.

There was an increase this year of arrivals at Quebec of 6,956, and at Halifax of 1,913, the latter being the port for the mail steamers during the winter months. There was also an increase at the Suspension Bridge of 9,491. It thus appears that at all points there was a considerable increase in the immigration to Canada in 1879.

The value of the personal effects of immigrants entered at the Custom Houses as settlers' goods amounted in 1879 to \$335,612, against \$434,563 the previous year. The following statement shows the number of the arrivals, and the value of the personal effects entered at the several ports in 1879:—

	Number of Arrivals.	Value of Effects.
Montreal.....	3,610	\$65,843
Ottawa, and ports within its agency....	762	26,876
Kingston	596	30,288
Toronto, and ports within its agency....	710	35,724
Hamilton, do do	935	46,195
London, do do	2,286	105,535
St. John.....	670	13,976
Halifax, N.S.....	206	11,175
	<hr/> 9,775	<hr/> \$ 335,612

To the above figures should be added the amounts of money taken into Manitoba by new arrivals, and brought in 1879 by other arrivals from sea; but as the only agencies reporting these are Toronto..... \$160,000

And Hamilton..... 657,000

\$817,000

The returns are imperfect. Adding these two to the effects of those reported from Customs there is as follows:—

Reported at Agencies..... \$ 817,000

“ Customs..... 335,612

In all..... \$1,152,612

It thus appears that the value in money and property brought by the immigrants into the country in 1879, was over a million dollars ascertained, besides a considerable amount unascertained. In addition to this amount, there were the large unascertained, but undoubtedly very considerable, values in the tools, implements and effects brought by them of which there are no means of taking any account.

It is to be remarked that a portion of the settlers reported by the Custom Houses are labourers returning to Canada, although it is true that large numbers of these come in without any effects, for which they make free entry, and consequently there is no record of their numbers.

The following table shows the number of immigrant passengers through Canada to the United States, and the number of settlers in Canada, including those reported with the Customs entries of settlers' effects as before described, the same having been in the figures of the previous year, from 1866 to 1879, inclusive:—

Year.	Immigrant Passengers for United States.	Immigrant Settlers in Canada.
1866.....	41,704	10,091
1867.....	47,212	14,666
1868.....	58,683	12,765
1869.....	57,202	18,630
1870.....	44,313	24,706
1871.....	37,949	27,773
1872.....	52,608	36,578
1873.....	49,059	41,079
1874.....	40,649	25,263
1875.....	9,214	19,243
1876.....	10,916	14,499
1877.....	5,640	15,323
1878.....	11,226	18,372
1879.....	20,560	30,717

The figures in the above statement were obtained in the manner before explained. They show increase in the number of immigrant passengers to the United States principally the Western States, as well as of settlers in Canada; and, in comparison with the three previous years, they show a very marked increase.

In the report of last year and those of previous years, the settlers whose numbers were ascertained by entries (with settlers' goods) at the Custom Houses, were included with the immigrants who entered at Quebec, Halifax, Portland and the Suspension Bridge. It has been thought advisable to eliminate those figures from the above table, for the reason that they do not properly belong to the immigration for which Departmental expenditure is made.

The immigrant arrivals reported with settlers' goods by the Customs Houses, are, however, given hereinbefore in a separate form. They may be regarded as a set-off against the emigration to the United States.

The origins of the immigrants who arrived in the Dominion are only reported at the Port of Quebec. They are as follow, from 1872 to 1879, as reported at that Port

—	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
English.....	14,867	18,004	13,298	7,582	4,989	4,616	5,350	10,395
Irish.....	3,410	4,336	2,650	1,449	808	742	1,042	1,543
Scotch.....	4,165	4,665	2,562	1,816	1,009	799	1,077	1,448
German.....	764	739	462	176	104	84	238	349
Scandinavian.....	10,148	6,447	1,407	1,201	1,157	1,004	1,538	2,872
French and Belgians.....	1,366	2,634	1,632	534	289	150	155	149
Other Origins.....	23	76	.....	.....	20	74	154	33
Icelanders.....	.....	.....	351	22	1,167	52	418	6
Mennonites.....	.....	.....	1,532	3,258	1,358	183	323	248
Russian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	9	.....	200
Total.....	37,743	36,901	23,894	16,038	10,901	7,743	10,295	17,251

The trades and occupations of the steerage adults landed at the same port, for the same years, were as follow :—

—	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Farmers.....	2,336	1,470	1,763	1,188	510	209	283	340
Labourers.....	6,189	6,202	4,259	3,863	2,796	1,393	2,839	7,136
Mechanics.....	6,809	7,662	2,773	977	491	1,118	897	923
Clerks and Traders.....	79	62	32	7	13	30	26	12
Professional Men.....	14	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	15,427	15,403	8,828	6,035	3,810	2,740	4,027	8,411

The efforts of the Agents of the Department have been mainly directed to the bringing out of agriculturists and female domestic servants. The whole of the agricultural labourers who came were placed in situations, the demand for this class of labourers being quite brisk in the spring and summer, but difficulty was experienced in disposing of those who came late in the fall and in winter. The latter season especially is very unfavourable for placing out labourers, and winter immigration of this class is not desirable to any extent. There was only a limited immigration of the mechanic class, who came mostly to join their friends.

A large number of the agricultural class arrived with means to buy farms or land, and this class is rapidly increasing. The effect produced by the agricultural depression in the United Kingdom, is compelling many to seek new homes.

The following statement shows the number of immigrants, chiefly children, brought to Canada under the auspices of charitable societies and individuals, during the last five years.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Acton Reformatory, Essex.....			2		
Feltham Reformatory.....	13				
Red Hill.....	5		2		
Miss Macpherson.....	234	179	127	79	101
Mr. Middlemore.....	78	71	87	89	60
Miss Rye.....			99	42	94
East London Family Emigration Fund of Hon. Mrs. Hobart.....	25	14			
Children's Home, London.....	43		26		
Rev. M. Nugent, Liverpool.....	2	1			
Seamen's Orphanage, Liverpool.....		18			
T. S. Fletcher, Dublin.....	4	4			
Wandsworth Institution, London.....	6				
Miss Fletcher, Liverpool.....	12				
South Dublin Union.....	15				
Rev. Mr. Stevenson.....					28
Hert's Reformatory.....	3				
Middlesex School.....	2				
Ready Oak School, London.....	2				
Boys' Home, Kent.....	2				
Catholic Emigration Committee.....	39	13	19		
By Fleet School.....	5				
Boys' Refuge, London.....	15				
Kingswood Reformatory, Bristol.....		3			
Mrs. Birt.....			70	54	61
Mr. Quarrier, Glasgow.....				84	134
Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Children's Home, Hamil- ton.....				36	
Totals.....	505	303	432	384	478

It may be remarked that during the last, as in the previous year, the whole of the immigrants who entered Canada by sea came by steamers, the greatly superior speed of these, and the comfort and good condition in which they bring immigrants, having driven sailing vessels completely out of the field, as respects this transport. The average time of the mail steamers from Liverpool was 10 days, and from Londonderry, 9 days; that of the Dominion Line from Liverpool, $12\frac{1}{2}$ days; that of the Temperleys, from London to Quebec, $13\frac{1}{2}$ days; and that of the Glasgow steamers, $11\frac{1}{2}$ days.

Passenger warrants were issued during the year on applications made to the London Office for the agricultural class and female domestic servants only.

The Board of Trade returns for 1879, contain the emigration statistics of the United Kingdom, show the volume and the tendency to decrease of British emigration, during the past seven years:—

1873.....	310,612
1874.....	241,014
1875.....	173,809
1876.....	138,222
1877.....	119,971
1878.....	147,663
1879	214,430

The figures of 1879 show an increase over the previous year of 66,767.

It was thought advisable during the autumn, to cause invitations to be made to a limited number of delegates from Tenant Farmers in the United Kingdom to visit the several Provinces in the Dominion, with a view of reporting to their constituents upon the advantages offered by Canada as a field for the settlement of their class. The invitation provided that the delegates should be selected at meetings of farmers of good standing, who might think it well to consider with seriousness the question of emigration in connection with the wide-spread agricultural depression.

In accordance with such invitation, the following sixteen named delegates visited Canada, arriving, for the most part, immediately after the harvest in September:

Mr. Biggar, The Grange, Dalbeattie, Kirkcubrightshire; Mr. Cowan, Mains of Park, Glenluce, Wigtownshire; Mr. Gordon, Comlongon Mains, Annan, Dumfriesshire; Mr. Elliott, Hollybush, Galashiels; Mr. Logan, Legerwood, Earlston, Berwickshire; Mr. Snow, Pirntaton, Fountain Hall, Midlothian; Mr. Hutchinson, Brougham Castle, Penrith, Cumberland; Mr. Peat, Lees House, Sillioth, Cumberland; Mr. Irving, Bowness-on-Solway, Carlisle; Mr. Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, Aberdeenshire; Mr. Bruce, Aberdeenshire; Mr. Wallace, Nithsdale; Mr. Welsh, Eskdale; Mr. Johnstone, Low Burnthwaite, near Carlisle; Mr. James Palmer, Somersetshire; and Mr. Chambre, of Tyrone, Ireland. Mr. John Maxwell, of Carlisle, also accompanied a party of the delegates and made a report.

These delegates, on arrival, were informed that facilities would be afforded to them to visit any part of the Dominion they might desire to see; and the only suggestion made was, that (as it would be impossible for each one to see every part of the Dominion, from the Maritime Provinces to Manitoba and the N. W. Territories) it would be better that they should divide into parties, each party taking different portions of the Dominion.

It was explained to them that there was no desire at all to influence their judgment; but, on the contrary, it was wished they should examine for themselves, and make their own reports of what they saw, for the information of their constituents.

It was believed that reports thus made would command far greater confidence among the farmers of the United Kingdom than any representations whatever which could be made from Canada. And this was especially felt to be the case in view of the want of confidence with which the statements of agents were very often met. The reports of the delegates are both able and painstaking; and of the favourable character which my confidence in the suitability of Canada, as a field for the settlement of the tenant farmers of the United Kingdom, led me to suppose they would be. They are published in a separate Appendix in a Supplement to this Report.

The reports of the delegates were, in the first place, delivered at public meetings of their constituents. These meetings were largely attended and excited very great interest not only in the immediate localities in which they were held, but throughout the United Kingdom. Very many of the newspapers inserted full reports; and, almost without exception, the whole of the newspapers in the Kingdom published summaries, more or less extended, of the information given.

The several reports were obtained from the delegates for publication in pamphlet form, in England, by Mr. Lowe, the Secretary of this Department, whose presence in England was availed of for that purpose, and arrangements were made for the circulation of a large edition.

The favourable reports of the delegates combined with the very unfavourable condition of the farming interest in the United Kingdom, will, it is confidently believed, lead to a considerable immigration of the farming class to Canada during the coming season; and this is a class which hitherto has been almost untouched by any efforts which it has been possible to make.

It is further to be remarked that the wide-spread publication of these reports, establishing the suitability of Canada for English settlement, and the almost illimitable extent of the agricultural and other resources of the Dominion yet to be developed, has very greatly strengthened public confidence in all Canadian interests.

The Agents of the Department in the United Kingdom in 1879 were, Hon. W. Annand, Chief Emigration Agent at London: Mr. John Dyke, Liverpool; Mr. Charles Foy, Belfast, and Mr. Nicholson, Glasgow. Mr. Larkin remained in Dublin till the close of spring emigration, when he returned to Canada.

The annual reports of Messrs. Annand, Dyke, and Foy are given in the appendices; Mr. Dyke's report especially dwells largely on the large trade in Canadian cattle and produce, in addition to a detailed summary of immigration matters.

Mr. Stafford, the Agent at Quebec, reports a large increase in the number of immigrants this year, and gives the usual tables of destination, occupation, &c.

Mr. Daley, the Montreal Agent, reports that 19,572 immigrants passed through his Agency, on their way west, of whom 905 applied to him for aid. The health of all was good.

Mr. Wills, the Agent at Ottawa, reports 1,598 arrivals at his Agency, besides many others who entered his district without reporting themselves to him. The class arrived *viâ* Quebec compares very favourably with those of last year. A number of immigrants were forwarded by him to points where public works were in process of construction, and work was found for all requiring it. The large migration to Manitoba from the Ottawa district continued through the year; but he reports the farms vacated by those who left were purchased by other residents in the vicinity, as the number of persons turning their attention to farming is increasing.

As regards the suitability of the class of immigrants, it is necessary to remark that lately it was circulated in the press, and complained of by some agents, as well as private individuals, that paupers were coming into the country and were cast upon the community for support. Measures were therefore taken to stop such proceedings, which apparently were about to be extensively adopted through agencies unconnected with Government emigration service, and wholly unauthorized to make the statements put forth by them to induce the pauper class to emigrate to Canada as a refuge.

Mr. Macpherson, the Agent at Kingston, reports but little trouble in placing agricultural labourers in his Agency. European immigration to his district, was 50 per cent more than in the two previous years. He reports the Marchmont Home as receiving an addition of 130 children during the year from Glasgow.

Mr. Donaldson, the Toronto Agent, reports the arrivals nearly double those of last year, and of a good class, all of whom, including mechanics, were placed out where work could be found. He mentions the sum of \$160,000 as brought out by those who arrived, a considerable portion of which was invested in land in Muskoka.

Mr. Smith, the Hamilton Agent, reports the total number of immigrants arriving at his Agency in 1879 as 26,199; of whom 4,033 came *viâ* the St. Lawrence; and 22,166 *viâ* United States. His tables show 11,598 remaining in Canada. If from this is deducted the 4,033 *viâ* the St. Lawrence, and who are already reported in the Quebec arrivals, there are 7,565 remaining as settlers in the Hamilton district. He reports a sum of \$657,000 brought in by these settlers; besides \$46,195 as the value of the effects of 935 immigrants entered at the Customs Houses in his district. A marked improvement in industrial and manufacturing interests is noted by him, some of the manufacturers, especially those in the iron trade, working double time to keep pace with their orders. The cotton mills in his Agency, also, are running to their full capacity, and afford a means for the employment of labour.

Mr. Smyth, the Agent at London, Ont., reports a large increase in the arrivals over last year, and the immigrants as of a very superior class. The demand for farm labourers was large, and those who came were easily disposed of at fair wages.

Mr. Clay, the Halifax Agent, reports the immigration at that port much larger than in 1878, being nearly double, and the number of farm and general labourers as greatly in excess of 1878. This class, however, being generally without means, require to be forwarded at Government expense, and so materially swell the transport account. He reports 1,396 more immigrants for Ontario, *vid* Halifax, than in last year, the total for that province in 1879, *vid* this port, being 2,049. Mr. Clay says a large number of tourists and visitors to the province gave rise, when returning to their homes, to the statements that appeared in the press of the "exodus" from the province. He reports an addition of 40 Icelanders to the settlement of those people already existing in Nova Scotia. He also speaks highly of the Danes who arrived as good settlers.

Mr. Livingston, who has been temporarily acting as Agent at St. John since the death of Mr. Shives, reports the arrivals in New Brunswick as mostly Danes, who came *vid* Halifax, and took up lands in the Danish Reserve. A few miners arrived for whom work was procured, and some single men from Great Britain were placed wherever work offered. He accounts for the numbers of persons reported leaving the province for the United States, through the return there of workmen and mechanics who had been attracted by the building going on consequent on the great fire of 1877. They remained as long as work lasted, and then left for their own country. He reports 670 settlers, with effects valued at \$13,976, through the Customs Houses of McAdam Junction, St. Stephen and St. John. He reports the agriculturists of the province as now particularly turning their attention to cattle raising, the facilities afforded by the Maritime Provinces for feeding and shipment being very superior. He states in conclusion, that the wheat crop has been more abundant in New Brunswick than for many years; this he attributes to the importation of fresh seed, chiefly from Ontario.

Mr. Grahame, the Agent stationed at Duluth during the season of navigation, gives a full report of proceedings there and of the total number of arrivals in Manitoba in 1879. He places this at 11,381.

Mr. Têtu, the Agent at Dufferin, gives a full report of the different settlements in his district all of which appear to be very flourishing, and rapidly filling up. He reports several towns as springing up within the year, and all thriving. He alludes also to the settlements on the Little Saskatchewan, formed by Mr. Whellams outside of the province boundary, as progressing very rapidly. He gives an interesting sketch of the Mennonites' settlements and the Pembina Mountain district. He mentions the discovery of coal on the Souris, which dispels all fears as to a scarcity of fuel in the future, and he concludes his report with statistics of the crops, cattle and effects of the Mennonites during 1879.

Mr. Hespeler, the Winnipeg Agent, reports the difficulty of obtaining a reliable statement of arrivals at the point of Winnipeg, as he thinks this can only be procured at the boundary line. He reported an addition of 30 Mennonite families, and accounts for this limited number through the changes made by the Russian Government. He reports the bulk of settlers on homestead lands as locating on the Little Saskatchewan and near Rock Lake.

Mr. Taylor, the Icelandic Agent at Gimli, reports "there never was a better and more hopeful spirit among the people than at the present moment." The general health of the settlement has been good and crops fair. The colony may be looked upon as flourishing. An addition of 80 souls arrived during the year from Iceland.

TABLE exhibiting the Total Expenditure of the Department, by Calendar Years

	1872.	1873.
IMMIGRATION.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Quebec Agency.....	36,715 62	64,507 64
Montreal do	7,965 93	10,179 83
Sherbrooke do		1,591 12
Ottawa do	2,054 51	2,988 55
Kingston do	1,563 81	1,918 35
Toronto do	2,474 63	2,953 17
Hamilton do	1,167 85	1,302 16
London, Ont., do		725 90
Halifax, N.S., do	1,531 50	1,818 13
St. John, N.B., do	1,141 24	1,064 63
Miramichi.....	497 25	492 42
North-West Agencies :—		
Winnipeg	2,822 66	3,672 75
Icelandic Settlement.....		
Dufferin.....		
Special Agent with Immigrants on G.T.R. Trains...		
Portland Agency (closed).....		
Chicago do do		
Detroit do		
Worcester do		
Duluth do		
Colonization Road, Icelandic Settlement.....		
Icelandic Loan (for provisions and other supplies), advanced on mortgage security under Dominion Lands Act, to be refunded.....		
Canadian Colonization.....		
Special Inspection of Children brought out by Miss Rye.....		
Mennonite Expenses (Transport).....	380 31	2,766 77
General Immigration Contingencies, including Passenger Warrants, Commissions, Immigration Publications and Icelandic Transport....	17,941 47	53,286 27
European Agencies and Travelling Agents' Salaries and Expenditures...	49,867 60	84,733 24
Less—Amount of Refunds for Transport, &c		
	126,124 41	234,000 93
Vote of Parliament in aid of the Provinces for encouragement of Immigration	70,000 00	70,000 00
	196,124 41	304,000 93
Less—Amount paid on last years account and chargeable to 1878...		
QUARANTINE.		
Grosse Isle Quarantine..	14,755 85	12,119 07
Halifax do	3,679 22	4,287 15
St. John, N.B., do	3,157 26	3,205 50
Inspecting Physicians, Quebec.....	2,599 88	2,600 00
Pictou Quarantine.		210 36
Miramichi do		269 02
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....		
Public Health (including Catile Quarantines).....		4,823 83
Total Quarantine.....	24,192 21	27,514 93

for the Service of Immigration and Quarantine, for 1872 to 1879, inclusive.

1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
57,768 73	48,743 59	23,432 99	18,947 29	26,472 02	54,947 42
9,032 94	13,412 99	16,277 56	8,312 61	9,707 47	7,696 15
1,375 31	1,141 41	829 76	626 63	519 12	.....
2,553 19	3,971 27	4,848 23	3,554 44	2,678 10	2,732 25
1,530 78	1,837 92	2,540 02	2,180 88	2,104 70	2,014 58
3,456 37	2,923 42	6,825 33	4,981 08	5,803 26	3,504 71
1,631 00	1,721 59	1,511 24	1,754 41	1,896 53	1,834 36
1,442 59	1,700 47	2,394 36	1,346 23	1,492 72	1,564 18
1,920 79	1,738 72	1,429 52	1,670 88	†9,515 13	†19,833 96
1,132 05	1,114 46	1,071 82	1,141 99	1,440 60	1,000 00
233 00	Discontinued.				
2,638 35	3,568 04	5,398 88	1,667 88	§2,845 93	3,253 38
.....	.....	*26,165 12	2,255 00	3,788 01	2,088 57
.....	.....	3,157 98	3,527 69	2,281 37	2,305 45
.....	.....	1,128 00	1,128 00	1,504 55	2,707 91
.....	.....	703 18	†2,876 58	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,839 08	900 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,664 00	2,074 04	2,712 35	460 00
.....	.....	3,147 18	3,282 01	3,099 07	2,164 37
.....	.....	5,000 00	886 81	2,893 52	4,737 20
.....	.....	.....	30,717 40	14,601 10	.....
.....	.....	3,713 50	9,062 00	934 67	2,124 75
.....	.....	2,592 00	.....	.....	.....
22,485 86	46,234 37	20,719 00	3,496 60	6,015 87	641 73
66,943 38	67,026 43	67,933 54	18,311 70	34,582 50	53,978 08
82,135 11	109,988 95	80,173 08	64,282 02	49,122 33	29,177 92
256,279 45	305,123 63	285,495 07	183,984 25	186,210 35	198,766 97
5,185 70	8,430 72	1,429 15	5,311 49	9,165 82	13,622 11
.....
.....
251,120 75	296,692 91	284,065 92	183,672 76	177,044 53	185,144 86
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,801 70	8,801 70
.....	.....	.....	Total....	§185,856 23	§176,343 16
12,901 74	12,353 22	11,750 89	11,763 56	10,845 56	9,865 03
3,748 91	3,403 25	3,195 83	3,183 58	2,948 04	2,537 37
2,915 34	2,916 15	2,053 58	2,506 08	2,512 05	1,979 32
2,600 00	2,600 00	2,399 96	2,679 90	2,733 42	1,524 96
686 28	732 25	706 00	700 00	700 00	700 00
891 47	1,093 39	Discontinued.	.....	.....	.....
245 89	803 70	899 09	808 51	836 22	805 00
6,302 83	1,628 13	4,474 16	20,111 01	7,318 65	3,197 69
30,292 46	25,530 09	25,473 51	41,752 64	27,893 94	20,609 37

*This includes Icelandic Advances to be re-paid.

†Transport included.

‡Including I.C.R.R. transport.

§Nine months only.

The total amount of expenditure on immigration account during the calendar year of 1879, as shown in the preceding table, was \$198,766.97. From this is to be deducted such items as were incurred in 1878, but the payment of which came into 1879, although belonging to the previous year; these amounted to \$8,801.70, being as follows:—

1879.	
Total expenditure	\$198,766 97
1878.	
Commission account.....	\$7,000 00
Colonization transportation.....	857 75
Icelandic expenditure.....	250 00
Contingencies	693 95
<hr/>	
In all	\$8,801 70
<hr/>	
	\$189,965 27
From this, again, should be deducted refunds for transport, &c.....	13,622 11
<hr/>	
Bringing the expenditure, 1879, to.....	\$176,343 16

If are added to last year's expenditure the items actually belonging to that year, paid in 1879, the comparison will be as follows:—

1878	1879
\$177,044 53	
Add... 8,801 70	
<hr/>	
\$185,846 23	\$176,343 16

The amount of arrears due by the Provinces to the Department for transport and proportion of expenses of the London office, is \$20,600.48, and which when paid will be available for the reduction of expenditure. Of the above amount, \$11,109.19 became due in 1879; and this amount deducted from the expenditure of the year, would leave a net amount of \$165,233.97, which is the true expenditure on Immigration account for the year.

The results of the year's operations of the Department, as respects Immigration, may thus be summarized:—

Total number of settlers in Canada (including arrivals through the Customs)	40,492
Total amount of money and effects brought by immi- grants during the year, so far as ascertained	\$1,152,612 00

Total actual cost of Immigration, including all establishments in Canada, the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, the United States, and all immigration propagandism.....	\$176,343 16
Per capita cost of 30,717 settlers, (not including the arrivals reported through the Customs)	5 74

By the same comparison, the *per capita* cost of settlers for the four previous years was as follows:

1875	\$14 00
1876.....	19 60
1877.....	12 00
1878.....	9 63

The total amounts spent for transport of immigrants, separately abstracted from the accounts of the Agencies, as given in the preceding table of the expenditure of Immigration, are as follow, from 1871 to 1878, inclusive:—

1871.....	\$21,112 31
1872.....	33,873 55
1873.....	60,620 31
1874.....	61,629 02
1875.....	61,738 87
1876.....	60,572 68
1877.....	29,669 62
1878.....	31,204 88
1879.....	68,009 17

Two-thirds of that portion of the above amounts expended for transport in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec are refunded to the Department by those Provinces.

In addition to this refund there are, payable to the Department on the service of the year in the terms of the agreement made at the conference of the Provinces in 1874, the sum of \$9,000, being for their proportion of the expenses of the London Office.

The whole respectfully submitted.

J. H. POPE,

Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OTTAWA, February 12, 1880.

ANNEX TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

STATISTICS OF INSOLVENCY.

The following Tables contain the figures and ratios, compiled, calculated and recapitulated from the collected schedules for the year 1878.

The former remarks made in relation to these Insolvency Statistics in the Departmental Reports of 1876 and 1877 apply in their general bearing to the proceedings of 1878.

These tables contain some additional columns and have been, moreover, simplified in some particulars, as the comparison with former ones shows.

The estates liquidated by dividend apportioned under the supervision of the creditors are separated from the estates liquidated by composition by insolvents with consent; similarly, the estates not settled within the year are also separated in the columns. A new column has been introduced for estates having no funds for distribution among ordinary creditors.

STATISTICS OF INSOLVENCY.

STATISTICS OF INSOL.

DISTRICTS.	INSOLVENT ESTATES				OCCUPATIONS.			GROSS AMOUNT OF		ESTATES	
	Total.	Arranged by Dividend.	Arranged by Composition.	Non-liquidated.	Commercial.	Industrial.	Domestic.	Liabilities as furnished by Insolvent.	Claims Proved.	Amount of Claims for Liquidation.	Received on Account
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Ontario.</i>								\$	\$	\$	\$
Algoma.....	1			1	1				2,032		
Brant.....	11	2	3	6	2	9		94,232	81,232	34,030	12,463
Bruce.....	28	1	10	11	11	15	2	156,141	136,725	1,563	473
Carleton.....	46	1	12	33	12	30	4	2,837,016	1,951,916	1,167	430
Dundas.....	4	1	2	1	2	2		22,615	21,515	2,472	531
Durham.....	17		8	4	4	8		88,445	81,169		
Elgin.....	19		5	14	10	9		103,664	96,958		
Essex.....	29	1	4	24	10	18	1	467,385	255,471	2,060	449
Frontenac.....	1			1		1		112,131	20,843		
Glengarry.....	2		1	1	2			9,416	6,076		
Grenville.....	2		1	1		1	1	5,430	3,686		
Grey.....	18	1	7	10	10	8		77,490	54,073	639	210
Hammond.....	14		6	8	4	10		72,796	59,448		
Halton.....	8	3		5	2	5	1	57,545	55,231	49,061	17,152
Hastings.....	16		4	12	8	8		232,607	194,287		
Huron.....	25	4	3	18	9	14	2	115,418	99,347	8,919	2,450
Kent.....	29	1	9	19	8	21		119,961	112,279	1,147	443
Lambton.....	21	2	3	16	7	14		58,694	55,424	4,753	1,538
Lanark.....	15		5	10	2	11	2	18,219	125,71		
Leeds.....	8	1	2	5	3	5		50,516	42,847	1,840	555
Lennox and Addington.....	12		5	7	5	7		302,871	163,484		
Lincoln.....	7			7	4	3		142,925	67,604		
Middlesex.....	50	6	10	34	20	29	1	605,619	435,480	21,098	8,500
Muskoka.....	1			1	1			5,455			
Norfolk.....	8	4	1	3		8		24,943	19,704	13,294	9,798
Northumberland.....											
Ontario.....	22	1	6	15	8	13	1	197,208	137,154	3,081	619
Oxford.....	18	3	6	9	9	9		146,233	128,158	33,295	17,902
Peel.....	6	2	3	1	4	2		16,478	14,129	7,179	349
Perth.....	26	3	9	14	11	15		206,683	156,202	7,613	4,872
Peterborough.....	14	2		12	5	9		337,287	243,339	21,382	9,372
Prescott.....	7		2	5	4	2	1	17,703	13,782		
Prince Edward.....	7		2	5	3	1	3	160,041	133,937		
Renfrew.....	19		7	12	13	6		476,485	275,683		
Russell.....	1	1					1	17,971	8,220		
Simcoe.....	42	4	9	29	22	17	3	246,041	172,812	51,622	19,872
Stormont.....	4	2		2	1	2	1	10,375	10,543	3,853	2,812
Victoria.....	21	3	6	12	11	10		256,690	156,105	10,449	2,808
Waterloo.....	3			3	1	2		30,563	4,853		
Welland.....	8	2	3	3	2	6		26,897	19,569	5,543	554
Wellington.....	41	5	13	23	16	23	2	203,223	175,462	17,117	4,648
Wentworth.....	32		8	24	7	25		667,361	400,685		
York.....	94	15	31	48	25	63	6	1,974,080	1,260,596	164,611	61,655
Total.....	752	71	212	469	279	441	32	10,929,622	7,453,307	464,488	180,445

VENCY FOR 1878.

ARRANGED BY DIVIDEND.				ESTATES ARRANGED BY COMPOSITION.						NON-LIQUIDATED ESTATES.				No Funds for ordinary Creditors
Hypothecaire and Preferential Claims Paid.	Costs.			Amount of Claims for Composition.	Amount of Composition Paid or Promised.	Costs.			Amount of Claims proved.	Received on Account	Paid on Account.			
	Commission.	Law.	Miscellaneous.			Commission.	Law.	Miscellaneous.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
1,066	308	159	304	11,521	5,523	70		16	2,032	279	279	.....	
92	23	60	107	87,913	36,356	948	869	1,026	35,679	16,581	16,405	1		
52	50	35	8	111,370	38,575	985	155	628	47,548	11,969	11,259	2		
18	75	101	51	16,093	5,042	332	61	141	1,839,377	15,400	4,879	.....	
				56,558	20,905	599	135	826	2,960	238		.....	
				44,815	7,713	377	56	294	24,610	2,992	1,715	1		
	26	23	117	16,815	9,885	249	84	221	52,142	11,343	7,585	.....	
									236,571	21,816	12,966	2		
									20,843	871	196	.....	
				2,336	1,589	125	175		3,740			.....	
				3,473	347	96	153	637	213			1		
	10	24	39	23,645	9,263	412	310	560	29,787	3,391	1,705	3		
				29,458	12,480	424	120	353	29,990	1,996	987	.....	
875	421	112	1,298						6,169	333	259	.....	
				35,237	12,205	270	89	563	159,049	15,147	8,025	.....	
624	236	211	395	11,712	4,007	230	80	112	78,705	12,918	8,310	4		
236	32	15	78	30,519	12,293	559	301	589	80,613	18,221	13,480	.....	
427	85	116	118	16,722	8,989	50	85	240	33,947	3,679	1,497	.....	
				25,130	4,288	287	61	325	100,139	14,515	13,633	1		
55	50		100	11,994	4,494	150		381	29,012	10,361	7,303	.....	
				39,421	15,031	468	52	623	124,062	9,232	2,368	.....	
									67,604	6,442	2,881	.....	
652	404	378	365	100,700	58,224	864	515	1,324	313,678	31,691	25,326	2		
												1		
348	271	156	589	4,047	2,023	78	17	22	2,363	287	104	.....	
													
166	30	19	54	74,277	29,066	627	293	426	59,795	3,142	1,675	.....	
746	41	55	416	72,302	9,001	400	131	535	22,559	2,553	283	.....	
	16	19	105	8,132	3,117	43	50	77	1,818	491	171	.....	
355	187	98	457	97,073	34,282	1,111	311	962	51,514	11,200	7,928	.....	
1,680	285	308	317						221,957	36,307	33,989	.....	
				6,140	2,943				7,641	611	358	.....	
				86,765	30,527	69	50	46	47,172	1,683	1,509	.....	
				31,484	16,703	572	99	282	244,193	2,210	1,317	.....	
									8,220	75	75	.....	
2,534	501	334	453	33,372	17,263	520	22	93	87,816	12,968	7,522	3		
536	140	132	417						6,690	1,692	711	.....	
580	105	132	533	107,678	27,299	550	142	495	37,978	5,208	3,555	.....	
									4,853	2,159	1,715	.....	
									5,043	470	67	1		
5	27	15	164	8,981	2,190	100						.....	
799	204	164	465	89,109	31,751	1,080	263	910	69,234	15,905	9,633	1		
				271,404	96,602	1,263	71	627	129,280	16,142	14,290	5		
2,966	1,506	797	2,941	419,454	220,187	3,835	1,058	4,218	676,516	128,015	70,651	19		
14,812	5,033	3,463	9,891	1,985,650	790,163	17,743	5,808	17,611	5,003,117	450,533	296,611	47		

STATISTICS OF INSOL

DISTRICTS.	INSOLVENT ESTATES				OCCUPATIONS.			GROSS AMOUNT OF		ESTATES	
	Total.	Arranged by Dividend.	Arranged by Composition.	Non-liquidated.	Commercial.	Industrial.	Domestic.	Liabilities as furnished by Insolvent.	Claims Proved.	Amount of Claims for Liquidation.	Received on Account
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Quebec.</i>								\$	\$	\$	\$
Arthabaska	1			1	1			11,680	6,553		
Beauce											
Beauharnois	6		2	4	3	2	1	29,150	22,560		
Bedford	21	3	8	10	9	9	3	127,620	81,636	6,518	3,146
Chicoutimi											
Gaspé											
Iberville	5			5	3	2		22,478	9,451		
Joliette	14	4	2	8	11	1	2	113,350	134,933	14,568	4,869
Kamouraska	4		1	3	3	1		8,219	6,536		
Montmagny											
Montreal	282	32	69	181	109	144	29	8,001,687	4,288,824	289,973	44,156
Ottawa	16		12	4	14	2		86,644	77,950		
Quebec	97	12	41	44	28	65	4	2,040,763	1,649,834	107,123	31,223
Richelieu	4	1		3	4			350,621	213,354	1,716	329
Rimouski	3			3	3			15,120	7,078		
Saguenay											
St Francis	33		9	24	13	15	5	130,897	87,282		
St. Hyacinthe	15		8	7	5	10		81,827	76,794		
Terrebonne	2		2		1		1	12,377	12,122		
Trois Rivières	15	2	2	11	11	4		48,602	45,539	7,097	2,594
Total	518	54	156	308	218	255	45	11,081,035	6,720,446	426,995	86,317
<i>New Brunswick.</i>											
Albert											
Carleton	1			1			1	6,912			
Charlotte	1		1			1		7,714	1,913		
Gloucester	2		1	1	2			15,313	5,904		
Kent	3		1	2	1	2		10,328	17,349		
Kings	3		1	2	1	1	1	9,763	7,318		
Northumberland	6		1	5	4	2		48,384	47,740		
Queens	3			3	1	2		3,299	2,925		
Restigouche											
St John	20	1	3	16	11	8	1	406,526	257,454	1,816	1,423
Sunbury	2		1	1		2		8,011	1,695		
Victoria	1			1		1		842			
Westmoreland	7		3	4	3	3	1	42,539	41,375		
York	7		3	4	1	6		19,329	14,888		
Total	56	1	15	40	24	28	4	579,054	393,540	1,816	1,423

VENUE FOR 1878—Continued.

ARRANGED BY DIVIDEND.				ESTATES ARRANGED BY COMPOSITION.					NON-LIQUIDATED ESTATES.			No Funds for ordinary Creditors
Hypothecaire and Preferential Claims Paid.	Costs.			Amount of Claims for Composition.	Amount of Composition Paid or Promised.	Costs.			Amount of Claims Proved.	Received on Account	Paid on Account.	
	Commission.	Law.	Miscellaneous.			Commission.	Law.	Miscellaneous.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,553	102	102	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,182	5,285	255	50	611	8,377	483	292	.....
1,056	183	69	389	39,706	7,365	301	1,437	234	35,410	15,947	12,910	2
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,451	575	315	.....
400	243	190	593	19,954	4,453	165	3	478	100,410	16,705	14,427	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,267	316	.....	20	.....	5,269	757	452	.....
.....
16,538	2,171	1,750	4,026	1,620,957	524,854	12,743	3,205	24,016	2,377,852	512,192	439,049	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	56,948	22,445	930	341	1,312	21,001	664	414	.....
7,271	1,161	767	1,812	1,231,330	192,479	6,035	1,487	3,580	311,374	85,817	70,313	13
80	16	40	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211,637	3,384	3,045	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,078	2,692	437	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	38,385	6,455	341	711	754	48,897	6,602	5,229	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	51,355	14,598	701	599	391	25,438	1,599	782	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	12,122	6,136	256	.....	423	.....	.....	.....	.....
402	100	68	313	8,001	2,961	86	69	275	30,440	4,936	2,914	2
25,747	3,874	3,507	7,253	3,094,207	787,347	21,813	7,922	32,074	3,199,187	652,455	550,681	77
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,903	21	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,174	130	40	19	40	3,729	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,866	1,119	.....	40	.....	10,473	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,347	2,173	.....	.....	121	2,970	100	100	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,034	2,420	85	.....	85	43,706	5,566	4,028	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,925	14	.....	.....
.....
874	58	166	307	29,979	3,391	144	510	253	225,658	37,550	28,115	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	719	45	.....	29	106	976	208	115	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	31,066	14,488	190	149	60	10,309	154	154	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,684	845	.....	175	2	10,203	1,599	677	.....
874	58	166	307	80,772	24,632	459	922	727	310,949	45,191	33,189	.....

STATISTICS OF INSOL

DISTRICTS.	INSOLVENT ESTATES				OCCUPATION .			GROSS AMOUNT OF		ESTATES	
	Total.	Arranged by Dividend.	Arranged by Composition.	Non-liquidated.	Commercial.	Industrial.	Domestic.	Liabilities as furnished by Insolvent.	Claims Proved.	Amount of Claims for Liquidation.	Received on Account
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>								\$	\$	\$	\$
Annapolis	6		4	2		6		24,136	18,940		
Antigonish	2			2	2			12,180	9,298		
Colchester	11		5	6	7	4		80,769	71,681		
Cumberland	6		1	5	2	4		26,422	9,112		
Cape Breton	4			4	1	2	1	12,278	5,542		
Digby	1			1			1	1,017	220		
Guysboro'	4		2	2	3	1		31,409	19,163		
Halifax	51	3	19	29	22	27	2	1,199,544	980,188	6,888	2,112
Hants	7		3	4	4	3		55,082	47,039		
Inverness	2		2		2			4,900	4,379		
Kings	8		4	4	4	3	1	101,312	84,097		
Lunenburg	6		1	5	4	2		36,981	25,386		
Pictou	10		4	6	4	5	1	89,542	78,096		
Queens	4		1	3	4			58,686	37,948		
Richmond	4			4	4			10,100	8,884		
Shelburne	1			1	1			948	409		
Victoria	1			1	1			2,078	2,632		
Yarmouth	2			2	2			16,760	3,333		
Total	130	3	46	81	67	57	6	1,824,144	1,406,347	6,888	2,112
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>											
Queens	11		4	7	6	5		206,839	128,722		
Kings	4			4	2	2		45,002	15,226		
Prince	14		3	11	8	4	2	79,214	31,489		
Total	29		7	22	16	11	2	331,055	175,437		
<i>Manitoba.</i>											
Marquette											
Provencher											
Se Kirk	7		1	6	4	3		74,402	67,756		
Lisgar											
Total	7		1	6	4	3		74,402	67,756		
<i>British Columbia.</i>											
Westminster	1	1			1			5,672	6,221	6,221	773
Cariboo											
Yale											
Victoria	2			2			2	11,375	3,142		
Total	3	1		2	1		2	17,047	9,363	6,221	773

VENCY FOR 1878—Continued.

ARRANGED BY DIVIDEND.				ESTATES ARRANGED BY COMPOSITION.						NON-LIQUIDATED ESTATES.			No Funds for ordinary Creditors
Hypothecaire and Preferential Claims Paid.	Costs.			Amount of Claims for Composition.	Amount of Composition Paid or Promised.	Costs.			Amount of Claims Proved.	Received on Account	Paid on Account.		
	Commission.	aw.	Miscellaneous.			Commission.	Law.	Miscellaneous.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
				17,079	9,145	131	47	151	1,861	566	554	.....
									9,298	683	256	.....
				36,425	10,165	70	224	134	35,255	9,741	5,141	.....
				2,500	250				6,612	205	121	.....
									5,542	2,786	2,084	.....
									220			1	
				16,610	7,632			114	2,552	65	63	.....
221	105	101	333	170,418	72,963	237	44	680	802,882	147,015	112,475	5	
				31,589	5,177	123		209	15,448	721	449	.....
				4,379	1,893	50						.....
				21,319	6,184	150	213	147	62,777	581	364	.....
				20,000	10,000		112		5,386	378	220	.....
				20,967	3,890	156		58	57,128	6,713	4,886	6	
				4,097	2,048			80	33,851	333	333	.....
									8,884	934	368	.....
									409			1	
									2,632			1	
									3,333	243	163	.....
221	105	101	333	345,383	129,352	917	640	1,573	1,054,070	170,964	127,477	14	
				107,628	40,737	262	74	713	21,093	1,453	92	.....
									15,226	322	189	.....
				12,826	11,011	266	53	127	21,663	574	172	4	
				120,454	51,748	528	127	840	57,982	2,349	453	4	
				1,485	519			42	61,271	20,567	10,522	.....
				1,485	519			42	61,271	20,567	10,522	.....
	36											.....
									3,142	260		2	
	36								3,142	260		2	

RECAPITULATION AND RATIOS OF

PROVINCES.	Number of Insolvent Es- tates.	ESTATES						GROSS AMOUNT OF			Average for each Estate.
		Liquidated by Dividend.		Liquidated by Com- position.		Not yet Ar- ranged.		Liabilities as fur- nished by Insol- vents,	Average for each Estate.	Claims Proved.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								\$	\$	\$	
Ontario	752	71	9.4	212	28.2	469	62.3	10,929,622	14,534	7,453,307	9,911
Quebec	518	54	10.4	156	30.1	308	59.4	11,081,035	21,392	6,720,446	12,974
New Brunswick	56	1	2.0	15	27.0	40	71.4	579,054	10,340	393,440	7,025
Nova Scotia	130	3	2.3	46	35.4	81	62.3	1,824,144	14,032	1,406,347	10,818
P. E. Island	29			7	24.1	22	76.0	331,055	11,416	178,437	6,153
Manitoba	7			1		6	86.0	74,402	10,629	67,556	9,651
British Columbia	3	1				2	66.6	17,047	5,682	9,363	3,121
Total	1495	130	8.7	437	29.2	928	62.1	24,836,359	16,613	16,228,896	10,855

Con

ESTATES LIQUIDATED BY COMPOSITION BY INSOLVENTS, WITH CONSENT.												
PROVINCES.	Claims Proved.	Gross Amount received in Money and Promises to Pay.	Costs.									
			Commission.	Per cent.	Law.	Per cent.	Miscellaneous.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Net Amount for Composition.	Per cent. of Receipts.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	\$	\$	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Ontario	1,985,650	831,325	17,743	2.1	5,808	0.7	17,611	2.1	41,162	4.9	790,163	95.0
Quebec	3,094,207	787,347	21,813	2.8	7,922	1.0	32,074	4.0	61,809	7.8	725,538	92.1
New Brunswick	80,772	26,738	459	1.7	922	3.4	727	2.7	2,108	7.9	24,630	92.1
Nova Scotia	345,383	132,482	917	0.7	640	0.5	1,573	1.2	3,130	2.3	129,352	97.6
P. E. Island	120,454	53,243	528	1.0	127	0.2	840	1.6	1,495	2.8	51,748	97.2
Manitoba	1,485	561					42	7.5	42	7.5	519	92.5
British Columbia												
Total	5,627,951	1,831,696	41,460	2.3	15,419	0.8	52,867	2.9	109,746	6.0	1,721,950	94.0

STATISTICS OF INSOLVENCY FOR 1878.

ESTATES LIQUIDATED BY DIVIDEND UNDER SUPERVISION OF CREDITORS AND ASSIGNEE.														
Claims proved for Li- quidation.	Amount received on account.	Hypothecaire and Pre- ferential Claims Paid.	Assets.	Costs.										
				Commission.	Per cent. of Assets.	Law.	Per cent. of Assets.	Miscellaneous.	Per cent. of Assets.	Total.	Per cent. of Assets.	Net Assets for Dividend.	Per cent. of Assets.	Average Dividend per cent.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
464,488	180,445	14,812	165,633	5,033	3.0	3,463	2.1	9,891	5.9	18,387	11.1	147,246	88.8	31.7
426,995	86,317	25,747	60,570	3,874	6.4	3,507	5.8	7,253	11.9	14,634	24.1	45,936	75.8	10.7
1,816	1,423	874	549	58	10.6	166	30.2	307	55.9	531	96.7	18	3.3	0.9
6,888	2,122	221	1,901	105	5.5	101	5.3	333	17.5	539	28.4	1,362	71.6	19.8
.....
6,221	773	.....	773	36	4.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	4.6	737	95.3	11.8
.....
906,408	271,080	41,654	229,426	9,106	4.0	7,237	3.2	17,784	7.7	34,127	14.9	195,299	85.1	21.4

tinued.

Average Composition, per cent.	ESTATES NOT YET ARRANGED.			DISCHARGES.				RETURNS WANTING.		OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS.						Number of Estates having no Funds for ordinary Credit- ors.
	Claims Proved.	Received on Account.	Per cent.	Insolvents.	Per cent.	Assignees.	Per cent.	Official Assignees.	Creditors' Assign- ees.	Commercial.	Per cent.	Industrial.	Per cent.	Domestic.	Per cent.	
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
	\$	\$														
39.8	5,003,117	450,533	9.0	80	10	47	6	7	40	279	37	441	58	32	4	47
23.4	3,199,187	652,455	20.4	23	4	9	1	10	33	218	42	255	49	45	8	77
30.5	310,949	45,191	14.5	7	12	1	2	.....	.....	24	43	28	50	4	7	.....
37.4	1,054,070	170,964	16.2	29	22	8	6	.....	1	67	51	57	43	6	4	14
42.9	57,982	2,349	4.0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	16	55	11	38	2	.....	4
34.9	61,271	20,567	33.5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	57	3	43	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,142	260	8.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
30.6	9,689,718	1,342,319	13.8	141	9	65	4	17	78	609	41	795	53	91	6	142

LIST OF APPENDICES.

1.	Report of Quebec Immigration Agent.....	<i>L. Stafford.</i>
2	do Montreal do	<i>J. J. Daley.</i>
3	do Ottawa do	<i>W. J. Wills.</i>
4	do Kingston do	<i>R. Macpherson.</i>
5	do Toronto do	<i>J. A. Donaldson.</i>
6	do Hamilton do	<i>John Smith.</i>
7	do Halifax do	<i>E. Clay.</i>
8	do London (Ont) do	<i>A. G. Smyth.</i>
9	do Duluth do	<i>W. C. B. Grahame.</i>
10	do Dufferin do	<i>J. G. Tétu.</i>
11	do Winnipeg do	<i>W. Hespeler.</i>
12	do on Mennonite Settlements.....	<i>J. Y. Shantz.</i>
13	do Manitoba Colonization.....	<i>C. Lalime.</i>
14	do Icelandic Colony.....	<i>John Taylor.</i>
15	do of Grosse Isle Quarantine Medical Officer.....	<i>F. Montizambert.</i>
16	do Inspecting Physician, Quebec	<i>A Rowand.</i>
17	do Halifax Quarantine Medical Officer.....	<i>W. N. Wickwire.</i>
18	do St. John do	<i>W. S. Harding.</i>
19	do Pictou do	<i>H. Kirkwood.</i>
20	do Charlottetown, P.E.I. do	<i>W. H. Hobkirk.</i>
21	do St. John Cattle Quarantine	<i>R. Bunting.</i>
22	do Halifax do	<i>A. McFatridge.</i>
23	do Travelling Agent on Trains.....	<i>J. Sumner.</i>
24	do Ocean Mail Officer.....	<i>C. H. Tristone.</i>
25	do British do	<i>A. Walmesley.</i>
26	do Ocean do	<i>W. Bowes.</i>
27	do on Point Lévis Cattle Quarantine.....	<i>D. McEachran.</i>
28	do Cattle Trade, 1879.....	<i>do</i>
29	do do Shipping Arrangements, Halifax.....	<i>do</i>
30	do of St. John Immigration Agent.....	<i>J. Livingston (acting)</i>
31	do Liverpool (Eng.) Agent.....	<i>John Dyke.</i>
32	do London do	<i>Wm. Annand,</i>
33	do Belfast Agent.....	<i>C. Foy.</i>
34	do Bristol do	<i>J. W. Down.</i>
35	do North of England Agent.....	<i>Wm. Grahame.</i>
36	do on Pleuro-pneumonia	<i>D. McEachran.</i>
	Icelandic Colony Statistics	<i>J. Taylor.</i>
	<i>The Reports of the Tenant Farmers' Delegates and the Tables of Criminal Statistics form further Appendices in supplementary volume.</i>	

APPENDIX No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF QUEBEC IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. L. STAFFORD.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1879.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit to you, for the information of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1879, accompanied by the usual statements.

The total arrivals at the Port of Quebec, in 1879, were:—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Add births at sea	2,380	14,874 1	17,254 1
Deduct deaths at sea	2,380 1	14,875 3	17,255 4
	2,379	14,872	17,251

The arrivals, compared with those of 1878, show an increase of 6,956 souls.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ARRIVALS, 1878 AND 1879.

Where from.	1878.		1879.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England	2,050	5,450	2,144	11,969	6,613	.....
Ireland.	134	779	131	957	175	.....
Scotland	145	1,280	104	1,498	177	.....
Total from United Kingdom.....	2,329	7,509	2,379	14,424	6,965	.....
Via United States, odd ships, &c.		457		448		9
		7,966		14,872	6,965	9
Cabin		2,329		2,379		.....
Grand Total.		10,295		17,251	6,965	9

Showing an increase of 6,965 in the immigration from the United Kingdom, and a decrease of 9 *via* United States, odd ships, &c.

The total number of steamers arrived with passengers was 91.

The average passage of the Allan Line was: Mail steamers from Liverpool, 10 days; Londonderry, 9 days; Glasgow steamers from Glasgow, 11½ days; Dominion Line from Liverpool, 12½ days; Canada Shipping Co. (Beaver Line), 12½ days; Temperley's London Line from London, 13½ days.

The number of Cabin and Steerage by each line of vessels was as follows:—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Allan Line, Mail Steamers	1,973	10,834	12,807
do Glasgow Steamers	104	1,498	1,602
do Steamers from Liverpool		136	136
Dominion Line of Steamers.	254	1,477	1,731
Canada Shipping Co (Beaver Line)	31	459	490
Temperley's London Line of Steamers	17	20	37
Via United States, odd ships, &c.		448	448
	2,379	14,872	17,251

The nationalities of the passengers brought out by each line were as follows:—

Line.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Russian Men-nonites.	Icelanders.	Swiss.	Italians.	Total.
Allan Line, Mail Steamers from Liverpool and Londonderry.....	8,410	1,088		289	2,717	58	208		31	6	12,807
Allan Line, Glasgow Steamers			1,345			9		248			1,602
do Steamers from Liverpool					136						136
Dominion Steamers.	1,347	297	45	31	8	3					1,731
Beaver Line do	348	112	18	12							490
London Line do	37										37
Via United States, odd ships, &c.	253	46	40	17	11	79			2		448
	10,395	1,543	1,448	349	2,872	149	208	248	33	6	17,251

The nationality of the immigrants of 1879, compared with those of 1878, was as follows:—

	1878.	1879.
English.....	5,350	10,395
Irish.....	1,042	1,543
Scotch.....	1,077	1,448
Germans.....	238	349
Scandinavians.....	1,538	2,872
French and Belgians.....	155	149
Swiss.....	146	33
Italians.....	8	6
Icelanders.....	418	218
Russians (Mennonites)	323	203
	10,295	17,251

The number of single men arrived was 6,995.

The number of single women arrived was 1,496.

Table No. 2 gives the number of passengers from each port in 1878 and 1879.

The trades and callings of the steerage male adults, as per passenger lists, were as follows:—

Farmers.....	340
Labourers.....	7,136
Mechanics	923
Clerks, Traders, &c.....	12
	<hr/> 8,411

The following table gives the number of immigrants assisted to emigrate by various societies during the year 1879.

Date.	Vessel.	By whom Sent.	Sexes.				Total.
			Males.	Females.	Children.	Infants.	
May 4	Sardinian	Mrs. Birt	12	20	27	2	61
do 4	do	Miss Macpherson	9	6	18	2	35
do 29	Nestorian	Mr. Quarrier, Glasgow	18	18	90	8	134
June 14	Sardinian	Miss Rye	1	20	32	.....	53
do 21	Moravian	Mr. Middlemore, Birmingham	1	2	50	7	60
do 23	Texas	Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Hamilton	4	8	15	1	28
Aug. 31	Circassian	Miss Macpherson	14	9	42	1	66
Sept. 7	Sardinian	Miss Rye	1	8	24	8	41
			<hr/> 60	<hr/> 91	<hr/> 298	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 478

The total number assisted with free transport by this office, was 8,771 souls, equal to 7,144½ adults

	Souls.	Adults.
Males	4,815	4,815
Females.....	1,686	1,686
Children.....	1,287	643½
Infants.....	983	.....
	<hr/> 8,771	<hr/> 7,144½

At a cost of transport of \$47,335.29, or \$5.39½ per capita, or \$6.62½ per adult. Their nationalities were:—

	Souls.	Adults.
English.....	5,978	4,819½
Irish.....	1,044	923½
Scotch.....	583	463
Germans.....	343	270½
Scandinavians.....	412	359½
French and Belgians.....	147	131
Swiss.....	33	27
Italians.....	6	6
Icelanders.....	14	11½
Russians (Mennonites).....	208	133
	<hr/> 8,771	<hr/> 7,144½

They were forwarded to the following places :—

	Souls.	Adults.
Eastern Townships.....	235	197
Montreal.....	792	692
Ottawa.....	272	221½
Central District.....	650	492½
Toronto.....	4,772	3,977½
West of Toronto.....	1,643	1,271
Toronto for Manitoba.....	4	3
Manitoba.....	297	201½
Lower Provinces.....	106	88½
	<u>8,771</u>	<u>7,144½</u>

The general destinations of the steerage passengers, as per returns from Grand Trunk Railway, were as follows :—

	Adults.
Eastern Townships.....	199½
Montreal.....	1,122½
Total Province of Quebec.....	1,322
Ottawa City.....	241
Ottawa District.....	104½
Kingston City.....	131
Kingston District.....	413
Toronto.....	4,349
West of Toronto.....	1,717½
Total Province of Ontario.....	6,956
Nova Scotia.....	29
New Brunswick.....	59
Manitoba.....	45½
British Columbia.....	12
Total Adults.....	8,863½
To which may be added ½ for children and infants.....	2,954
Total number of souls remaining in Canada.....	11,817
Eastern States.....	203½ Adults
Western States (chiefly Scandinavians).....	2,439½ “
5,434 Souls, equal to.....	2,643 Adults.

The total expenditure at this Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1879 was as follows :—

Immigration.

Meals, provisions and assistance to immigrants..	\$ 1,141 10
Agency charges.....	971 85
Salaries of staff.....	4,150 00
Pay of Guardians, Lévis Sheds.....	912 00
Painting, repairs and supplies, Lévis Sheds.....	437 18
Transport of immigrants.....	47,335 29

Total Immigration..... \$54,947 42

Quarantine.

Inspecting Physicians' salaries.....	\$	1,125 00	
Medicines, stationery, &c.....		114 53	1,239 53
Total expenditure at Agency.....			\$56,186 95

As usual, since sailing vessels ceased to carry immigrants to this port, the immigrants of 1879 arrived in a healthy condition. They were of the usual classes of farmers, farm labourers, mechanics and female domestic servants.

The partial failure of the crops in Great Britain, and the low prices obtainable there for all kinds of farm produce, on account of the large supplies received from Canada and the United States, affected the British tenant farmer to such an extent that they are unable to pay present rents, and many of the most enterprising of them are looking out for fresh fields wherein to invest their capital and labour. More than the usual number of British farmers with means arrived this season, some of whom proceeded to Manitoba and the North-West, whilst others purchased farms in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

The judicious and liberal policy of the Minister and Government in inviting and assisting Farm Delegates to visit this country will, I feel satisfied, have a very beneficial effect, and having had an opportunity of conversing with most of them on their return homewards, I have no doubt that their reports will be favourable to this country as a suitable home for the British farmer, and that next season and in future we may reasonably expect an influx of this very desirable class of immigrants.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. STAFFORD.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

TABLE No. 1.—RETURN of the number of Emigrants embarked for Canada, with the number of Births and Deaths during the voyage and in Quarantine; the total number landed at Quebec, distinguishing Males from Females, and Adults from Children, with the number of Souls from each Country; also, the number of Vessels arrived, their tonnage and average length of passage, during the Season of 1879.

WHENCE.	CLASS.	Number of Vessels	Average Number of Days on Passage.	Tonnage.	NUMBER EMBARKED.						Total Number of Souls on Board.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS ON PASSAGE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
					Cabin Passen- gers.	Adults.		Children from 1 to 12 years.				Total Sledgeage	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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England.....	Steamers.....	65	12	119,606	2,145	6,798	2,496	1,112	1,062	503	11,971	1

* Steamers touching at Irish Ports are included in English steamers.

WHENCE.	CLASS.	DEATHS IN QUARANTINE.						TOTAL LANDED AT QUEBEC.										GRAND TOTAL LANDED AT QUEBEC.	
		Adults.			Children			Total.	Adults.			Children.			Total.	Infants.	Total Steerage.		Cabin Passengers.
		M. F.		Total.	M. F.		Total.		M. F.		Total.	M. F.		Total.					
		M.	F.		M.	F.			M.	F.		M.	F.						
England ..	Steamers. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6,797	2,495	1,112	1,062	7,909	3,557	503	11,969	2,144	14,113
	Sailing Vessels. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland ..	Steamers. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	555	279	57	50	612	329	16	957	131	1,088
	Sailing Vessels ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland ..	Steamers. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	814	336	149	139	963	475	60	1,498	104	1,602
	Sailing Vessels ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany ..	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway and Sweden ..	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Via United States.	Odd Ships, &c .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244	100	30	31	274	131	43	448	.....	448
Totals ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8,410	3,210	1,348	1,282	9,768	4,492	622	14,872	2,379	17,251

CLASSIFICATION OF CABIN PASSENGERS.

Males.....	1,395
Females.....	732
Children	252
Total.....	2,379

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1879.

L. STAFFORD,
Agent.

TABLE No. 2. —STATEMENT of the number of immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, distinguishing the countries from whence they sailed, during seasons of 1878 and 1879.

<i>England.</i>		
	1878.	1879.
Liverpool	7,407	14,076
London	43	37
	<u>7,500</u>	<u>14,113</u>
<i>Ireland.</i>		
Londonderry	913	1,088
	<u>913</u>	<u>1,088</u>
<i>Scotland.</i>		
Glasgow.....	1,425	1,602
Via United States, odd ships &c.....	457	448
	<u>457</u>	<u>448</u>
RECAPITULATION.		
England.....	7,500	14,113
Ireland.....	913	1,088
Scotland	1,425	1,602
Via United States, odd ships, &c.....	457	448
	<u>10,295</u>	<u>17,251</u>

L. STAFFORD,
Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1879.

TABLE NO. 3.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, since the year 1829 until 1879, inclusive.

Years.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany and Norway.	Other Countries.	Total.
1829 to 1833.....	43,386	102,266	20,143	15	1,889	167,699
1834 to 1838.....	28,561	54,904	11,061	485	1,346	96,357
1839 to 1843.....	30,721	74,981	16,311	.....	1,777	123,860
1844 to 1848.....	60,458	112,192	12,767	9,728	1,219	196,364
1849.....	8,980	23,126	4,984	436	968	38,494
1850.....	9,887	17,976	2,879	840	701	32,292
1851.....	9,677	22,381	7,042	870	1,106	41,076
1852.....	9,276	15,973	5,477	7,256	1,184	39,176
1853.....	9,585	14,417	4,745	7,456	496	36,699
1854.....	18,175	16,165	6,446	11,537	857	53,180
1855.....	6,754	4,106	4,859	4,864	691	21,274
1856.....	10,353	1,688	2,794	7,343	261	22,439
1857.....	15,471	2,016	3,218	11,368	24	32,097
1858.....	6,441	1,153	1,424	3,578	214	12,810
1859.....	4,846	417	793	2,722	.....	8,778
1860.....	6,481	376	979	2,314	.....	10,150
1861.....	7,780	413	1,112	10,618	.....	19,923
1862.....	6,877	4,545	2,979	7,728	47	22,176
1863.....	6,317	4,949	3,959	4,182	12	19,419
1864.....	5,013	3,767	2,914	7,453	.....	19,147
1865.....	9,296	4,682	2,601	4,770	6	21,355
1866.....	7,235	2,230	2,222	16,958	3	28,648
1867.....	9,509	2,997	1,793	16,453	5	30,757
1868.....	16,173	2,585	1,924	13,607	11	34,300
1869.....	27,876	2,743	2,867	9,626	2	43,114
1870.....	27,183	2,534	5,356	9,396	6	44,475
1871.....	23,710	2,893	4,984	5,391	42	37,020
1872.....	21,712	3,274	5,022	4,414	321	34,743
1873.....	25,129	4,236	4,803	2,010	723	36,901
1874.....	17,631	2,503	2,491	857	412	23,894
1875.....	12,456	1,252	1,768	.....	562	16,038
1876.....	7,720	638	2,131	.....	362	10,901
1877.....	5,927	663	829	.....	324	7,743
1878.....	7,500	913	1,425	.....	457	10,295
1879.....	14,113	1,088	1,602	.....	448	17,251
	538,279	513,102	158,704	184,284	16,476	1,410,845

Yearly average, 27,663.

L. STAFFORD,

Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
 QUEBEC, 31st December, 1879.

RETURN of Immigrants arrived during the Year 1879, *via* the United States, Odd Ships, etc.

	Married.		Single.		Children.		Infants.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Souls.	Adults.
Steerage..	63	73	181	27	30	31	20	23	448	374½
<i>Nationalities.</i>										
English.....	30	44	104	7	17	22	12	17	253	204½
Irish.....	6	8	20	10	1	.....	1	.....	46	44½
Scotch.....	9	6	9	4	5	3	3	1	40	32
Germans.....	5	4	4	.....	2	1	1	.....	17	14½
Scandinavians	1	1	5	.....	1	2	.....	1	11	8½
French and Belgians.....	11	9	39	6	4	3	3	4	79	68½
Swiss.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total	63	73	181	27	30	31	20	23	448	374½

NOTE.—General health of immigrants, good.

General Destinations of Steerage Passengers.

Eastern Townships.....	54
Montreal.....	108½
Total, Quebec.....	162½
Ottawa City.....	11
Kingston District, including all east of Toronto.....	7
Toronto City.....	76
West of Toronto, in Canada.....	23½
Total, Ontario.....	117½
New Brunswick.....	14
Nova Scotia.....	9
Total, Maritime Provinces.....	23

Total for Canada, 303; of this number 244 were labourers.

L. STAFFORD,
Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1879.

No 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN J. DALEY.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my tenth Annual Report of this Agency, for the year ending December, 31st, 1879, accompanied by the usual Returns.

INDIGENT IMMIGRANTS,

Who have applied to me for relief in transport, amount to nine hundred and eight souls (908), equal to eight hundred and thirty-three adults (833), who have been forwarded to their several destinations.

IMMIGRANTS PASSING MONTREAL.

This class of persons rarely apply to me for aid, except for meals at the Tanerries Junction Station, at which point I meet them on their arrival, and give them such advice as circumstances admit of, and provide the destitute (only) with a meal.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

Statement A will show how the nine hundred and eight immigrants (908) have been distributed between the different sections of the Dominion, East, South and West, and it will also show the number of males, females and children, trades and occupations.

NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS VIA QUEBEC.

Mr. T. B. Howson, Auditor of the Grand Trunk Railway, has obliged me by giving the numbers passing Montreal on their way west, nineteen thousand five hundred and seventy-two (19,572). Of these, nine hundred and eight (908), as otherwise described, have applied to me for aid.

MANITOBA.

From the large number of persons who have applied to me for information respecting this province, I have every reason to believe that immigration will be greatly increased during the coming season.

HEALTH.

The health of all the immigrants has been good; no deaths have occurred to my knowledge; only three admitted to hospital, all discharged cured.

DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

Of this nothing can be said anew. Reports of previous years need not be recapitulated; hard working men and women of the farming class are required, and no others, but there is no call for clerks and professional men; we have a superfluity in the Dominion—let the farmer come.

Statement B will show, in detail, the various points to which the nine hundred and eight (908) immigrants have been distributed from the Montreal Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1879.

ARRIVALS AT PORTS OF ENTRY.

Statement C will show, from various ports of entry in my district, the number of persons who have entered the Dominion during the past year, the different nationalities, and value of effects.

COURTESIES.

To the national societies in Montreal, the Grand Trunk Railway officials, and other co-operating friends, I am much indebted.

The whole respectfully submitted,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN J. DALEY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

To the Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa:

STATEMENT A.—Yearly Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Montreal Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1879.

Number of Arrivals via The St. Lawrence.	Number of Arrivals via the United States.	SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.					TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.					GENERAL DESTINATION.					Total Souls.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
		M.	F.		Children.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and gen- eral laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	Lower Provinces.			Quebec	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	West'n States.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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307	601	611	222	75	908	564	130	67	81	45	21	179	376	59	1	219	5	223	680	908																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									

MONTREAL AGENCY, 31st December, 1879.

JOHN J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the Points to which 908 Persons have been Distributed
for the Year 1879.

Station.	No. of Immigrants.	Station.	No. of Immigrants.
Aultsville.....	1	Brought forward	239
Almonte.....	1	Lachute.....	3
Acton.....	4	Ottawa.....	43
Arnprior.....	1	Oshawa.....	3
Brighton.....	2	Newmarket.....	1
Brantford.....	2	Lennoxville.....	1
Brockville.....	2	Prescott.....	6
Belleville.....	10	Peterboro'.....	7
Bic.....	2	Pembroke.....	10
Berlin.....	1	Papineauville.....	12
Belle River.....	1	Point Lévis.....	84
Barrie (Ont.).....	1	Perth.....	4
Cornwall.....	6	Port Hope.....	7
Compton.....	5	Richmond.....	6
Cowansville.....	1	River Beaudette.....	3
Coaticooke.....	1	Renfrew.....	1
Cobourg.....	6	St. Johns (P.Q.).....	11
Craig's Road.....	1	St. Armand (P.Q.).....	3
Chatham.....	11	St. Jerome.....	2
Côteau Landing.....	3	St. Hyacinthe.....	14
Doucet's Landing.....	1	St. Liboire.....	1
Ernestown.....	1	St. Lamberts.....	1
Forest.....	1	Sarnia.....	20
Grafton.....	1	Stratford.....	4
Granby.....	2	Stanbridge.....	2
Guelph.....	1	Summerstown.....	7
Grenville.....	3	Sherbrooke.....	11
Gravenhurst (Ont.).....	1	Stoney Point.....	1
Halifax, N.S.....	3	Smith's Falls.....	7
Hamilton.....	2	Thurso.....	1
Hull.....	118	Toronto.....	335
Irish Creek.....	1	Rivière du Loup.....	9
Kingston.....	17	Upton.....	8
Kingsey.....	1	Vaudreuil.....	4
Kemptville.....	3	Whitby.....	1
Knowlton.....	1	Waterville.....	1
London.....	6	Waterloo.....	34
Lancaster.....	12	Wales.....	1
Lakefield (Ont.).....	1	Wabashene.....	1
Lindsay.....	2		
Carried forward	239	Total.....	908

JOHN J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY,
31st December, 1879.

STATEMENT C.—Showing number of Persons entering into the Dominion of Canada for settlement, and who have made entries at Custom Houses (below named) for the Year ending 1879.

Port of Entry.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects entered at Custom House.	Nationalities.						Total.
						French.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	American.	German.	
					\$ cts.							
Montreal	355	375	684	1,414	22,051 00	1,023	109	91	42	110	39	1,414
Hemmingford.. ..	11	11	35	57	907 00	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
Coaticooke.....	117	110	300	527	10,990 00	475	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	527
Stanstead.....	71	75	.....	146	7,549 00	105	.....	6	.....	35	.....	146
St. Johns, P. Q.....	231	284	360	875	12,244 00	849	16	.....	.....	10	.....	875
St. Armand.....	43	62	93	198	3,575 00	165	22	9	2	.....	.....	198
Sherbrooke.....	93	75	225	393	8,527 00	268	71	.....	.....	54	.....	393
Total.....	921	992	1,697	3,610	65,843 00	2,942	218	106	44	261	39	3,610

JOHN J. DALEY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY,

31st December, 1879.

No. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF OTTAWA IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. W. J. WILLS)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the operations of this Agency for 1879.

The number of immigrants arrived are as follows :—

From Europe.....	836
From United States.....	762
Total.....	1,598

The majority of these were agriculturists. Being principally farm labourers, employment was found for the whole of them ; although during the early part of the year the demand was limited and wages low, as the summer advanced there was less difficulty in finding employment for the immigrants ; and when farm work was not to be had, in the fall of the year, I was able, through the kindness of Mr. Worthington, to dispose of a number on the Canada Central Railway extension, and others, at a still later period, were forwarded to Mr. Goodwin, for the Grenville Canal works ; and to Mr. Davis, for the Lachine Canal works. Amongst these were a number of Belgian and Italian immigrants, who, without these public works, would have had great difficulty in obtaining employment, the season when they reached here being so far advanced. These Belgians were sent out by a steamship agent in Antwerp, whose representations entirely misled them as to the nature of the work they would obtain here ; and I may remark that almost all those who have arrived from similar sources, have come with very different ideas to those sent out by the agents of the Department in Great Britain and Ireland.

The number and class of immigrants compare very favourably with the returns of last year ; the supply of female domestic servants never equals the demand, but the arrivals of this year were generally of a superior class to that of former years.

I would respectfully mention that in addition to the immigrants placed by me, quite a number of others have been sent to various points in my district direct from Quebec, to avoid incurring the extra expense of sending them here first ; were those added to the arrivals reported by me, a large increase over last year would be apparent. There are also, as always happens, large numbers arriving here who do not report to the agency at all, as they come to friends previously settled.

The exodus from this district to Manitoba during the year has been very great owing to the great commercial depression ; many farmers sold their properties and would have gone to the United States if it had not been for the favourable accounts which reached them from friends already settled in Manitoba. I have distributed an enormous amount of maps, pamphlets, and general information respecting that Province to all who made enquiries from me, and when visiting my district in the spring, I largely circulated printed matter published by the Department on that

head. The farms vacated here by the migrants to Manitoba have been purchased by other residents in the vicinity for their sons, as farming seems now to offer more attractions than trade.

The number of mechanics and artisans arriving here has never before been so limited, and had it been otherwise, I should have experienced great trouble in disposing of them; as it is, the few who did arrive, all found employment sooner or later. Great difficulty arises in finding employment for this class when they come late in the season.

The prospects for next season are encouraging, as trade is improving and business reviving. There is every probability of better wages, and a greater demand for labour than has prevailed of late; and I look forward with confidence to the coming season, owing to the start taken in the sawn timber trade in the fall; operations in the woods are heavier this winter than for several years, and as a consequence the number of unemployed this winter is not so great as last year.

From conversations held with such of the British Agricultural Delegates as visited my Agency, I feel confident that the report they will make on Canada, will be the means of causing a most valuable class of the community to come to this country. They expressed great satisfaction with such farms as I accompanied them to, and, I am in hope their representations will materially add to the advancement of the Ottawa Valley.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

W. J. WILLS,

Agent.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture, &c.,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Nationalities of Immigrants who reached the Ottawa Agency during the Year 1879.

	European Immigrants.		Total.
	<i>Via</i> St. Lawrence	<i>Via</i> United States.	
Natives of England.....	207	27	234
do Ireland.....	133	45	178
do Scotland.....	66	28	94
do Germany.....	166	76	242
do Norway and Sweden.....	35	6	41
do France.....	24	23	47
Settlers from United States.....			762
Total.....	631	205	1,598

TABLE showing the Number of Immigrants who received Assistance in the shape of Transport and Food (535 souls, equal to 484 adults), at \$2.17 per adult.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Natives of England.....	87	24	18
do Ireland.....	61	30	16
do Scotland.....	31	14	9
do Germany.....	101	30	47
do Norway and Sweden.....	16	8	3
do France.....	18	12	10
Total.....	314	118	103

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

TABLE showing the Number of Immigrants arrived at the following Ports of Entry, with the Value of their Effects.

Port of Morrisburg.....	75 souls.	Value of Effects...	\$1,570 00
“ Ottawa.....	140 “	“ ...	5,070 00
“ Prescott.....	181 “	“ ...	6,035 00
“ Cornwall.....	126 “	“ ...	5,707 00
“ Brockville.....	240 “	“ ...	8,487 00
Totals.....	762 “	“ ...	\$26,876 00

RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Ottawa Immigration Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 30th December, 1871.

Sexes.		Total number of Souls.		Nationalities.							Trades or Occupations.				General Destinations.											
Male.	Female.	Children.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and general labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants	Lower Provinces.	N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.	
631	205	443	214	179	836	234	178	91	242	41	47	271	71	64	62	186	608	32	10
Number of arrivals, via the St. Lawrence, from Europe.				Number of arrivals, from the United States, from Europe.																						

W. J. WILLS,
Government Immigration Agent, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1879.

No 4.

ANNUAL REPORT OF KINGSTON AGENT.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Minister of Agriculture, the Annual Statements of this office for the year ended 31st of December, 1879, viz:

1st. Statement showing the number and nationality of immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency during the year 1879, by way of the St. Lawrence and the United States, respectively.

2nd. Statement of monthly arrivals within this Agency during the past year—the numbers fed and distributed each month; also the number of meals furnished to destitute immigrants.

3rd. Statement showing the number and destination of immigrants to whom free passes have been furnished during the year 1879.

4th. Statement of the monthly arrivals within this Agency, classified as to sexes, nationality, occupation and destination.

5th. Statement showing the number of settlers from the United States, who have made entries at the several ports of entry within this district during the past year, and the value of their effects, amounting to \$30 288.00.

There has been but little trouble in placing agricultural labourers within this Agency during the past season, particularly those who arrived previously to the month of August. It is most desirable that immigrants should come to Canada during the spring and early summer months, when at all practicable. As you will see by my returns, the European immigration into this Agency during 1879 has been just about 50 per cent. more than that of either of the years 1877 or 1878.

I have again to report (as in previous years) that there has been but little sickness among the immigrants, and many of them have expressed to me their delight at the clear, pleasant, healthful atmosphere of this country, as compared with that of Great Britain.

Mr. Quarrier, of Glasgow, Scotland, came out to Canada again last May, bringing with him, for Marchmont Home, Belleville, one hundred and thirty children, just two-thirds more than he brought in 1878, and Miss Bilbrough, who controls this home—with her usual preparedness—had arrangements made for placing the greater number of them in good homes on their arrival. Mr. Quarrier remained in Canada nearly two months; the greater part of this time was occupied in accompanying the children to their new homes, and in visiting those previously brought to Canada, and placed by Miss Bilbrough from the Marchmont Home, where, I have every reason to believe a good work is being done for the children and for Canada.

I have continued distributing pamphlets relating to the Province of Manitoba and the North-West—resulting in a very large emigration from my district to that country, and have received good reports of many who have settled there. When visiting my Agency, and while attending agricultural exhibitions of a provincial, district, and county character, I have conversed freely with our farmers, and find the matter of improving the breeding of stock has of late taken a firm hold upon the minds of our agriculturists, which is most desirable, in view of our rapidly growing export trade in cattle, sheep and horses, both to Europe and the United States. I

have also, in a similar way, learned from the manufacturers generally, of their greatly improved condition during the past year, and of their still brighter prospects. Trusting that a large number of tenant farmers, with means to purchase improved farms, will, during the coming season, be induced to come to our shores and take up their lot with

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. MACPHERSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing number of Settlers from the United States, as reported to the Collectors of Customs at the different Ports of Entry within the Kingston Immigration District, for the Year 1879, and the value of their effects.

Ports of Entry.	Adult males.	Adult females.	Children.	Total.	Americans.	Canadians returned from the United States.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Other countries.	Value of Effects.
												\$ cts.
Whitby	9	6	6	21	4	16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1,105 00
Oshawa	3	4	7	14	.....	6	3	.....	.....	5	.....	330 00
Darlington	15	10	11	36	12	8	4	2	2	8	.....	2,944 00
Newcastle	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00
Port Hope	16	21	11	48	11	34	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,450 00
Cobourg	4	4	12	20	1	18	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1,063 00
Cramahe	7	5	7	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	675 00
Brighton	7	7	.....	14	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244 00
Trenton	4	6	3	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	485 00
Pictou	5	6	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	940 00
Belleville	48	46	63	157	15	90	10	14	7	.....	21	6,188 00
Napanee	12	11	8	31	12	10	2	6	1	.....	.....	2,569 00
Kingston	44	52	62	158	76	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,736 00
Gananoque	6	9	8	23	21	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,539 00
Total	181	187	198	566	154	322	22	23	11	13	21	30,288 00

STATEMENT showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from the Kingston Agency by free passes, for the twelve months ending 31st Dec., 1879.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
		<i>Brought forward.....</i>	395 $\frac{1}{2}$
Toronto.....	85	Almonte.....	2
Montreal.....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	Perth.....	4
Cornwall.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Smith's Falls.....	1
Belleville.....	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lindsay.....	4
Brockville.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fredericksburg.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Port Hope.....	19	Pictou.....	2
Ottawa.....	10	Parham.....	1
Prescott.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sharbot Lake.....	3
Lancaster.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wolfe Island.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Madoc.....	34	North Port.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bowmanville.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Beaverton.....	1
Oshawa.....	5	Orillia.....	4
Carleton.....	2	Adolphustown.....	2
Ernestown.....	4	Bath.....	2
Whitby.....	9	Hamilton.....	3
Newtonville.....	1	Amherst Island.....	2
Gananoque.....	2	Marysburg.....	2
Mallorytown.....	1	Renfrew.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aultsville.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Peterboro'.....	2
Morrisburg.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Palmerston.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Napanee.....	8	Bethany.....	1
Tyendinaga.....	4	Loughborough.....	11
Duffin's Creek.....	2	Camden.....	4
Ballantyne.....	2	Storrington.....	5
Colborne.....	1	Portland.....	3
Cobourg.....	1		
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	395 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Total.....</i>	477

MONTHLY STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Kingston Immigration Agency, for the Year ending
31st December, 1879.

Months.	No. of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	No. of Arrivals via the United States.	Sexes.		Nationalities.								Trades or Occupations.						General Destination.											
			Male.	Female.	Children.	Total number of Souls.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and general laborers.	Mechanics.	Traders, Clerks, &c.	Female Servants.	Lower Provinces.			Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.			
																			Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.									
January	14	2	10	3	3	16	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	8	8	2	3	1	1	...	10	6	...	...	...	...	...
February	14	2	10	3	3	16	13	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	...	4	3	3	2	2	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	30	1	18	6	7	31	24	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	1	...	...	...	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	81	3	52	11	21	84	45	8	11	17	...	...	...	...	...	3	45	6	...	...	...	6	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	275	2	124	45	108	277	102	29	139	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	104	14	5	36	...	...	9	268	...	...	...	...	...
June	174	10	83	32	69	184	81	31	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	71	10	3	23	...	...	9	175	...	...	...	...	...
July	156	3	97	19	43	159	92	25	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	78	18	2	9	...	...	2	152	...	...	...	...	...
August	135	2	81	18	38	137	105	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	65	12	3	5	...	...	2	137	...	...	...	...	...
September	110	1	73	16	22	111	72	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	54	14	5	8	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...
October	90	2	71	10	11	92	65	12	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	7	4	4	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...
November	64	...	51	6	7	64	45	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45	5	1	3	...	...	...	3	61	...	...	...	...
December	20	2	17	3	2	22	7	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	1	2	...	...	...	10	12	...	...	...	...
Settlers from the United States	566	181	187	198	566	566	94	28	95	541,700
1,163	596	868	359	532	1,759	653	180	303	23	566	94	28	95	541,700

R. MACPHERSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON, 31st December, 1879.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Kingston Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1879.

Months.	<i>Via</i> St. Lawrence.	<i>Via</i> the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	Number distrib- uted by Free Passes.	Number of Meals Furnished.
January.....	14	2	16	15	16	47
February.....	14	2	16	12	14	22
March.....	30	1	31	15	16	90
April.....	81	3	84	46	33	129
May.....	275	2	277	163	50	271
June.....	174	10	184	78	162	201
July.....	156	3	159	47	62	133
August.....	135	2	137	73	82	208
September.....	110	1	111	39	31	106
October.....	90	2	92	32	39	147
November.....	64	.....	64	25	42	91
December.....	20	2	22	20	21	72
*Settlers from United States as re- ported by Collectors of Customs..	.....	566	566	.....	.....	.....
	1,163	596	1,759	565	568	1,517

* REMARKS—Besides these, the several Collectors of Customs estimate several hundred having come into this Agency from the United States without making entries, not having effects of any considerable value, but intending to reside in Ontario.

R. MACPHERSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON, 31st December, 1879.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1879, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions and with Free Passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

Country From.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number assist- ed with Provi- sions.	Number assist- ed with Free Passes.
England	642	11	653	623	5		
Ireland	171	9	180	171			
Scotland	298	5	303	303			
Germany.....	22	1	23	23			
Norway.....							
Switzerland.....	2		2				
Iceland							
America							
Other countries ...	28	4	32	14			
*Settlers from United States as reported by the Collectors of Customs at the several Ports of Entry in this Agency		566	566	566			
	1,163	596	1,759	1,700	5		

REMARKS—54 passed to the Province of Quebec.

* Besides the above, the several Collectors of Customs estimate several hundred having come into this Agency from the United States without making entries, not having effects of any considerable value, but intending to reside in Ontario.

R. MACPHERSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON, 31st December, 1879.

No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TORONTO IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN A. DONALDSON.)

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information, my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1879.

The number of immigrants arriving at this Agency during the year was 12,189, against 6,807 in 1878. Of these 10,848 arrived *vid* Quebec, and 1,341 *vid* Halifax; 9,786 remained in Canada; the balance, some 2,405, composed of Norwegians, Germans, and about 150 Icelanders, passed through on their way to the Western States; 200 Mennonites and 65 Icelanders are included in the above Returns, who joined their friends in Manitoba.

In addition to the above, 710 souls are reported at the ports of entry in my district, making in all 10,500 souls remaining in Canada.

The immigrants arriving during the year were, generally speaking, of a good class, and although there was a large preponderance of mechanics among them, still all were placed shortly after their arrival where work could be found.

Five deaths occurred here during the past season, two being children, two men, and one woman. Independent of these the immigrants have all been of a healthy class, and one and all speak in the highest terms of the treatment they have received from conductors and employees of the different railway companies during their journey.

The amount of capital brought into the country, as far as could be ascertained, was some \$160,000. A large portion of this was brought out by the Mennonites and taken to Manitoba; of the balance a part was placed in the banks, while not a small share has been invested in the Free Grant Lands of Muskoka.

In conclusion, I am much pleased to be able to state that, from all information I can gather, we are likely to have a large increase in our numbers for next season. The visit of the British Delegates will have great influence in inducing the English tenant farmers and others with capital to make Canada their home.

The strictest economy has been exercised here during the past year, and the business of the Agency has been in every way satisfactory.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DONALDSON,

Government Immigration Agent.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1879, and their Nationality; the number assisted with Provisions and with Free Passes on Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

Country From.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals <i>via</i> Halifax.	Total.	Remained in Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number of Free Meals issued.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	5,022	721	5,743	5,743	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	1,526	316	1,842	1,842	.....	.....	.....
Scotland.....	1,280	106	1,386	1,376	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	194	29	223	173	50	.....	6,611
Norway.....	2,344	117	2,461	256	2,205	34,090	.....
Switzerland.....	30	52	82	82	.....	.....	.....
Iceland.....	252	.....	250	37	150	12,847	.....
Mennonites.....	200	.....	200	*65	.....	.....	.....
				*200	.....	.....	.....
	10,848	1,341	12,189	9,784	2,405	36,937	6,611
Deduct to Manitoba.....				275			
Total remained in Ontario.....				9,509			

* These parties passed through to Manitoba.

† Meals supplied to Mennonites, Icelanders, and parties passing through to Manitoba.

STATEMENT showing the Total Number of Immigrants arrived and remained to be dealt with at the Toronto Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1879.

Months.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via Halifax.	Total.	No. of Free Meals.	Number distributed by Free Passes.
January.....	.....	42	42	500	98
February.....	.....	168	168	560	100
March.....	.....	332	332	1,700	259
April.....	590	.....	590	2,430	512
May.....	1,424	.....	1,434	3,900	722
June.....	1,302	.....	1,302	3,400	876
July.....	753	.....	753	1,800	586
August.....	856	.....	856	2,700	664
September.....	1,390	.....	1,390	3,200	656
October.....	1,200	.....	1,200	5,500	965
November.....	760	220	980	4,900	748
December.....	.....	472	472	3,500	425
Meals supplied to Mennonites, &c..	8,275	1,234	9,509	34,090	6,611
				2,847	
				36,937	

RETURN showing the Number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Collingwood, for the Year ending 31st December, 1879; their Nationality, and the Value of their Effects entered at said Port.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Value of Effects.
				\$ cts.
English.....	2	2	4	47 00
Irish.....	2	2	2	110 00
Scotch.....	2	1	9	36 00
United States.....	6	3	3	650 00
Canadian.....	6	7	9	256 00
Total.....	18	15	27	1,099 00

RETURN showing the Number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Toronto, for the Year ending 31st December, 1879; their Nationality, and Value of their Effects entered at said Port.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Value of Effects.
				\$
English.....	55	60	53	8,429
Irish.....	24	30	12	2,950
Scotch.....	4	5	17	3,730
American.....	51	55	30	8,134
Canadian.....	44	55	55	6,819
German.....	16	18	36	3,205
French.....	5	4	13	320
Poles.....	2	5	.....	178
Danes.....	1	1	.....	510
Hungarian.....	1	1	1	100
British West Indies.....	2	.....	.....	250
Total.....	205	234	217	34,625

STATEMENT showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1879.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Acton, West.....	7	Dundalk.....	3
Ailsa Craig.....	1	Dunville.....	1
Allandale.....	2	Duffin's Creek.....	9
Alma.....	2	Eastwood.....	3
Alton.....	10	Elora.....	4
Angus.....	3	Etobicoke.....	5
Argyle.....	1	Ethel.....	4
Arthur.....	22	Exeter.....	2
Aurora.....	13	Fergus.....	8
Baden.....	11	Fordwich.....	2
Bala.....	4	Flesherton.....	12
Barrie.....	38	Fort Erie.....	5
Bateaux.....	13	Forrest.....	9
Beamsville.....	3	Galt.....	25
Beaverton.....	2	Georgetown.....	20
Benton.....	3	Gilford.....	4
Belleville.....	16	Glencoe.....	4
Belle River.....	15	Glencairn.....	14
Berlin.....	45	Goderich.....	34
Bertie.....	5	Gore Bay.....	1
Blue Vale.....	2	Goble's Station.....	1
Blyth.....	10	Gravenhurst.....	221
Bolton.....	7	Grimsby.....	1
Bowmanville.....	17	Guelph.....	45
Boston Mills.....	17	Hamburg.....	9
Bothwell.....	5	Hamilton.....	718
Breslau.....	1	Haliburton.....	2
Bracebridge.....	200	Harriston.....	7
Bradford.....	126	Hawkstone.....	2
Brampton.....	176	Holland Landing.....	1
Brantford.....	65	Hespeler.....	3
Brockville.....	2	Ingersoll.....	18
Bronte.....	8	Kenilworth.....	2
Burford.....	3	King.....	8
Burlington.....	6	Kingston.....	98
Carlton.....	5	Kincardine.....	20
Caledonia.....	3	Kippen.....	1
Casfield.....	3	Kirkfield.....	2
Cannington.....	1	Kleinburg.....	3
Caledon, East.....	1	Lefroy.....	6
Cataract.....	80	Lethbridge.....	1
Chatham.....	97	Limehouse.....	4
Chatsworth.....	11	Lindsay.....	11
Charlston.....	8	Listowel.....	57
Cheltenham.....	5	Longford Mills.....	1
Clarkson's Corners.....	2	London.....	948
Clifford.....	2	Lucan.....	4
Clifton.....	38	Lucknow.....	1
Clinton.....	19	Milton.....	6
Cobocook.....	2	Markham.....	3
Colborne.....	2	Markdale.....	6
Coldwater.....	6	Meaford.....	12
Collingwood.....	67	Merriton.....	29
Cookstown.....	4	Waukeganing.....	1
Cornwall.....	3	Mildmay.....	1
Craigvale.....	1	Milton.....	44
Croft.....	3	Mimico.....	5
Croftport.....	5	Minesing.....	1
Delhi.....	3	Mitchel.....	9
Dorchester.....	1	Montreal.....	10
Drayton.....	2	Mono Road.....	16
Dundas.....	32	Moorefield.....	5

STATEMENT showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, &c.—*Concluded.*

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Mount Forest.....	68	Silver Islet	26
Newcastle	1	Simcoe	21
Newmarket.....	9	Shakespeare	8
New Lowell.....	3	Shelburne	20
Newry	3	Southampton	9
Newtonville.....	2	Streetsville	51
Newbury	2	Stoney Point.....	3
Niagara	90	St. Catharines.....	174
Norval	13	St. George	7
Norwich	4	St. Joseph's Island.....	2
Oakville.....	16	St. Marys.....	32
Orangeville	28	Stayner.....	63
Orillia	19	Stratford	59
Oshawa.....	11	Strathroy	17
Ottawa	9	Stouffville	12
Owen Sound	37	Suspension Bridge	4
Paris	24	Thorold	37
Parkhill	1	Thornhill	7
Parsley	15	Thunder Bay	8
Palmerston.....	19	Thornbury	4
Parry Sound	84	Trenton	1
Penetanguishene	23	Unionville	3
Peterboro'	11	Uxbridge	3
Petrolia	11	Waldemar	9
Port Credit.....	76	Walkerton.....	11
Port Elgin	10	Washago	4
Port Hope	4	Waterloo.....	30
Port Perry	3	Watford	10
Port Stanley	3	Waubauskene	2
Preston	24	Weston	29
Prescott	3	Whitby	4
Princeton.....	4	Wick	2
Prince Arthur's Landing.....	192	Williamsford	4
Ridgeway.....	1	Windsor	92
Richmond Hill.....	11	Wingham.....	84
Richwood	3	Widder	5
Ripley	8	Woodbridge.....	9
Rosseau	173	Woodstock	77
Sandwich	1	Wyoming	3
Sarnia	39	Wybridge	3
Scarboro'	7		
Seaforth	28		
Severn Bridge	1		
		Total number of passes.....	5,822

NOTE—The above meals and passes are provided by the Ontario Government.

No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HAMILTON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN SMITH.)

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report, with the annexed tabular statements, for the year ending the 31st December, 1879.

Some of the immigrants arriving at this Agency during the close of the season were not of a desirable class, being composed of pensioned soldiers, who were induced to come out here on the recommendation of ticket agents interested in the different steamship companies; the principal one being a Mr. O'Dell, of Dublin, who I am informed has made a practice of canvassing the discharged soldiers for the purpose of inducing them to emigrate in order to make his commission, under promises which he must have known could not be fulfilled; this class of people are entirely unfit for the labour of this country, and on their arrival here they are without any means, having their pension in advance to pay for their passage ticket. This practice is confined to steamship companies' agents, as I have not had a single case reported to me arising at the instigation of any of the Government agents.

In the early part of the season and during the fall, the immigrants were above the average, with some few exceptions; those who had been accustomed to agricultural pursuits were of a very superior class, for whom employment was readily found on their arrival.

Owing to the depressed state of trade in Europe there has been an increase in the number of mechanics arriving here, who as a rule have met with employment, although it was attended with difficulties and trouble in obtaining places for them.

The arrivals for the months of October, November and December were unprecedentedly large, and greatly in excess of any previous year; during the two latter months there has been great trouble in obtaining employment, as the season was too far advanced. They were induced to come out here on the recommendation of the commission ticket agents of the steamship companies.

There has been a large increase in the number of factory operatives arriving during the season, for whom there has been a steady demand at the current rate of wages.

Owing to the large crop of cereals there was a good demand for farm labourers during the harvest at a high rate of wages, and a large portion of this class of immigrants have met with steady employment.

There has been a large expenditure upon public works in this district during the year, consisting of drainage, canal and railway construction, which has created a demand for unskilled labor at remunerative wages, the average being one dollar to one dollar and a quarter per day.

The past year has been one of productiveness to our agriculturists, and there has been a good demand for all kinds of produce with increasing prices; the dairy products participating in the general advantage, butter and cheese having fully recovered from the low prices ruling at the opening of the season.

The export demand both for beeves and sheep has been well sustained at remunerative prices, and with the increased and improved facilities for shipping, the exports will only be limited by the quantity that can be got into condition to meet the growing demand.

There has been a marked difference in the improvement of the stock in this district during the past few years, owing to the importation of thorough-breds. Our farmers have been able to avail themselves of the benefit of the improved blood at a comparatively small cost from the different herds now established in the country.

The Model Farm at Guelph has been the means of directing and assisting in the development of the improvement in the counties adjoining the college, by the judicious selections imported by the management, to which the farmers have access.

In alluding to this subject, our breeders have been able to secure the principal prizes at the different competitions held during the past year in the United States, which was particularly noticeable at the Chicago international meeting, by the large number of prizes awarded to Canadian stock, being especially so with the long woolled sheep from the Model Farm, purchased and exhibited by Mr. Hood of Guelph.

Some of the herds have assumed very large proportions; that of Mr. Stone, of Guelph, numbers nearly four hundred head, comprised of short horns and Herefords, consisting of imported and from imported stock, amongst which there is a large number of noted animals.

The herd of Ayrshires imported and owned by Jardine & Sons, Hamilton, is the finest of its class on the continent, both as to numbers and the excellence of its blood, which is duly appreciated, not only in Canada but also in the States, where the herd is periodically exhibited, and so far has withstood all competition.

The Bow Park Association herd, near Brantford, is probably the most valuable in the world, not only for its magnificent proportions, but also for the nobility of its blood, consisting of some of the finest forms, comprised of Bates, Booths, Duchess, Oxfords, Wild Eyes, Kirklevingtons, Craggs, and other noted and valuable breeds.

There has been a large interest in the North West Territories during the past year, a great number having availed themselves of the provisions for the settlement of the public lands. The numerous enquiries through this Agency shows that the public mind is being directed from the North Western and Middle States of the Union towards the lands of the Dominion, which has had the effect of closing up the American land offices in this city. During the year there have been distributed through this Agency over two thousand pamphlets and circulars, setting forth the advantages of the Dominion as compared with the States. In addition to this, the information supplied has been the means of inducing people from the States to take homesteads in the North-West Territories.

The correspondence addressed to this Agency during the year has been largely increased, showing the interest that is being taken in our unoccupied lands; the number of letters received is 1,352, and the communications addressed from this office during the same period is 1,392.

Below you will find copies of several letters addressed to this office, showing the nature of the enquiries and the interest that is being taken, most of the correspondence being of a similar character, showing how widespread is the information published by the Department.

During the early part of the season there was a diminution in the enquiries respecting the free grant lands in the Province of Ontario, which was reversed during the summer and fall months, as the reports of those already settled there have been of a favourable character, which has induced a large number to take up grants in the Manitoulin, Parry Sound and Muskoka districts.

With the means now furnished by the Department for the dissemination of information in regard to the public lands, there is reason to anticipate that the migration to the United States will receive such a check as will make their agencies in Canada unprofitable.

There has been a marked improvement during the year in the industrial and manufacturing interests; there have been many new industries and manufactories

opened up in this district, and the elements of success infused in those already established; this is particularly the case with the establishment of the rolling mills here for the purpose of manufacturing iron; also the nail works in connection with the same establishment. The Britannia Co., from Meriden, Connecticut, have also erected a factory here for the purpose of manufacturing plated ware, being a new industry in Canada; the Forge Company have enlarged their shops to double their former capacity, and are now running night and day to keep pace with their orders.

The Dundas and the Lybster Cotton Mills Companies have both increased their capacity, and the mills are running to their fullest capacity in order to supply the demand made upon them and to keep up with their contracts.

The result of this increased activity has given an impetus to the labour market, and has largely tended to the increased population and the influx of people from the United States.

There has been a restored confidence in commercial circles, and with the high prices ruling for all kinds of farm produce to supply the foreign demand, I anticipate an increased demand for all kinds of labour during the current year.

From the visits of the Agricultural Delegates during the present season and the favourable impression that they have formed of Canada, it is anticipated there will be a large influx of tenant farmers possessed of capital during 1880.

By reference to the following statements, the work of the Agency is fully exhibited.

Statement A shows the number of indigent immigrants to whom assistance has been granted, with the number of meals and lodgings supplied, and as compared with the preceding year a saving of nearly 50 per cent. has been effected, owing to the demand on arrival.

Statement B shows the location of the immigrants in this district, a large number settling in the County of Wentworth, owing to the new industrial works established here.

Statement D shews the amount of capital that has been reported, showing an increase over last year. A large amount of this sum has been invested in the new industrial works already referred to in a previous part of this report.

Statements K and L show the arrivals and the general destination of the immigrants, and by the comparative statement submitted, a large increase is shown in all the different nationalities.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,

Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Specimens of Letters of Enquiry.

(Copy)

KINGSBURY, GANDALOUPE Co.,
TEXAS, November 25th, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—I wrote you some time ago, asking you if there was any chance of getting work in your locality.

You advised me to wait until spring, and said that you had sent on papers descriptive of Manitoba; these I never received. I guess the United States officials kept them as they want immigrants to settle here.

I wish you would send me papers about the farming department of the said country.

I am in a position to buy land if I only saw a suitable place.

Please to put the papers in a plain envelope and then these parties wont know.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) ANDREW GILCHRIST.]

(Copy)

KANSAS CITY, 1st December, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—As there is quite a settlement of members at Bird Tail Creek, Manitoba, I hear that you could confer upon me a great favour by letting me know how they are succeeding there, and how they like their new homes. I have been in Manitoba for fourteen months, and am thinking of returning there to settle, as I think a person can do much better there than in any free grant lands to be had in the Union. I find the climate of Manitoba ahead of any thing in this State, as there are a great many cases of fever and ague in this State, and would advise any one thinking of emigrating to go over to the North-West Territories or Manitoba.

I am,

Yours most respectfully,

(Signed) J. C. COLE.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the number of Indigent Immigrants assisted, the number of Meals and Lodgings supplied, and the Number of Passes issued by Railways and Steamboats at the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending December 31st, 1879.

1879.	No. of Immigrants.	No. of Passes.	No. of Lodgings.	No. of Meals.
		*	*	*
January.....	89	69	47	172
February.....	107	78	90	267
March.....	130	90	167	528
April.....	356	153	214	808
May.....	525	196	293	896
June.....	373	149	101	542
July.....	401	146	141	639
August.....	415	141	187	817
September.....	529	217	182	849
October.....	674	265	283	1,094
November.....	544	207	231	816
December.....	262	164	120	492
	4,405	1,875	2,056	7,920

* These are provided by the Ontario Government.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the Location of Immigrants in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending December 31st, 1879.

County.	No.	County.	No
Algoma.....	113	Montreal	15
British Columbia.....	6	Norfolk.....	150
Bruce.....	378	Ontario.....	99
Brant.....	320	Oxford	368
Cardwell.....	27	Ottawa	5
Dundas.....	11	Peel	87
Durham.....	9	Perth	168
Essex	267	Renfrew.....	25
Elgin	250	Simcoe.....	225
Grey	142	Stormont	16
Grenville.....	12	Peterborough	11
Frontenac.....	16	Victoria.....	14
Hastings	18	Welland	889
Halton	262	Wentworth	3,836
Haldimand.....	200	Wellington	364
Huron.....	199	Waterloo	298
Lanark.....	17	York.....	1,535
Leeds.....	12		
Lambton.....	106		12,503
Lincoln.....	108		
Kent.....	226	Western States	13,696
Manitoba.....	905		
Middlesex.....	497		
Muskoka.....	297	Total.....	26,199

STATEMENT C.—Showing the Destination of Immigrants forwarded by Free Passes from the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1879. *

Stations.	No.	Stations.	No.
Arthur.....	2	Georgetown.....	3
Amherstburg.....	10	Garnett.....	3
Aylmer.....	6	Hamburgh.....	3
Alleston.....	1	Hagersvsille.....	61
Allendale.....	3	Harriston.....	12
Berlin.....	1	Hespeler.....	2
Bertie.....	3	Harwich.....	3
Beamsville.....	11	Ingersoll.....	2
Belleville.....	1	Jarvis.....	4
Brantford.....	11	Komoka.....	5
Rockville.....	2	Kingston.....	4
Pelle River.....	4	London.....	177
Bright.....	2	Listowell.....	18
Lothwell.....	3	Lewisville.....	2
Barrie.....	7	Lucknow.....	1
Blyth.....	2	Lynden.....	2
Burlington.....	2	L'Isle.....	3
Burford.....	1	Millbrook.....	2
Beeton.....	1	Mount Forest.....	3
Bluevale.....	1	Mildmay.....	1
Brownsville.....	3	Merriton.....	73
Bronte.....	2	Montreal.....	2
Breslau.....	2	Morrisburgh.....	1
Brampton.....	1	Milton.....	68
Cannington.....	1	Newburg.....	3
Clifton.....	72	Niagara.....	1
Caledonia.....	20	Norwich.....	4
Clarkson.....	2	Oakville.....	4
Charing Cross.....	1	Orillia.....	2
Clifford.....	21	Ottawa.....	4
Collingwood.....	19	Owen Sound.....	1
Copetown.....	2	Otterville.....	1
Comber.....	1	Penetanguishene.....	1
Clinton.....	4	Port Dover.....	13
Coboconk.....	1	Paris.....	15
Chatham.....	50	Paisley.....	37
Colborne.....	2	Preston.....	2
Cornwall.....	3	Palmerston.....	1
Canfield.....	1	Port Stanley.....	8
Dundas.....	26	Port Colborne.....	51
Delhi.....	2	Petrolia.....	2
Drayton.....	7	Pinkerton.....	4
Dorchester.....	1	Peterboro'.....	3
Dunnburo.....	1	Port Hope.....	5
Deans.....	2	Port Monroe.....	1
Everett.....	2	Prescott.....	5
Essex Centre.....	14	Rockwood.....	1
Exeter.....	1	Richwood.....	1
Elora.....	2	Ridgetown.....	4
Forest.....	2	Ridgeway.....	1
Port Erie.....	6	Rosseau.....	1
Fergus.....	3	St. George.....	4
Glenfine.....	1	St. Thomas.....	6
Glencairn.....	1	St. Catharines.....	202
Gravenhurst.....	68	Shelburne.....	2
Galt.....	19	Simcoe.....	20
Guelph.....	19	Sarnia.....	13
Glencoe.....	10	Southampton.....	1
Grimsby.....	3	St. Mary's.....	1

* These are provided by the Ontario Government.

STATEMENT C.—Showing the Destination of Immigrants forwarded by Free Passes from the Hamilton Agency, &c.—*Concluded.* *

Stations.	No.	Stations.	No.
St. Ann's.....	2	Woodstock.....	58
Stratford.....	6	Winona.....	7
Strathallen.....	2	Wingham.....	27
Seaforth.....	1	Waterdown.....	3
Toronto.....	308	Wellington Square.....	1
Thorold.....	7	Welland.....	4
Tilsonburg.....	13	Waterford.....	2
Thamesville.....	2	Woodbridge.....	1
Trenton.....	1		
Windsor.....	37	Total.....	1,825

* These are provided by the Ontario Government.

STATEMENT D.—Showing the Amount of Capital brought into Canada by Immigrants and Settlers at the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1878.

Month.	1878.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	
January.....	29,000	30,000		
February.....	22,000	26,000		
March.....	30,000	30,000		
April.....	38,000	45,000		
May.....	27,000	143,000		
June.....	34,000	42,000		
July.....	22,000	37,000		
August.....	18,000	71,000		
September.....	150,000	41,000		
October.....	19,000	101,000		
November.....	27,000	46,000		
December.....	42,000	45,000		
	\$458,000	\$657,000	\$199,000	

STATEMENT E.—Yearly Return of the Number of Children at the Hamilton Agency brought out by the following Societies, for the Year ending 31st December, 1879.

Name of Society.	Arrived in the Year 1879.			Number in the Home, Dec. 31st, 1878.	Number in the Home, Dec. 31st, 1879.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Rev. Mr. Stevenson, Hamilton.....	12	12	24	15	18

STATEMENT F.—Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Hamilton, and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1879.

Sexes.			Total.	Nationality.	Value of Effects.
Males.	Females.	Children.			
					\$
35	20	50	105	English	500 00
3	3	3	9	Irish	740 00
7	4	5	16	Scotch	1,032 00
27	12	18	57	Germans	1,368 00
120	54	50	224	United States Citizens	13,410 00
70	47	53	170	Other Countries	10,252 00
262	140	179	581	Total	27,302 00

STATEMENT G.—Showing the Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Clifton and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1879.

Sexes.			Total.	Nationality.	Value of Effects.
Males.	Females.	Children.			
					\$
10	9	10	29	English	2,864 00
3	5	16	24	Irish	562 00
2	2	6	10	Scotch	180 00
5	2	2	9	Germans	660 00
9	12	10	31	United States Citizens	1,065 00
17	23	22	62	Other Countries	2,568 00
46	53	66	165	Total	7,899 00

STATEMENT H.—Showing the Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Fort Erie, and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1879.

Sexes.			Total.	Nationality.	Value of Effects.
Males.	Females.	Children.			
					\$
15	18	.....	33	English	2,470 00
9	9	.....	18	Irish	507 00
1	1	.....	2	Scotch	125 00
10	9	.....	19	Germans	801 00
30	35	.....	65	United States Citizens	4,621 00
19	16	.....	35	Other Countries	3,055 00
84	88	.....	172	Total	11,579 00

STATEMENT I.—Showing the Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Niagara, and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1879.

Sexes.			Total.	Nationality.	Value of Effects.
Males.	Females.	Children.			
2	1	.....	3	United States Citizens.....	\$ 300 00
9	5	.....	14	Other Countries.....	180 00
11	6	.....	17	Total.....	480 00

STATEMENT J.—Showing the Number of Immigrants, and the value of their Effects entered at the respective Customs Houses in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1879.

Nationality.	Hamilton.	Clifton.	Fort Erie.	Niagara.	Total.	Value of Effects.
						\$
English.....	105	29	33	.....	167	5,834 00
Irish.....	9	24	18	.....	51	1,809 00
Scotch.....	16	10	2	.....	28	1,337 00
Germans.....	57	9	19	.....	85	2,829 00
United States Citizens..	224	31	65	3	323	18,331 00
Other Countries.....	170	62	35	14	281	16,055 00
Total.....	581	165	172	17	935	46,195 00

STATEMENT K.—Yearly Return of Arrivals and Departures of Immigrants in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ended 31st December, 1879.

Nationality.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via United States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to Manitoba.	Went to the Western States.
English.....	2,596	5,211	7,807	4,237	129	3,441
Irish.....	703	1,548	2,251	1,270	73	908
Scotch.....	476	1,186	1,662	1,007	41	614
Germans.....	175	5,453	5,628	1,098	39	4,491
United States Citizens..	.....	3,890	3,890	3,332	558	.....
Other Countries.....	83	4,878	4,961	654	65	4,242
Total { 1879.....	4,033	22,166	26,199	11,598	905	13,696
{ 1878.....	1,307	12,675	13,982	7,022	931	6,029
Increase.....	2,726	9,491	12,217	4,576	.....	7,667
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....

STATEMENT L.—Yearly Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ended 31st December, 1879.

Number of Arrivals <i>viâ</i> the St. Lawrence.	Number of Arrivals <i>viâ</i> the United States.	Sexes.			Total.	Nationalities.						General Destination.		
		Males.	Females.	Children.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	U.S. Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
2,596	5,211				7,807	7,807	2,251				4,257	129	3,441	
703	1,548				2,251						1,270	73	908	
476	1,186				1,662		1,662				1,007	41	614	
175	5,483				5,628			5,628			1,098	39	4,491	
	3,890				3,890				3,890		3,332	558	....
83	4,478				4,961					4,961	654	65	4,442	
4,033	22,166	15,248	3,892	7,059	26,199	7,807	2,251	1,662	5,628	3,890	4,961	11,598	905	13,696

JOHN SMITH,
Immigration Agent.

No. 7.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HALIFAX AGENT.

(MR. EDWIN CLAY.)

DOMINION IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HALIFAX, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information, a Report of the working of this Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1879.

The total immigration has been much larger than for 1878, there being 1,981 souls in 1878, against 3,955 souls in 1879, or very nearly twice as many in 1879.

I have exhibited in Statement D a comparison of the immigration for the two years mentioned above, but it may be well to notice particularly one or two items.

The number of farm and general labourers is greatly in excess of 1878, the increase being 1,274. As most of these people have brought no means with them, it has of necessity devolved upon me to forward them to their ultimate destinations. The promises made and inducements held out by the various ticket agents on the other side, in order to secure the sale of tickets have been in many cases simply absurd, while in others the misery caused by the promises being of no avail is beyond conception.

Ontario has received 1,396 more immigrants through this agency than in 1878, and there is a marked increase in those passing through the Dominion to the Western States.

The returns from the Custom Houses show a great falling off from the previous year's reports, standing \$18,940.00 in 1878, against \$11,175.20 in 1879, or a decrease of \$7,764.80. I account for this as a result of the impetus trade received early in the year in the United States and Upper Provinces; at the same time, the "exodus" from this province, which was discussed at length by the papers, was not what it was represented to be, but merely a return of pleasure seekers and visitors who had been spending their holidays in the province. The passenger arrivals from the United States are large in the months of June and July, and in September and October the departures large, but taking the year from 1st January to 31st December, I found the arrivals and departures very nearly balanced.

About 40 Icelanders have come into the province during the year. These people make very good settlers, being thrifty and industrious. Those who have been here for some time, however, are in a sad condition, as the lands granted to them at Musquodoboit have proved to be nothing better than a rocky barren, and with their crops a failure and their means exhausted, I fear it will be necessary to assist them during the coming spring. Those who have been located at Lockport, near the sea, have been doing very well indeed.

The Danes who from time to time pass through this agency *en route* to New Denmark, are a fine looking class of people, and judging from their anxiety to get to work, make good settlers.

In giving free transit, I have endeavoured to give none unless the case actually demanded it, and in this I have been assisted very largely by Mr. Sumner, the travelling agent, and in all cases I have done the best I could under the circumstances.

The health of the immigrants has been very good indeed, the only cases requiring assistance and care being three children with measles, one of whom died, and the mother who, while nursing them was confined.

I have to acknowledge the courtesy of the Intercolonial Railway officers, particularly Mr. George Connors, ticket agent, also the assistance and advice always willingly given by Mr. Sumner and the Messrs. Cunard's people, many of whom have assisted me as interpreters for French and German. The customs officials have my thanks also.

The prospects for 1880 are that a large number of miners and mechanics will be required in this province.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

EDWIN CLAY,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Free Tickets given to Indigent Immigrants at this Agency, for the Year ended 31st December, 1879.

Destination.	Number of Adults.	Destination.	Number of Adults.
Ailsa Craig, Ont.....	2	Oxford, N.S.....	4
Amherst, N.S.....	6½	Oshawa, Ont.....	2
Athol, N.S.....	8	Port Hope, Ont.....	9
Annapolis, N.S.....	11	Prescott, Ont.....	4
Aylesford, N.S.....	1	Pictou, N.S.....	16
Belleville, Ont.....	13	Pembroke, Ont.....	3
Bedford, N.S.....	2	Quebec, Que.....	51½
Bowmanville, Ont.....	10	Richmond, Que.....	8
Brockville, Ont.....	3	Renfrew, Ont.....	4
Brookfield, N.S.....	1	Rivière du Loup, Que.....	3
Berlin, Ont.....	10	Sydney, N.S.....	12
Brantford, Ont.....	6	Shubenacadie, N.S.....	42
Chatham, Ont.....	8½	Stellarton, N.S.....	6
Cobourg, Ont.....	8½	Seafurth, Ont.....	2
Campbelton, N.B.....	5	St. John, N.B.....	114
Cornwall, Ont.....	2½	St. Thomas, Ont.....	8
Enfield, N.S.....	4	Stratford, Ont.....	10
Guelph, Ont.....	3½	Spring Hill, N.S.....	11
Hamilton, Ont.....	27½	Scarborough, Ont.....	1
Ingersoll, Ont.....	4	Stewiacke, N.S.....	2
Kingston, Ont.....	37	Sherbrooke, Que.....	3½
Kentville, N.S.....	3	St. Roches.....	1
Lindsay, Ont.....	6	Toronto, Ont.....	1,143
London, Ont.....	50½	Truro, N.S.....	13½
Londonderry, N.S.....	23	Trenton, Ont.....	2
Milford, N.S.....	1	Thomson, N.S.....	2
Moncton, N.B.....	4	Waterloo, Ont.....	2
Maccan, N.S.....	1	Whitby, Ont.....	10
Meaford, Ont.....	1	Windsor, Ont.....	9½
Montreal, Que.....	232	Windsor, N.S.....	5
Newcastle, Ont.....	5	Windsor Junction, N.S.....	9
New Glasgow, N.S.....	8	Woodstock, Ont.....	6
Newbury, Ont.....	4½	Yarmouth, N.S.....	2
Ottawa, Ont.....	24		
Orilla, Ont.....	1		
Oakville, N.S.....	7	Total.....	2,066

SEXES.		NATIONALITIES.							TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.					GENERAL DESTINATION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	General Labors.	Mechanics.	Clerks, &c.	Female Servants.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Number of Arrivals direct from G. Britain.	Number of Arrivals the United States.	Male.		Female.		Children.		Total Number of Souls.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

EDWIN CLAY, Agent.

31st December, 1879.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Immigration at the Halifax Agency showing Increase and Decrease for 1878 and 1879.

Immigration.	1878.	1879.	Increase in 1879.	Decrease in 1879.
Males	1,186	2,503	1,317	
Females	429	751	322	
Children	366	701	335	
Total	1,981	3,955	1,974	
English	1,280	2,516	1,336	
Irish	329	706	377	
Scotch	133	67		66
Germans		222	222	
Scandinavians	40	391	351	
French and Belgians	114	21		93
Other Countries	156	32		124
Farmers	62	51		11
Farm and General Labourers	858	2,132	1,274	
Mechanics	182	243	61	
Clerks, Traders, &c	50	72	22	
Female Servants	164	295	121	
Nova Scotia	640	733	93	
New Brunswick	75	208	133	
Prince Edward Island	35	1		34
Quebec	398	410	12	
Ontario	653	2,049	1,396	
Manitoba		28	28	
British Columbia		1	1	
Eastern States	81	182	111	
Western States	119	342	223	

STATEMENT showing number of Settlers, and value of their Effects, entered at the following Custom Houses in Nova Scotia, for the Year ending 31st December, 1879.

Port of Entry.	Number Entered.	Value of Effects.	
		\$	cts.
Annapolis	12	215	00
Arichat	3	800	00
Amherst	7	1,385	00
Bear River	1	140	00
Canning	15	490	00
Canada Creek.....	5	20	00
Bridgetown	3	900	00
French Cross	1	20	00
Guysborough	4	62	00
Halifax	53	3,826	00
Kentville.....	4	215	00
Londonderry	12	678	20
Lunenburg	1	150	00
Parrsborough .....	.....	157	00
Pictou	9	625	00
Port Hawkesbury.....	20	604	00
Truro	3	190	00
Wallace	2	250	00
Windsor	3	142	00
Yarmouth	3	306	00
Total	161	11,175	20

EDWIN CLAY,
Government Immigration Agent.

No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LONDON (ONT.) AGENT.

(MR. A. G. SMYTH.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
LONDON, ONT., 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report of the work of this Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1879.

1st. Yearly Tabular Return of arrivals, *vid* Canada and the United States, showing sexes, nationalities, trades and occupations, and general destination.

2nd. Schedule A.—Total number of arrivals at this agency, and how disposed of.
3rd. Schedule B.—The monthly arrivals; the number assisted with meals, and the number of those assisted with free passes to their destination.

4th. Schedule C.—Detailed account of the stations, and the number of free passes granted during the year.

5th. Statement of the arrivals of actual settlers from the United States, by way of the following ports, *viz.*:—Sarnia, Windsor, Amherstburgh, St. Thomas, Port Stanley, London and Goderich. The number of arrivals has been less than last year, but the value of personal effects brought by them has increased.

The class of immigrants were generally of a very superior order; many stated their intention of purchasing or renting land at an early date. Several families who came out one or two years ago, and had saved some money, have gone on to the Free Grant District of Ontario, determined to make homes of their own, and, as they have some means, no doubt will succeed.

The general health of the immigrants who arrived at this agency has been remarkably good; only a few slight cases of illness, and those not of a serious nature.

We had great pleasure in receiving the British Agricultural Delegates, some of whom came during the holding of our Annual Western Fair, and expressed themselves well pleased with the exhibit of farm and dairy produce, fruit, stock and farming implements, of which we had a very superior show, including the samples of the products of Manitoba. I have no doubt the visit of those gentlemen to Canada will be productive of much good, judging from the opinions they expressed on the great resources of the Dominion, the climate, the advantages of our educational system, and the ease by which the tenant-farmers of Great Britain can become land owners at a comparatively small outlay.

The demand for really good farm-labourers during the season was large, and those of that class were easily disposed of, and at a fair rate of wages.

There is a good demand for agricultural labourers and domestic servants, and applications are now coming in for the former for the spring work. I would impress on the minds of those about emigrating to this country, that it is very desirable to arrive here in the spring or summer, and not late in autumn or winter.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. SMYTH,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the London, Ont., Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1879, and their nationality; the number assisted with Provisions, and with Free Passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency, to their respective places of destination.

Country from.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	1,588	207	1,795	1,588	207	889½ equal to
Ireland	611	115	726	638	88	.....
Scotland	111	58	169	148	21	.....
Germany	33	45	78	40	38	.....
Norway	27	7	34	12	22	.....
Other Countries	70	92	162	91	71	.....
Total	2,440	524	2,964	2,517	*447	†1,477	†865

* 15 of these to Manitoba.

† These are furnished by the Ontario Government.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the London Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1879.

Months.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	Number distributed by Free Passes.
January	40	11	51	12	11
February	74	18	92	40	22
March	103	23	126	57	29
April	191	30	221	126	32
May	262	20	282	171	70
June	270	15	285	133	128
July	197	33	230	96	58
August	228	62	290	144	95½
September	210	72	282	115	47
October	339	124	463	273	127
November	323	81	404	216	191½
December	203	35	238	94	78½
Total	2,440	524	2,964	1,477	*889½

* Equal to 865 adults; these as well as meals are provided by the Ontario Government.

STATEMENT C.—Showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1879.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Belmont.....	1	Fletcher.....	12
Elginfield.....	1	Forrest.....	2
Port Stanley.....	39	Hensall.....	1
Chatham.....	85	Sarnia.....	17
Aylmer.....	1	Cobourg.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Woodslee.....	8	Newbury.....	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ilderton.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Charing Cross.....	9
Stratford.....	18	Kerwood.....	1
Thunder Bay.....	3	Londesborough.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thamesville.....	12	Brantford.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Thomas.....	156	Tilbury.....	3
Widder.....	1	Prince Arthur's Landing.....	1
Essex Centre.....	16	Bellé River.....	5
Toronto.....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wingham.....	10
Centralia.....	3	Appin.....	1
Guelph.....	31	Quebec.....	1
Mandannia.....	1	Longwood.....	20
Brecon.....	23	Granton.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Petrolia.....	17	Lucknow.....	7
Pond Mills.....	3	Paris.....	1
Clinton.....	6	London Tp.....	9
Fergus.....	1	Dundas.....	5
Ingersoll.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amherstburg.....	4
Windsor.....	7	Wyoming.....	2
Hamilton.....	11	Lucan.....	6
Walkerton.....	1	Listowell.....	2
Ottawa.....	4	Tilsenburgh.....	4
Woodstock.....	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ridgetown.....	2
Camlachia.....	6	Exeter.....	4
Alisa Craig.....	5	Stoney Point.....	17
Watford.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Park Hill.....	3
Komoka.....	4	St. Marys.....	5
Mt. Brydges.....	7	Iona.....	2
Thorndale.....	4	Goderich.....	3
Bothwell.....	25	Hyde Park.....	1
Blythe.....	5	St. Catharines.....	1
Strathroy.....	15	Dutton.....	1
Dorchester.....	14	St. Johns.....	2
Innwood.....	6		
Clandebye.....	3		
Glanworth.....	5		
		Total.....	*865

* These are furnished by the Ontario Government.

RETURN of Settlers and the Value of their Effects, arriving at the Ports of London, St. Thomas and Port Stanley, and Goderich, from 1st January to 31st December, 1879.

		Value.
		\$ cts.
London.....	*No particulars as to number, only value.....	16,165 00
St. Thomas & Port Stanley.	* do do	15,397 00
Goderich.....	75—30 Males, 45 Females	2,900 00

* Numbers estimated at 800.

RETURN of Settlers and the Value of their Effects, arriving at the Port of Windsor, from 1st January to 31st December, 1879.

	Number.	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Value.
										\$ cts.
Windsor.....	565	240	50	9	20	246	164	191	210	33,539 00

RETURN of Settlers and the Value of their Effects, arriving at the Port of Sarnia, from 1st January to 31st December, 1879.

	Number.	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Value.
										\$ cts.
Sarnia	675	448	56	64	21	86	185	181	309	28,304 00

RETURN of Settlers and the Value of their Effects, arriving at the Port of Amherstburgh, from 1st January to 31st December, 1879.

	Number.	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Other.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Value.
										\$ cts.
Amherstburgh.....	171	49	31	18	30	43	66	59	46	9,230 00

YEARLY RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at London, Ontario, Immigration Agency, for the twelve months ending
31st December, 1879.

Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Number of Arrivals via the United States.	SEXES.			Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.							TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS						GENERAL DESTINATION.						
		Males.	Females.	Children.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavian.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm & Gene- ral Laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Ser- vants.	Lower Provinces.			Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Colum- bia.	Eastern States.
40	11	23	12	16	51	36	8	3	4	2	11	3	7	3	47	4
74	18	68	17	7	92	46	28	7	4	7	39	11	9	2	86	6
103	23	76	21	29	126	57	38	7	6	.....	.....	18	16	23	9	10	5	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	11
191	30	142	32	47	221	130	50	11	.....	9	.....	21	43	62	15	22	7	.....	.....	196	.....	.....	.....	25
262	20	180	50	52	282	187	63	12	9	3	.....	8	37	115	23	5	8	.....	.....	242	.....	.....	.....	40
270	15	158	42	85	285	174	89	19	1	2	.....	.....	39	75	29	15	6	.....	.....	256	.....	.....	.....	29
33	29	113	38	79	230	157	32	16	7	.....	2	16	27	71	4	11	4	.....	.....	208	.....	.....	.....	22
228	62	153	84	53	290	213	47	19	4	2	.....	5	35	68	22	27	6	.....	.....	247	.....	.....	.....	43
210	72	169	63	50	282	184	50	11	17	8	2	10	51	86	18	14	7	.....	.....	217	.....	.....	.....	65
339	124	304	70	89	463	304	77	25	15	7	6	29	63	156	58	28	9	.....	.....	354	15	.....	.....	94
323	81	238	97	69	404	205	152	22	4	2	.....	19	73	113	35	17	14	.....	.....	336	.....	.....	.....	68
203	35	151	39	48	238	102	92	17	11	1	.....	15	47	67	23	14	5	.....	.....	213	.....	.....	.....	25
2,440	524	1,775	565	624	2,964	1,795	726	169	78	34	10	152	440	886	250	179	76	.....	.....	2,517	15	.....	.....	432

31st December, 1879.

A. G. SMYTH,
Government Immigration Agent.

No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT, DULUTH.

(MR. W. C. B. GRAHAM.)

DULUTH, MINNESOTA, U. S.,

31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a Report of operations at this Agency during the year 1879.

Acting under special instructions contained in an official letter, dated Ottawa, 18th March, 1879, I started for St. Vincent (*via* St. Paul) for the purpose of making arrangements for the cancellation of bonds on immigrants' effects intended for Manitoba and the North-West Territory. My duty was to see that such arrangements were made as would ensure the prompt delivery of baggage, household goods, stock, and other effects of immigrants.

I was also authorized to report to the Department the probable cost of a building lot at Emerson, whereon to erect a shed for the shelter of immigrants until they could be removed to the agency at Dufferin.

Having carefully studied my instructions, I proceeded to St. Vincent and made the necessary enquiries about the cancelling of bonds. I found the station master attending to this duty, but it was a very slow and unsatisfactory affair, the agent having more to do than he could very well attend to, and many car loads of stock and other effects of immigrants were standing in the yard waiting to be unloaded. Some of the horses were in a pitiable condition from long confinement and rough usage in the cars.

Upon asking the reason of this delay, I found that in many cases it was caused by the immigrants themselves neglecting to get the proper customs papers at Detroit or Port Huron, and in some cases the United States Customs officials at these ports neglected to forward the "car manifests" with the goods, without which these goods could not be removed from the cars, the Customs officials at the "boundary line" refusing to give their consent to the removal of one item till the proper papers arrived, which papers in many cases were delayed over a week.

However, after some delay, a very few days sufficed to get everything delivered to the immigrants. In this connection I may state that I received every assistance and kindness from Messrs. C. J. Gooding, Station Agent, and J. U. Green, United States Customs Inspector, at St. Vincent. I then proceeded to the Dominion Agency at Dufferin, where I found Mr. J. E. Têtu, the resident agent at that place, making preparations for the early reception of immigrants.

The following morning (Sunday), Mr. Thos. Greenway's party of immigrants arrived from, or near, Paris, Ontario. The ice bridge on the river was partially broken, and hotels at Emerson were full. There was nothing left but to get as many across the river as we could. This we did, assisted by Mr. Greenway, who took all the pains possible for the care and comfort of his people.

After about two weeks stay at Dufferin assisting Mr Têtu, I returned to Duluth to make the necessary preparations for the season's business at this place, visiting St. Paul occasionally to attend to the people passing through there.

Owing to the completion of the "all rail route" to Manitoba, the arrivals by lake steamers were not nearly as numerous as in the year 1878, but the *immigration from the Western States* into Manitoba has been considerable in 1879.

The States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and Western New York, have all contributed liberally towards peopling "our great North-West," more especially the two former states, and a more desirable people as settlers in a new country cannot be found than the descendants of the "old Western Provinces." They are a class of people who are inured to all inconveniences attendant on frontier life; a people whose fine physique and long experience enable them to make light of the thousand and one little difficulties that people from an older country would consider hardships almost unsurmountable. In addition to these qualities, they are all good, practical farmers, with sufficient means to stock and operate their farms as soon as they get possession of them.

The question has often been asked by the curious "why do these people leave their own country and free Government, and go to Manitoba to be compelled to live under a strange monarchy?" I will reply in the words of a Mr. Atkinson, who with his family and some neighbors left the State of Iowa and settled in the Little Saskatchewan. When asked the above question, he replied: "Our farms have got too small for our families, our boys are growing and all want to go to a country where they and their families will have room to grow. Moreover, we can grow little else than corn in our State, which of course is very good, but we are tired of it; we want to grow wheat, *like our neighbours*, and for that purpose we will go to the country of our neighbours. As to the change of Government, we consider it no disgrace to tender our allegiance to a Government that is both *able and willing* to protect us while we are as peaceful citizens trying to improve the condition of those dependent on us."

Such sentiments as these, though couched in language a little gruff, speak well for the man who expresses them, and these sentiments will be heralded throughout the Western States until these States become to Manitoba and the North-West Territory what Great Britain, Ireland and France have been to the older Provinces.

I will now speak of another very valuable addition to the population, viz., the immigration from the New England States.

I had the good fortune to meet Mr. Lalime, of Worcester, Mass., who arrived in St. Paul last spring with about eight car loads of "expatriated" French Canadians from the above-named States. There were about 450 souls in the party, and a finer looking lot of people it has not been my lot to look upon for a long time. I might truly say that this looked more like an *excursion* than an *immigrant party*.

Mr. Lalime might well be proud of his charge. The people appeared very comfortable, and all spoke very highly of the watchful care of Mr. Lalime, who, I am confident, lost no opportunity of adding to the comfort of his people.

I have noticed that this class of immigrants, though not all practical farmers, are doing remarkably well, and all fast adapting themselves to the necessities of frontier life, thus showing to the world that the "pluck and hardiness" of the French Canadian habitant has lost nothing of its vigour by its temporary expatriation. These are a class of immigrants that should receive full encouragement at the hands of the Dominion Government.

I have been kept very busy, travelling almost night and day between St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago, and other places where my duties called me; in fact my work has been so much scattered during the past season that my report will necessarily be longer than that of last year. One great source of annoyance has been the *ticket thieves of Chicago*.

These rascals have caused not only some expenditure to the Department, but a great deal of extra work and annoyance to myself. Their system of operation is as follows:—

A well dressed man will board the train as it arrives in the suburbs of Chicago; he will go through the cars, and of course it is an easy matter to pick out the Canadian or Englishman. The ticket "sharp" will address the immigrants thus, "going

to Manitoba?" Of course the reply will be in the affirmative. "Let me see your tickets," on receiving which he will step to the door of the car, remarking that these "tickets will have to be changed;" he steps out and that is the last seen of him or tickets. The immigrant is transferred from one railway to another on his arrival in Chicago, but cannot get on board the train till he pays for another ticket, and in many cases he has not the means of doing so. But I think I have got this evil pretty well under, by getting the railway officials to take the matter in hand. Another source of annoyance to our immigrants are the *so much per head agents*, who are employed by large land owners, and sometimes by railway companies, to secure as many settlers as possible for the different States, principally Southern Minnesota and Dakota. These men get so much per head for every actual settler, and a handsome commission on all lands sold. Of course they leave nothing undone to secure settlers from among the parties of immigrants who travel through their country *en route* for Manitoba.

Hearing of some Canadian immigrants settling in Dakota, I thought it would be well to find out, if possible, the cause of this. For that purpose I made an investigation which shows that those Canadians who had settled there, were partly influenced by the "so much per head agents" mentioned above; but they did not like the United States on account of having to forswear allegiance to the British Government.

But I have every reason to believe that when the very liberal land policy of the Dominion Government becomes thoroughly known (as I intend it shall) among these temporary expatriated Canadians, numbers of them will return to their country and their allegiance; at all events, the few that remain will be more than compensated for by those we shall get from the Western States.

As to the evil effected by "runners" and land agents our people will receive more or less annoyance from this source until we are connected by rail from Prince Arthur's Landing to Winnipeg, and indeed the fast increasing trade of the North-West will very soon demand such connection, a connection that will alleviate the necessity of our merchants and shippers paying a very large revenue to the American transportation companies. Some idea of the vast revenue collected by these companies may be formed from annexed tables of the value and duty of merchandise, etc., imported into Manitoba *viâ* Duluth, from the year 1873 to 1879, inclusive.

This is merely what has gone *viâ* the lakes, and I am not at all exaggerating when I say there has at least as much more gone by way of St. Paul. I also append table of the registered tonnage of Canadian vessels entered at this port during the past (8) eight years, which also shows a very steady increase in our marine trade, a trade that owes its entire existence to *Immigration*.

WHY PEOPLE SHOULD IMMIGRATE IN THE FALL INSTEAD OF IN SPRING.

During my short stay at Emerson last spring, there were large numbers of immigrants "debarked" at that place *en route* for Rock Lake, Turtle Mountain, Pembina Mountain, and the district lying west of the Red River Valley. I was very much struck with the disappointed look that was plainly visible on the faces of many of the new arrivals, especially the female portion of them. And indeed it was not to be wondered at, when we think of these people leaving comfortable homes in a country where everything was in an advanced state of improvement, and then imagine them on their arrival in this "promised land," their first step from the platform at the railway car being almost knee deep into mud.

This may be avoided by immigrating *in the fall* instead of in spring, for it is a well known fact that all roads, and the country generally in Manitoba, is very wet in the spring, and remains so till about the beginning of June. Parties arriving in Manitoba before that time have the following difficulties to contend with: 1st. They can proceed either by team or on foot only a very few

miles in a day. 2nd. Their horses and stock will be in many cases completely broken down getting over wet marshy country, thus putting them out of condition for the season's work. 3rd. They will not be able to see the country to advantage, but will (as has been the case) form a very wrong opinion of the country, and return in disgust, or perhaps settle in the United States for want of means to go home.

Any Canadian farmer who may think of immigrating to Manitoba should not think of moving till after harvest. When his crops are all in, there are still about ten weeks of good weather in Manitoba, at a season when the roads and the country generally are very dry, and in good condition for travelling, when a good team can travel from 30 to 40 miles per day, and not feel it half as badly as they would after travelling ten miles in the spring. Travelling to Manitoba now is not at all the long, tedious and expensive undertaking it was a few years ago; therefore the intending immigrant should start after his crops are all gathered in, leaving his family in their comfortable home for the winter, taking one or more of his sons with him, or try and accompany some neighbour who may be going on the same errand. A very few days will bring them from any part of Ontario or Quebec to Winnipeg. When there, apply at once to the Dominion Lands Office for the necessary information as to available lands. Start at once and see if these lands are suitable; if so commence at once and make some provision for the sheltering of his family, who should not arrive in Manitoba before the middle or end of the following May. This they can do without any trouble, owing to the completion of the various transportation routes; or if he does not wish to remain in Manitoba all winter, let him return, making arrangements with some of the settlers to build a house during the winter on his land, or if he has sons, leave one or more of them to attend to the erection of a suitable home.

By so doing the immigrant will not only insure comfortable travelling for himself and family, but what is of vital importance, he can commence improving his farm *at once* and not lose, as a great many do, the first year in "getting ready." By following this advice a farmer can realize on his farm the second year he lives on it; his stock will not be worn out travelling, and, above all, the health and comfort of his family will be provided for.

Come to Manitoba and the North-West by all means; there is no country like it for agricultural purposes; it is the "Garden of America" and cannot fail to take a very prominent place in "front rank among the producing countries of the world." *But come not too early in the spring.*

Pay no attention to the reports of railroads and transportation companies; these men would urge you to *start early* because they are making a fat revenue out of you; they do not care what hardships you suffer after your arrival in Manitoba; their only object is to get your fare for taking you there, and then if you get disgusted with the country they will make more money by taking you back.

I would also say that any private emigration agent who urges you to start before May is *no friend of yours*, as he must well know the state of the country at that season.

Therefore, as I said before; *come by all means; come not too early, come to stay.*

A careful calculation shows that the number of souls who arrived in Manitoba during the year *viâ* Chicago and St. Paul, was 7,893, and *viâ* Duluth, 3,488, making a total of 11,381, of whom 2,835 went from the older Provinces.

The above figures are as correct as it has been in my power to get them.

I cannot close my report of this year without extending my sincere thanks to the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. H. B. Small, who have by their kind and valuable advice aided me in the arduous duties of this isolated post. I must also tender my thanks to the United States officials with whom I have come in contact, among whom I will mention Dr. V. Smith, Collector of the Port of Duluth, and his efficient and gentlemanly staff of subordinates.

Also A. S. Chaise, Esq., Chief Railroad Agent at this place, who has done all in his his power to make the inconveniences of transfer at this point as light as possible. To Messrs. H. C. Wentworth, and C. B. Foster, of the Michigan Central Railway, S. S. Merrill, A. V. H. Carpenter, of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rail-

way, J. J. Hill, and W. S. Alexander, of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, and Wm. Edgar, of the Great Western Railway, I am indebted for many favours, these gentlemen all taking very great interest in the comfort of our immigrants while passing over their several roads.

Mr. Steers, Jr., who was employed under my supervision by your instructions during the summer in attending to immigrants west of here, reports that from the 1st of July to the 13th of October, he visited almost every train between St. Vincent and Glyndon. He also reports;

"On the Northern Pacific and St. Paul and Pacific Railways, agents are employed either by the railways, or by land speculators, who give immigrants a glowing description of lands for sale in Minnesota and Dakota, and who paint their superiority to the Dominion of Canada in strong colours.

"On the Red Lake River, 20 miles east by south from Crookston, on the St. Paul, and Pacific Railway, and at Middle River, there are settlements of French Canadians; these people are constantly on the look-out for their countrymen immigrating through to Manitoba, and they induce many to remain at Crookston, to settle on the Red Lake River lands, and at Middle River, and in fact they go to St. Vincent and assist in bringing back their luggage free.

"This interference may be checked, if not entirely put an end to, if the baggage of immigrants whose terminus is Winnipeg were not passed or examined by the Canadian Customs Department at St. Vincent, nor until it arrived at St. Boniface or Winnipeg; the immigrants would then follow their baggage to these places, and would not be likely to return, nor would parties desiring to decoy them be prepared to follow them that distance."

Mr. Steers also reports that some labourers return from the railways and other public works in Manitoba, in a destitute condition (no doubt, in many instances, from their intemperate and thoughtless habits), and as an apology for their appearance and poverty, bring very damaging reports of the country, and a few immigrants, frightened by these disparaging accounts, stop at the stations on the way, and settle in the United States, their baggage being only subject to check. This desertion on the route would also be remedied by the non-deliverance of baggage until arrival at St. Boniface.

Respectfully submitting this report for your favourable consideration,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. C. B. GRAHAME,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Hon.

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

VALUE and Duty of Merchandise Imported into

	1872.		1873.		1874.		Value.
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$
January							
February							
March							
April							
May	29,536	14,495 52	29,817	9,659 34	38,975	23,591 25	20,618
June.....	48,718	22,403 40	75,539	29,556 55	47,743	41,297 28	218,485
July	38,262	24,300 87	28,527	11,383 84	36,375	13,000 82	187,546
August	121,204	78,407 19	18,055	6,855 43	20,126	8,450 92	58,865
September.. ..	73,371	54,608 76	82,184	38,951 71	98,793	42,551 97	187,806
October	73,014	44,950 00	58,036	26,588 03	28,057	11,364 38	91,755
November.....			9,477	5,609 82	1,713	762, 55	1,806
December	3,630	4,578 17	5,995	2,572 22			
Grand total.....	387,735	273,743 90	307,630	131,176 94	271,782	141,019 17	766,881

Total Value of Merchandise Imported into Manitoba *via*

Total Duty as above.....

Manitoba *via* Duluth, from 1872 to 1879, inclusive.

1875.	1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
.....	.....	.....	246	123 00	.....	.....	217	137 10
.....	.....	.....	455	227 50	.....	.....	3,999	1,587 76
.....	.....	.....	65	22 75	1,088	468 50	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3,496	1,510 70	107,241	61,792 32	.....	.....
6,891 84	67,728	33,329 35	230,648	86,458 50	154,542	69,261 07	170,890	85,934 14
106,773 87	202,411	91,541 14	154,826	77,227 03	171,814	92,307 35	159,105	88,510 59
100,408 06	59,210	39,454 38	69,173	33,157 36	14,336	96,517 61	194,443	114,670 13
31,669 34	167,478	89,147 00	118,147	73,013 39	193,352	101,228 17	157,575	92,590 05
14,928 95	216,143	125,851 62	240,440	159,878 97	255,959	153,277 92	301,114	198,653 37
54,813 14	96,874	63,367 11	192,622	109,171 01	215,625	114,810 45	149,444	84,570 41
597 75	345	93 00	421	93 50	94,755	45,872 81	47,792	22,251 63
.....	.....	.....	15,527	6,494 80	.....	.....	19,384	70,702 67
416,082 95	810,189	442,783 60	1,026,066	547,378 51	1,334,712	705,536 20	1,233,943	726,607 85

Duluth, during past eight years..... \$6,138,938 00

..... 3,384,329 12

IMPORTS into Manitoba *via* Duluth, from 1877 to 1879.

	Merchandise.	Railroad Iron.	Lumber.
	Tons.	Tons.	Feet.
1877.....	4,003	.....	.....
1878.....	4,667	.....	1,000,000
1879.....	5,345	3,000	3,000,000
Total.....	14,015	3,000	4,000,000

EXPORTS.—NUMBER Bushels of Wheat Received in Bond from Manitoba, with Amount Shipped to Canadian Ports in Canadian Vessels.

1877.		1878.		1879.	
Received.	Shipped.	Received.	Shipped.	Received.	Shipped.
13,031½	13,031½	46,787½	46,440	101,552½	87,076½

LIVE Stock Imported into Manitoba *via* Duluth, from 1872 to 1879, inclusive.

	1872.			1873.			1874.			1875.			1876.			1877.			1878.			1879.		
	Horses.	Cows and Oxen.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Horses.	Cows and Oxen.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Horses.	Cows and Oxen.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Horses.	Cows and Oxen.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Cows an Oxen.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Horses.	Cows and Oxen.	Sheep.	Hogs.	
January	19	16	11	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	58	8	.....	28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	8	.....	.....	28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	8	15	12	16	
November	
December	
	107	31	11	73	13	16	122	11	112	4	27	17	146	15	42	297
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
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Total—Horses, 1,487; Cows, etc., 224; Sheep, 63; Hogs, 113.

NUMBER of Canadian Vessels entered at Port of Duluth from 1877 to 1879.

	Schooners.	Propellers.	Sidewheel.	Crew, Men.
1877.....		64	32	2,658
1878.....		80	32	3,129
1879.....	3	84	32	3,240
Total.....	3	228	96	9,127

REGISTERED Tonnage of Canadian Vessels entered at Duluth from 1872 to 1879.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
January.....								
February.....								
March.....								
April.....							6,151	
May.....		975	1,781	2,568	2,459	6,345	10,145	10,266
June.....		4,252	5,477	10,421	7,023	10,454	10,914	11,220
July.....	3,694	1,870	5,396	11,261	11,196	10,330	11,394	11,427
August.....	4,973	3,911	5,024	7,346	12,095	7,824	10,914	12,517
September.....	4,404	4,035	5,118	5,879	9,392	7,638	10,336	9,300
October.....	1,693	1,420	3,825	4,691	5,577	5,818	8,072	10,826
November.....		338	753	2,121	2,539	4,575	3,385	8,130
December.....								
Total.....	14,764	16,801	27,374	44,287	50,281	52,984	71,311	73,686

NOTE.—Total Tonnage from 1872 to 1879, 348,487 Tons.

ANNUAL REPORT of Immigrants into the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territory *viâ* Duluth, for the Year ending December 31st, 1879.

Per Months of	Ontario.			Quebec.			New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.			Great Britain.			France.			Germany.			Scandinavia.			Russia.			United States.			Totals
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
April and May.....	230	80	112	13	14	18	22	5	6	33	26	41	1	1	3	.....	.....	...	2	1	1	...	...	.....	72	17	21	659
June and July.....	445	190	151	15	18	28	16	13	22	89	65	74	1	2	1	2	.....	...	16	16	28	53	55	103	50	43	53	1,549
August and Sept'r..	234	126	128	5	6	8	4	1	1	44	33	66	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	39	21	29	...	...	.....	2	10	18	782
October and Nov'r..	151	74	87	11	2	5	7	5	7	46	27	29	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	7	3	.....	...	...	.....	15	10	18	498
Totals.....	1,600	470	478	44	40	59	49	24	36	272	151	210	2	3	4	2	.....	...	64	47	58	53	55	103	86	80	110	3,488

COMPARISON between 1878 and 1879, *vid* Duluth.

	Ontario.			Quebec.			New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.			Great Britain.			France.			Germany.			Scandinavia.			Russia.			United States.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
For 1878.	1,916	737	1,174	290	236	389	115	105	133	213	181	344	7	7	9	41	26	56	93	72	103	64	60	231	251	214	321	7,401
" 1879.	1 060	470	478	44	40	59	49	24	36	212	157	210	2	3	4	2	.....	...	64	47	58	53	55	703	86	80	110	3,488
Decrease of 1879.	856	267	696	246	196	330	66	81	97	1	24	134	5	4	5	39	26	56	29	25	50	11	5	128	165	134	211	3,913

WM. C. B. GRAHAME,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

DULUTH, 31st December, 1879.

No. 10.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DUFFERIN AGENT.

(MR. J. E. TÊTU.)

DUFFERIN, MANITOBA,
31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my fourth Annual Report upon the operations of this Agency for the closing year.

River navigation, as a means of transport for immigrants coming to this country, is a thing of the past.

The completion last fall of what is now known as the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, has been a great improvement on the previous facilities of transportation to this province.

As it now is, time and money are both saved by immigrants who have now to make a journey of three or four days instead of twelve, as heretofore.

The journey being more rapidly made, and it being less tedious, immigrants are in better condition, and moreover, are in much better spirits than formerly, circumstances which materially add to their comfort, and render the first impressions of their new home more cheerful and favourable than if their journey occupied weeks of slow travelling, as formerly.

Thus, railway communication is doing for this country what it has done for other places, showing, among other things, that it is a powerful auxiliary as well as promoter of colonization, and from this must result that prosperity for which we look. At any rate, railway communication between this province and the outer world is the beginning of a new era for this promising country.

The winter of 1878-9, though not quite as mild as the previous one, was far from being a severe one. Very little snow fell; in fact, winter vehicles were in use for a few weeks only, and in the southern (this part) of Manitoba sleighing occurred on the Red River only.

The ice broke up about the latter part of March.

The first flow of immigration began in March, and continued until about the middle of June, after which time it gradually decreased.

The spring was rather a long and cold one. Immigrants arriving rather early; the railway station at Emerson not having been built; the absence of an agent there; the want of sheds there for temporary use of immigrants, as well as the breaking up of the ice at that time, a circumstance which rendered it difficult for them to cross the river from the railroad, and find shelter in the building at Dufferin, combined to make it rather awkward for them, to say nothing of the expense and hardships; moreover, these circumstances gave rise to complaints. However, such complaints were due to uncontrollable circumstances, but the causes for the same have since disappeared, as there is now a good station house, and good side tracks to retain car loads of stock or baggage until such time as they can be emptied.

Immigrants, in spite of all, showed much common sense, appreciating the fact that the difficulties were merely temporary, as they put up with them generally with much patience, and a great deal of good will. The complaints, be it said, were not made by immigrants, but by some newspaper correspondents—strangers, whose total ignorance of the country has been fully proved by their own articles.

The facts that those writers were actuated by ignorance as well as prejudice, and that their statements were incorrect, have been ably and extensively shown by the press of the province, without a single exception.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The Province of Ontario alone has again contributed to this year's immigration more than all the other provinces put together. As in previous years, well to do farmers composed the bulk; mechanics of all kinds, a few business men, and a good many labourers complete the remainder. A table compiled as reliable as possible for Ontario, as well as for other provinces, is annexed to this report.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Province of Quebec contributed considerably more to this year's immigration than previously. The greater part of the immigration was composed of farmers. There were very few labourers and business men.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The number of immigrants from these has also increased, though it is yet, very small. It consisted chiefly of farmers. There were, however, a few mechanics.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE EASTERN STATES.

Mr. Charles Lalime, of Worcester, Mass., whom I met early in April, came with a large party of immigrants, and some others followed after, but as I did not receive the number of these immigrants, and as many of them went direct to Winnipeg, it is impossible for me to give the exact number. I will, however, give the approximate as 400.

They were, as usual, a good class of immigrants, and should inducements be offered them as formerly, a much larger immigration from that quarter than heretofore is likely to continue for years to come.

IMMIGRATION FROM THE WESTERN STATES.

Circumstances render it quite impossible for me to give you the exact number from this quarter, inasmuch as immigrants are not obliged to call on me for a refund.

Some 25 families arrived from Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and others States at the beginning of last spring.

As a large number of immigrants moved to the south-western part of the province, and scattered generally without having put up at the reception house, I am unable to give you the correct number of these immigrants, but I am certain that it must be larger than it is generally supposed, for the reason, that while visiting new settlements I met with numbers of families from the above-named States that have moved direct to their claims without having seen me on their route, they having been met by their families and relations who had preceded them to the province.

With regard to immigration from the Western States, I believe that what I stated in my official report of 1878 is correct. In that report I ventured to say that the Western States, from an immigration point of view, would be to Manitoba, what Europe has been to the Provinces. I am still of that opinion, and believe that if the same system existed now as formerly, my ideas will be fully sustained by actual results.

It is known that immigration in the Western States has always followed the construction of railways, as it has invariably given work to those settlers that needed it. This fact has been strongly illustrated recently in Minnesota and Dakota, in

localities where new railroads have been built. Settlers have penetrated districts in which they would not have ventured but for railway construction, and it may be remarked that the settler who has resided in the Western States is generally more accustomed to prairie and prefers it to anything else.

By this, of course, I do not wish to disparage immigration from other parts of the Dominion or elsewhere, but my object is to make a few suggestions that would seem to apply to the wants and circumstances of a particular class—as these wants and circumstances in each case arise—so that immigration from all quarters may be best promoted and encouraged. The main object, however, is to put your Department in possession of facts that will enable you to judge whether such immigration is to be encouraged.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION.

A new start seems to have been made this year. Mr. C. J. Whellams brought from England a party of about 200, who settled on the Little Saskatchewan, during the past summer. Besides those, a few families came from Scotland and settled within the province. The visit of the Scotch Delegates and the Royal Commissioners from England on the subject of immigration will result very beneficially to this province, as the speeches and reports of these gentlemen have caused Manitoba to be much wider and, if possible, more favourably known than before, as a field for the surplus population of the older countries of Europe, especially of England and Scotland.

An English colony, under the direction of Mr. C. J. Whellams, is now being founded on the Little Saskatchewan. It is progressing very rapidly, but as I am not in possession of details I am unable to make more than a passing mention of it.

From those quarters we have reason to expect that during the next season we shall have a large farming class of immigrants, who will probably arrive under the direction of persons of private means and wealthy corporations. Such an immigration is to be strongly desired and encouraged, as it will be self-sustaining and thus mutually beneficial.

NOTES AND REMARKS.

Beginning north—Morris is a growing town situated on the west side of the Red River. The first mention of this town was made in my report of 1878. Its progress may be imagined from the fact that it has now about 40 buildings, though the town was only commenced in the fall of 1877. Among the buildings are brick churches, stores and dwelling houses. The surrounding country being a rich wheat raising region the town must rapidly extend, and is destined to become an important commercial point.

Some eight miles west from Morris, Messrs. James and John Lowe, of England and Ottawa, respectively, last spring started an extensive wheat farm. About one thousand acres of land have already been broken. Large and commodious buildings have been put up on the farm, and a number of men are still employed, under the experienced supervision of Colonel Westover, improving the farm. Next spring another thousand acres will be broken and the first thousand put in wheat. The enterprising gentlemen who have started this enterprise, deserve much credit for their venture. It has encouraged others to start similar enterprises, though on a smaller scale, and has also encouraged those who have settled in that vicinity; given some employment to many needy settlers, and has, besides, assisted to develop a rich agricultural region.

THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENTS.

Almost every lot on the Red River from Morris to the Boundary Line, at Wesley Lynn, especially on the west side of the river, is now settled upon. A large extent of land is under cultivation, and the settlements appear to be rapidly progressing with good prospects for the future.

RESERVATION OF THE MANITOBA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The colonists of this reservation are doing very well. Over sixty houses have been built. Upwards of two thousand acres have this year been put under cultivation. The farms are very well stocked with cattle and horses. A church and a school-house have been built this year, and various other signs of prosperity indicate that the settlement has overcome its first difficulties, and it may be now classed as one of the prosperous settlements of this part of the province.

The scattered quarter sections of land that were taken up have been left vacant because of their being too wet and too low. A steam grist mill is in course of construction in the middle of the reserve on the Red River. It is the property of a resident of the reserve.

MARAIS RIVER.

This settlement composed of some 20 families, is certainly the most prosperous in the southern part of the province. In proportion to the population they have more under cultivation than any other settlement; some of the farmers have harvested this year *four thousand bushels of grain*.

WEST LYNN.

During the present summer the Hudson's Bay Company surveyed their property into town lots. A City (West Lynn) is already springing up with every prospect of being a flourishing commercial point at an early date, as it has already commenced to rival Emerson. Being situated on the west-side of the Red River and the terminus of the various roads which open to the rich and thickly settled country to the west of it, and being already a wheat market to the extent of at least 250,000 bushels, its claims seem reasonable. The town has already three stores besides the Hudson Bay Company's old trading post, which is to be razed as soon as the Company's new brick store is completed. A hotel is already running. Several large granaries and a number of private buildings have been put up, and many others are in various stages of completion. The city is well situated and sustained. The inducements offered to incomers are liberal, and are such as are likely to prove conducive to permanent and substantial growth, there being no room for speculation in town lots.

EMERSON.

The completion of the St. Vincent Extension of what is now the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, and its connection with the Pembina Branch at St. Vincent, have added to its growth very materially.

A large number of new buildings have been put up during the year. A railway station and some other railway buildings have been constructed. Several large stores and two hotels, besides many private buildings have been erected, and a considerable addition has been made to the population.

As you are aware, a reception house for immigrants on the station ground has also been built.

THE RIDGE AND ROSEAU SETTLEMENTS.

These settlements are situated north and north-east of Emerson. They are favourably progressing in buildings and farming improvements. At the Roseau Crossing, near the railway station, a town has been laid out. Several houses, including stores and hotels, shops, a fanning mill factory, a church, and several other edifices, have been built. Indications show that this point is likely to become a lively country town.

RUSSIAN MENNONITE RESERVATION OF SOUTHERN MANITOBA.

Annexed to this present report you will find a table showing the progress of these thrifty settlers, which speaks for itself. I will, however, give here some information not generally known about the civil and religious government of these people, which will be found, I trust, of considerable interest.

Civil Government of the Mennonites.

The Mennonites have a civil government of their own which they obey, and by which they decide all civil and religious matters. At each village they have a schultz (mayor) elected for two years, who administers the affairs of his community and settles all that is within his authority and within his village. The extent of his power I could not ascertain. At the head of the community is the ober schultz (first mayor), who is elected for four years, and who is the sovereign grand judge of all the people. It is he, with the assistance of the other schultz, who decides all important questions. It is known that the Mennonites never undertake anything without first consulting the ober schultz, even in small matters. The present ober schultz is Mr. Isaac Miller; he lives in the Village of New Hurst, of the Reservation, and is in his second term of office. The seat of government is in the Village of Reinland, where there is a church, a court, and a Clerk of the Court, Mr. Peter Wheims. Every Saturday the ober schultz holds court.

Religious Government.

The head of the religious government is called aelteste (senior), who presides at the church office in the only church in Reinland, and blesses marriages, etc. The aelteste is assisted by six bishops who replace him in religious functions when required. The chiefs of the cult (denomination) are chosen by a vote of the members of the community, and have no more instruction and are not better educated than their co-religionists.

Schools.

There is in every village a school. Reading, writing, German, and a little arithmetic are taught; but as the teachers are little educated, there is room for improvement in such schools. Good will, however, is not wanting, but as the Mennonites are, they are antagonistic to all outside influence. They will not accept any subsidies from the Government, nor the teachers formed or appointed outside of their own people.

Post Office.

It is also for the same reason that they do not want any post office, fearing that a stranger would be appointed from outside of them.

Immigration.

On being asked if they were in expectation of some more Mennonites from Russia, they all answered in the negative, that those they had expected had all come.

In Russia they were living on their isolated farms, on the North and on the Black Sea; had one hundred and sixty acres of land each in what they called the Steppes, but in this country they have chosen the system of living in villages. This system has got its advantages, but its disadvantages may be still greater. First, the subdivision of lands as practised checks good culture, and those who have more means of extending culture are prevented from so doing. The close proximity of houses gives rise to neighbouring difficulties, and no one cultivates his own home-

stead; also, many of them are dissatisfied with the system, and would by far prefer to live and would live on large tracts, if they were not afraid of incurring the blame of the community. They are known here as sober and industrious, living more economically than any other class, their typical economy enabling them to start and live and prosper on smaller means than any other people.

PEMBINA MOUNTAIN SETTLEMENTS.

I made a detailed inspection of the progress of the settlers of the district, and, herewith, give a synopsis of the amount of progress and improvement of the principal townships within the different settlements.

Township 5, Range 8, West of 5th Principal Meridian.—This township contains about 25 houses, has over 100 acres of land under cultivation; post office and church; 1 threshing machine; 20 horses, and 100 head of cattle.

Township 4, Range 8, W.—Contains about 40 buildings; 400 acres under cultivation; 1 school house; 1 post office; 200 head of cattle. Between 400 and 500 bushels of grain raised during the year.

Township 3, Range 8, W.—Contains 10 buildings; 100 acres broken; 60 head of cattle; considerable land taken up not yet occupied. About 1,200 bushels of grain raised during the year.

Township 3, Range 9, W.—Contains 40 buildings; 200 head of cattle; about 800 acres under cultivation; resident clergyman; church; school house; raised about 6,000 bushels of grain; has a threshing machine, etc.

Township 3, Range 6, W.—This is a well settled township, though it began only two years ago. 40 buildings have been erected; 100 acres broken; one store; post office; school house; 400 head of cattle; good number of horses, etc.

Township 2, Range 6, W.—A quarter section of the township has been surveyed into town lots and the place is named Mountain City. There are a steam grist and saw mill; two stores; post office, and several other buildings. There are, besides, in the same township, 50 other buildings; a resident clergyman and a church. This township is a very prosperous one.

Township 2, Range 7, W.—Contains about 40 buildings; 1,000 acres under cultivation; school house, etc. This township is also very well stocked with horses and cattle.

Township 3, Range 7, W.—This township first commenced settlement three years ago; about 40 buildings; 2,500 acres of land under cultivation; school house; steam thresher, shingle factory, etc., etc. It is also very well stocked with horses and cattle, and during the present year had the largest grain crop of any township in this district.

Township 4, Range 7, W.—This township commenced settlement during the present year. Contains eight houses, in each of which several families are living. This township would be very extensively settled if the greater portion of it had not been stripped.

Township 5, Range 7, W.—This township was reserved to the Colonization Society. It is very brushy and very difficult to cultivate on that account. A few families settled there two years ago, and there have been no additional settlers since.

Township 2, Range 12, W.—This township was settled last spring by Thomas Greenway, M.P.P. for that electoral division. About 33 buildings have been put up; one store, and a bridge across Chrystal Creek is being constructed, as well as a large hotel. A portion of the township has been surveyed into town lots under the name of Chrystal City. It is a very fine locality, distant about eighty miles from West Lynn. Upwards of 1,000 acres have been broken. A post office has been opened at Chrystal City. No settlement in this district has progressed more rapidly than this one. Its promoter, Mr. Greenway, deserves much credit for the manner in which he is carrying out his enterprise.

All the townships on this side of the Pembina River, that is to say, Township 1, Range 9; Township 2, Range 11; Township 3, Range 11, and Township 1, Range 12; will average almost the same progress as Township 2, Range 12.

Township 3, Range 12, W.—This township, which is known as the Paisley Colony, was settled last spring. About 20 buildings have been put up, also a steam saw mill, a water power saw mill, 600 acres broken and many other improvements made which class it as a progressive and prosperous settlement.

Township 4, Range 6, W.—A portion of this township has been surveyed into town lots and is named Nelsonville. A Dominion Lands Office is established there, and from October 31st, 1878 to October 31st, 1879, over 400,000 acres of land have been located in that district. The settlement contains about forty buildings. There are in Nelsonville, two stores, a saw and grist mill, a fanning mill factory, two shoe stores, one tin shop, two blacksmiths' shops, two cabinet-makers' shops, one carpenter's shop, two resident clergymen, one doctor, etc. This is certainly one of the best townships in the district.

Townships 4 and 5, Range 9.—These townships contain 60 families, or nearly 300 souls. Mr. Messner, from Famosa, Ontario, is going there next spring with 20 additional families. The Rev. Father Bitsche informs me that in the spring he expects at least 60 more families from Ontario and the Western States. The heads of several of the families have already completed their entries and will return with their families next spring. A church is in course of construction near Lake St. Leon. St. Leon is the name of the parish. There is also a post-office. Mr. Messner will in the spring open a large general store there; the building is now in a fair way of completion. He is also putting up a saw and grist mill, to which he intends to add an agricultural implement manufactory. The Rev. Father Bitsche is actively corresponding with an exclusively agricultural class in the Canadian Provinces and in the Western States, and is encouraging them to immigrate here. He also informed me that the average of the crop in the township was 25 bushels of grain to the acre in spite of great destruction by blackbirds. The settlement is a very promising one.

ROCK LAKE.

A good settlement has started in this locality. The stormy weather which prevailed on my return from Turtle Mountain prevented my visiting this settlement, but I am, however, credibly informed that 20 buildings have been put up there and that it is progressing.

BADGER CREEK.

Distant 100 miles west of West Lynn. It is the last settlement before reaching Turtle Mountain. Some five or six families settled here in October last, and the improvement of course consists merely in buildings.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN.

In order to ascertain as much as possible the extent of the progress of immigration, I pushed my fall inspection as far as Turtle Mountain.

A few remarks on the historical part of Turtle Mountain will be of interest. Not much is known, except that it was some 50 years ago a great place where Indians and half-breed traders wintered.

I visited Turtle Mountain in 1873. It is about 50 miles in length; the 49th parallel runs through the centre of it. A lake 25 miles in length is to be found on the top of it. This lake swarms with fish of all kinds.

In 1862, after the Minnesota massacre, a band of refugee Sioux numbering about 100 lodges encamped here; a smaller band went to Portage La Prairie at the same time.

The year I visited this district there were about 30 lodges. At the same time the North American Boundary Commission established a post there for supplies. The following year, 1874, Mr. B. B. LaRivière, formerly well known to the commercial community of Ottawa, bought from the British Commissioner, Major Cameron, a log building, known as the log depot, and established a trading post in connection with a farm.

Mr. LaRivière was the first white man who, with his family, settled in the locality, and to him is due the honour of having laid down some 150 miles on the frontier the evidences of colonization in 1874, when, at that time, settlers would not venture beyond old settlements.

From 1874 to 1875, the number of lodges increased from 30 to 85, and the product of the chase being too inadequate for the number of hunters, hunger, and even starvation, resulted. The number of lodges, therefore, rapidly decreased. From that time to the present it has varied from 10 to 40.

Mr LaRivière, though much occupied with his business, observed that the short and succulent grass of the country indicated a good region for grazing and settlement. He, therefore, directed his attention to stock raising, and did so well that, beginning in 1874 with four cows, two were subsequently added, and two pairs of oxen—he now counts as a result sixty-one head of cattle, the size and condition of which are perfectly astonishing, proving that his observation was correct; at least, so far as the grazing qualities of the district were concerned. The straightforward and generous way in which Mr. LaRivière dealt with the Indians has resulted in their being very honest; only once, the first year of his arrival, did he have any trouble, and this was when they stole a part of his goods. After the affair happened he communicated with the then Lt.-Governor of Manitoba, Mr. Morris, who addressed the Indians a letter, in which he told them that, although they were strangers, yet they would be allowed to remain there so long as they would respect the lives and property of all the settlers without exception.

As Mr. LaRivière is a business man and well acquainted from experience with Indian character, and being a man of some sagacity, he got up a meeting of the Indians of the district, at which the Calumet was smoked and passed around. He had them organize themselves; caused them to elect a *Hogama* (Chief) and warriors, etc. To encourage them he furnished them with means and instruction, lent them oxen and taught them how to till the land, gave them seed corn and potatoes, and generally assisted them.

This generous proceeding had the desired effect, and ever since these Indians have been law-abiding and honest; and there is not a single instance since where a white man or a half-breed has suffered by their acts, so that immigrants have nothing to fear in pushing forward to that attractive district.

There are now at Turtle Mountain about thirty-two settlers, whose chief business is stock raising, the country being so well adapted for this branch; some farming is also done. Now that the Government surveys have been extended as far as the Turtle Mountain, we shall, doubtless, witness a repetition of the Pembina Mountain fever in that district for the next few years. As it is only about 15 miles from the Souris River to the head of the Turtle Mountain, we may expect to see immigration reach both these points during the next season.

Coal having been found on the Souris, and a mine having been opened up by its enterprising proprietor, Mr Hugh Sutherland, of Winnipeg, must add to the inducements of this region.

The scarcity of fuel, which might have been a serious drawback to the vast prairie district, is now no longer anticipated. The coal is not only rich in quality, but supposed to be abundant in quantity, and it is expected that it will be delivered in market at a comparatively cheap price per ton.

In November, 1873, when I crossed the portion of country between Dufferin and Wood Mountain—a distance due west of about 400 miles—the eye failed to detect a single building or sign of civilization. It was then nothing but a broad waste extending to the horizon—as illimitable and boundless as space itself. Now, for over one-third

of that distance, the scene has changed; hundreds of buildings of all descriptions dot the prairie at intervals; thousands of acres of magnificent prairie have been brought under subjection by hardy and industrious settlers of all nations; the travelled state of the trails and roads show that they have become the thoroughfares to numerous thickly settled communities, full of the hum and bustle of rustling activity.

Six years ago, even for a few miles, flour and provisions had to be carried by the traveller on his westward journey. To-day, wheat and other products, the result of this progress, the former by the thousand bushels, are being brought over the same region from the West to this point for shipment to European markets. And if such progress can be made in so short a space—what proportions will it have assumed when another decade rolls around? The results, so far, prove most conclusively that the progress of Manitoba, especially the southern part of it, has not been exceeded in the past. Her rich soil, her manifold resources, and the numerous advantages she holds out to the husbandman must soon place Manitoba on an equal footing with any of the other provinces, none excepted.

In concluding my report, I must take this occasion to tender my warmest thanks to Mr. John Lowe, the able and obliging Secretary of the Department; also to Mr. C. W. B. Graham, the Dominion Immigration Agent at Duluth, whose frequent valuable assistance in furnishing me with timely notice of arrivals and other information, all of which have greatly assisted me in carrying out the duties of my office.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. TÊTU,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Statistics concerning the Russian Mennonite Reservation of Southern Manitoba:—

Buildings valued by themselves.....		\$134,200
718 Horses, valued at.....		43,080
939 Working oxen do.....		46,050
1,012 Cows do.....		30,390
1,047 Heads young cattle do.....		15,705
213 Mowers do.....		170,040
12 Steam threshers do.....		72,000
7 Horse threshers do.....		3,500
492 Ploughs do.....		9,650
545 Waggon's do.....		27,250

Total..... \$551,865

CROPS OF 1879.

Bushels.

Wheat.....	127,207 at \$0.90 (present price)	\$114,666 30
Barley.....	34,689 at 0.50 do	17,344 50
Oats.....	48,884 at 0.50 do	24,442 00
Flax Seed.....	6,886 at 1.00 do	6,886 00

Total grain..... 217,866 Value of grain.... \$163,338 80

There are 38 villages; 703 families, 1,917 males, 1,617 females, making a total number of souls of 3,544. 14,326 acres of land are under cultivation with 31,180 bushels of potatoes.

TABLE showing the Number of Immigrants, Sexes, etc., arrived at this Agency during the Year 1879.

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total Souls.
Ontario.....	789	447	178	1,236
Quebec.....	267	78	43	345
Lower Provinces.....	216	71	48	287
Western States.....	207	84	62	291
Eastern States.....	207	71	49	278
England and Scotland.....	98	23	14	121
Totals.....	1,784	774	394	2,558

Remarks.—A greater number of immigrants have landed at Emerson, but as the sheds were not at the time under the control of this agency, I cannot state the exact number.

The total number of immigrants who arrived in Manitoba during the above year was 12,000. These figures are approximate, but yet may be considered as nearly correct. Of this number 20 per cent. may be struck off as representing floating population and immigrants who have returned to Eastern Canada and the United States.

The following Schedule shows the price of grain and other products at West Lynn, Manitoba, at the present date, 31st December, 1879.

Wheat of all grades taken at.....	\$0.90	per bushel.
Barley do	0.50	do
Oats do	0.50	do
Potatoes do	0.50	do
Onions do	1.00	do
Other Roots do	0.60	do

J. E. TÊTU,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

No. 11.

ANNUAL REPORT OF WINNIPEG AGENT.

(MR. WM. HESPELER)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your information, my Report for the year 1879, accompanied with a return of immigrant arrivals that were accommodated during the season at the Government immigration sheds, to the number of 2,084 persons.

This return, however, can only be considered one-third of the actual immigration to this district and the west, which is also an evidence of the influx of a class of immigrants better provided with capital than those of former years, who therefore do not require to accept those accommodations offered by the Government, particularly as accommodation throughout this city has become more general and much less expensive than in previous years.

The strongest evidence of the healthy increase of immigration to this province and the North-West Territory is seen in the continuous flow of European immigration, in which superiority as to class was in particular, noticeable, both in wealth and standing; and judging through communications which I daily receive, and from the satisfactory expressions of those who have already made this country their home, I anticipate an immense immigration from all parts of Great Britain.

The comparative smallness of American immigration shown on my return I can safely state is less than one-fourth of the actual arrivals, and is accounted for by the greater number coming here equipped with teams and camping outfit.

The large number of immigrants from the Canadian Provinces found in most cases, accommodation provided for them on their arrival (by their friends) here.

The Mennonite immigration to this province consisted of 30 families; the very limited number is accounted for through the changes made by the Russian Government.

I regret not being in a position to give an accurate statement of the immigrant arrivals here, but as may be observed, such can only be done at the boundary line of the province, and could be done most effectually by an officer of the Inland Revenue Department.

The greatest number of immigrants settled upon the homestead lands in the locality of the Little Saskatchewan River, and in the vicinity of Rock Lake.

The satisfactory expressions of the English Royal Commissioners, Messrs. Pell and Reid, and of the English and Scotch Tenant Farmer Delegates, concerning the great resources of this Province and the North-West Territory, guarantees an enormous immigration to this province and the North-West Territory.

The crops of the present year have proved most satisfactory; 24 bushels of wheat per acre can be considered the average, and as to quality it will all grade number one.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

WM. HESPELER,
Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of the Number of Immigrants accommodated at the Government Sheds,
Winnipeg, and their Nationalities, during the season of 1879.

Months.	Canadian Provinces.	Great Britain.	United States.	Iceland.	Total.
April.....	153	23	15	.....	191
May.....	702	64	13	.....	779
June.....	360	32	10	.....	402
July.....	39	42	2	57	138
August.....	64	9	.....	27	102
September.....	112	24	.....	11	147
October.....	118	105	.....	.....	223
November.....	38	25	.....	.....	63
December.....	.....	39	.....	.....	39
Total.....	1,586	363	40	95	2,084

WM. HESPELER,

Government Immigration Agent.

Winnipeg, 31st December, 1879.

No. 12.

REPORT ON MENNONITE SETTLEMENTS.

(J. Y. SHANTZ.)

BERLIN, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—The following is a statement from the Mennonites in Manitoba, on the west side of the Red River, between Pembina Mountain and Emerson, being about one-half of the total number in Manitoba, (as the settlement on the east side of the Red River, called the Rat River Settlement is about equal). It comprises their products of grain, cattle, horses, machinery, &c., which they wished me to translate and send to the Department.

Number of acres of land broken 14,324.

Bushels of wheat raised.....	127,407
“ barley	34,689
“ oats	48,884
“ flax seed.....	6,884
“ potatoes.....	31,180

Total..... 249,044

Total value of produce \$134,483.

Number of cattle and horses, &c., and value:—

718 Horses, at \$60 each.....	\$43,080
930 Oxen	46,050
1,012 Cows	30,390
1,047 Young cattle.....	15,705

\$135,225

12 Steam threshing machines	12,000
7 Horse-power threshing machines	3,500
213 Reapers and mowers.....	17,040
492 Ploughs	9,650
543 Waggons.....	27,250

\$204,665

Value of buildings.....	134,200
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Total value..... \$338,865

30 Villages in the settlement, containing 753 farmers or 3,617 souls.

I have no statement of the Rat River Settlement, but as their settlement has a great deal of low land, the two last years' unusual heavy rains resulted in many losing their crops.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JACOB Y. SHANTZ.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 13.

REPORT ON MANITOBA COLONIZATION.

(MR. C. LALIME.)

WORCESTER, MASS., 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you a report for the year 1879, of the operations of your Immigration Agency in the New England States.

The number of immigrants from the Eastern States to Manitoba during the year 1879 has been 565.

The slight falling off as compared with the report of my operations in 1878 is owing to two causes.

Since 1876 the Canadian Government granted aid to Canadians in the Eastern States in order to induce them to emigrate, by an indemnity calculated on their fare, and the price of a ticket was reduced by that grant to the sum of \$13.

On or about the 1st April, 1879, your Government reduced that grant to the sum of \$5, payable to the emigrant only after his final settlement in Manitoba, so that emigrants had to pay the full price, that is to say, \$31, in place of \$13 as in the past, and in consequence of this change, made at the last moment, quite a number of families who had decided to start with the party of the 15th April were compelled to put off their departure until better times.

Another cause of the falling off in our immigrants, is the fact that public opinion has been wrought upon by every possible means in order to create an immigration movement towards Kansas, Arkansas and Minnesota.

There are at this moment in Boston and New York emigration offices most completely organized under the control of high civil and religious authorities, with the object of colonizing certain parts of Minnesota and Kansas; several western railroad companies holding lands along their lines of railway, have flooded the manufacturing cities with maps and pamphlets, both in English and in French, in favour of their lands offered for settlement, and have appointed here, in Worcester and in the chief centres, Canadians as agents for the purpose of turning the tide of emigration towards their lands.

It is true that the Canadians of the Eastern States have remained deaf to their appeals, and to my own knowledge not one of them has started for those unknown regions. Still their movements have the effect of slightly impeding immigration to our splendid Province of Manitoba.

The result secured in 1879, in view of these circumstances is, comparatively speaking, more satisfactory and more striking than that of previous years.

Our immigrants were, for the most part, persons who have already been farmers, have money saved, and are determined to settle permanently in the province; and letters from the leading men amongst them convince me that they will constitute a steady and industrious class of settlers.

As in the past, meetings have been held in most of our centres of Canadian population, and I visited, in their homes, the most influential families, and those I considered fit to emigrate, furnished them all necessary information, and distributed the pamphlets sent by your Department.

For the year 1880 the western railway companies have combined together and have raised the rates on tickets to Winnipeg, so that we shall have to pay \$35.25, in place of \$31.00, the price last year.

This sum of \$35.25 is very high for the Canadian families, consisting as they generally do of six or seven members, and I dare hope, Sir, that circumstances will enable your Government to afford some aid to Canadian subjects whom the distress of the times compelled to leave Canada, and who are now anxious to return to our country.

For next year there is every indication of a good emigration, and judging from the enquiries for information and the applications made to me every day, I am convinced that the party which will start from this on the 15th April next, will far exceed in number that of last year, and in presenting this report for your consideration, I am animated with the hope of gratifying and permanent success.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. LALIME.

To the Honourable
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 14.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ICELANDIC AGENCY.

(MR. JOHN TAYLOR.)

GIMILI, DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN,
31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, during the year 1879, the Icelandic Colony has successfully passed through a crisis such as all similar colonization efforts are liable to, namely, the disaffection of some of the settlers, brought about by the malevolence of outsiders in the United States, for the purpose of injuring, or of destroying the colony. The prairie lands in Dakota were represented to be far more desirable than those in Canada. And the Icelandic reserve was decried as most unsuitable for settlement.

A deep laid scheme for the same purpose was also carried out in the colony by a person who had obtained the position of County Warden through gross misrepresentations. A memorial to the Dominion Government was artfully prepared by a Lutheran Priest from the United States, and privately circulated by the Warden, who induced many persons to sign it, in hopes of being released from their present indebtedness, and of being permitted to remove to the States with all Government property, which had been granted to them on loan.

As soon, however, as the County Council met, the Warden and his scheme were both denounced, and his immediate resignation of office compelled.

During the season 20 to 30 families have gone away to Dakota, being assisted by Norwegian co-religionists in the States, who have been led to regard these people as suffering from starvation and oppression.

The departure of these persons has left the colony in peace. There never was a better and more hopeful spirit among the people than at the present moment.

The poor success which those have met with who left the colony has produced a spirit of contentment on the part of the others who remain. About 400 persons have been at work in the Province of Manitoba during the season, and generally for very good wages.

On returning to the colony, many of these have gone north to fish, where satisfactory results have been obtained, six thousand whitefish having been already taken to the market in Winnipeg, where they sell readily in a frozen condition at fair prices.

Other events of an encouraging character may here be noted. Such as the purchase of a steam tug boat by Messrs. Fredriksson and Jonasson, for the trade to Winnipeg; the preparing of building material for constructing barges, the cutting of cordwood for Winnipeg market, and the amount of freight by which so many Icelandic teams of horses, as well as oxen, find profitable employment. Suitable clay for bricks having been discovered, this new industry will also give occupation to the people.

The general health of the people has been good, although much wet weather prevailed in June, making very bad roads and seriously injuring the crops. The land improves every year that it is ploughed and cultivated. Fields, which in April were all woodland, were cleared of the trees in May, and easily ploughed producing good crops of potatoes and other roots. Notwithstanding the wet state of the hay marshes, a large amount of hay was provided, sufficient for all demands

The winter roads have been, as usual, very good, the finest sleighing continuing for five months, and for one month longer on the ice. During the summer months the roads were in a deplorable condition. Some work was done by the settlers in payment of the loan, but no returns are yet made as it is not completed. This work consists for the most part of bridging and draining; grading will be done this next season. It is absolutely necessary that a ferry should be re-established across Netley Creek, in the Province of Manitoba. As the Indian Reserve includes the land on the creek shore, some arrangements are required whereby a suitable person may obtain a lot there and keep up the ferry; the traffic alone is not sufficient to maintain a ferryman.

Sleighing began this winter in December, and remains good. As the Icelandic road is located in the wood lands for the most part, no drifts have occurred during the late storms to affect it. There is considerable traffic on it, as in addition to the many teams of the settlers, it is used by the mill owners on both sides of the lake for the conveyance of their supplies.

The temperature of January 1879 was moderate; snow fell 12 to 15 inches. The frost became more severe after the middle of February, being 40, 45, and on 26th 50 below zero; depth of snow, 20 inches. A thaw occurred on the 8th March. The temperature for the month was moderate, except on 16th, when the mercury fell to 32 below zero; the snow was all gone at end of March. The ice on Lake Winnipeg was three feet thick in April. Navigation opened 13th May. Favourable weather prevailed until the middle of June; very heavy rains then set in which flooded the hay marshes and seriously injured the crops. The "bull dog" fly appeared early in June, and were very bad on cattle. Most violent thunder storms occurred in July, attended with violent winds and heavy rains, which hindered the hay harvest considerably. The highest reading of the thermometer for the season was 86, on the 12th July. The shad or June fly appeared this month from 9th to 20th in most astonishing numbers, being most plentiful in the evening, and darkening the air in many places. The month of August was dry and moderate; grain crops were safely harvested, and also the hay. Highest range of thermometer was 83, the lowest 42. September proved very fine and dry; the first frost appeared on the 8th; no frosts through the entire season since May. October was very wet and stormy, very large fires were raging in southern prairies, the heat and smoke with cinders arising from which were very great, especially on the night of the 6th, when the heated blasts raised the temperature 35 degrees higher than usual. Furious storms succeeded, on the 7th and 8th, with deluging showers, which flooded the whole country; this again took place on the night of 13th and was followed by similar storms on 15th. The white fish came in on 20th. Frost set in finally on the 29th with a little snow.

Steady winter weather prevailed in November. Ice began to form on the lake on the 9th, but it was not frozen over finally until the 26th, and was a foot thick at the close of the month. Sleighing was good on the Icelandic road the 5th December, and has continued improving to the close of the year. Temperature remained moderate until 11th, since which it has been exceedingly severe, the mercury having frozen ten times, and the spirits of wine thermometer showing a lower reading than on any previous occasion, 40 to 50 below zero.

Two small parties of immigrants arrived here this season. The first party reached Gimli 2nd of August, numbering 44 souls, having been exactly one month from Iceland. The second party of 36, arrived on the 14th August, *via* New York by Anchor Line. Several families who proposed coming here were unable to pay their passage further than Toronto and New York. Some have succeeded in earning the required money, and have arrived here subsequently devoid of any means to maintain themselves. Their own energy and the kind assistance of their friends has enabled them to settle comfortably on vacated farms. Others have been ill-advised in New York and have gone to Nova Scotia. Very urgent appeals from these have reached me, soliciting aid to enable them to join their friends here, and representing their distressed condition and that of other Icelanders.

The number of settlers who have left the colony for Dakota in the last two years is much less than the number who arrived here in the same period. But as a great many others are living in Manitoba as servants, it is probable that the actual number of residents here is reduced. Fifty or sixty cattle have been removed from the colony, but the natural increase of those left here will far out-number them. Very few Government cattle have been taken away.

It is very gratifying to state that two schools have been maintained by the people, and have been well conducted. This, and the support of their Minister, and the relief of their poor, is very creditable. The Christmas festivities were enthusiastically celebrated, and as the merry crowd of children were singing and dancing around their Christmas tree, it was only natural that on the part of the parents and friends who rejoiced with them, a feeling of sadness should arise for the thousands of little ones in old Iceland who had never looked on such a scene, nor taken part in such celebrations.

JOHN TAYLOR,

Icelandic Agent.

The Honourable
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 15.**QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE, ANNUAL REPORT, 1879.****(FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, Esq., M.D.)**

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Quarantine Station of Grosse Isle for the year 1879.

The barque "Lorna Doone," Lynn, master, from Laguna la Grande, Cuba, loaded with sugars arrived at the Quarantine Station of Grosse Isle on the 31st August. Of her crew of eleven men, three were suffering from yellow fever. The vessel was thoroughly cleansed, purified and disinfected before being allowed to proceed. The sick men were retained until recovery in the Quarantine Hospital.

The barque "Glengarry," Bernier, master, from Cardenas, Cuba, with sugars, came into quarantine on the 24th September. Of her crew of thirteen, four were ill with fever. The vessel was cleansed, purified and disinfected before being allowed to proceed. The sick men were retained until recovery in the Quarantine Hospital.

The S.S. "Lowersby," Lynas, master, from New York, in ballast, came into quarantine on the 24th October. She reported herself "all well."

Yellow fever is then the most important disease which has presented itself at the Station this season. As I had the honour to point out in my Annual Report for last year, this disease is rapidly increasing its geographical limits. We are likely to be more and more exposed to it as our trade with the West Indies and other Southern ports develops and increases.

During this year, I have received communications from the Government of France, and from the National Board of Health of the United States, through the Consuls of these countries respectively, asking for information as to the means used at the Quarantine Station of Grosse Isle for the prevention of the introduction into the country of infectious diseases, and for special details as to the chemicals I am in the habit of using, and the various means of disinfection, chemical and other, which my experience has proved to be most reliable and efficacious under the varying circumstances that present themselves.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, M.D.,

Univ. Edin. L.R.C.S.E., &c., &c.,

Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE—Statement of Expenditure, Calendar Year, 1879.

Date.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1879.					
April 1.....	Gratuities to retiring employees, \$76, \$70, \$50, and \$50.....			246	00
do 19.....	Balance pay-list of wintering party.....			300	40
do 30.....	April pay-list.....			369	17
May 15.....	Steamboat service, Pierre Turgeon.....			150	00
do 31.....	May pay-list.....	530	15		
	Medicines, instruments, &c., J. E. Burke.....	476	75		
	Printing and stationery, Dawson & Co.....	48	66		
	General Supplies:—				
	Dry goods, P. Garneau & Frère.....	\$309	65		
	Groceries, F. Auger.....	107	11		
	Hardware, Chinic & Beaudet.....	86	89		
	Straw, Fénélon Vézina.....	25	00		
		528	65		
	Contingencies, as per voucher.....	242	21		
				1,826	42
June 15.....	Steamboat service, Pierre Turgeon.....			150	00
do 30.....	June pay-list.....	530	15		
	Medicines, Edmond Giroux & Frère.....	36	00		
	Printing and stationery, M. Miller & Son.....	\$55	48		
	do Dawson & Co.....	17	00		
		72	48		
	General Supplies:—				
	Dry goods, P. Garneau & Frère.....	\$811	24		
	Hardware, Chinic, Beaudet & Co.....	200	24		
	Delf, coal oil, &c., Renaud & Co.....	63	65		
	Flour, J. B. Renaud.....	63	20		
	Four-oared boat, Célestin Dumas.....	63	00		
	Meat and vegetables, Léon Arel.....	10	00		
		1,211	33		
	Contingencies, as per voucher.....	31	34		
				1,881	30
July 15.....	Steamboat service, Pierre Turgeon.....			150	00
do 31.....	July pay-list.....	530	15		
	Contingencies, as per voucher.....	14	11		
				544	26
Aug. 15.....	Steamboat service, Pierre Turgeon.....			150	00
do 31.....	August pay-list.....	530	15		
	Contingencies, as per voucher.....	20	90		
				551	05
Sept. 15.....	Steamboat Service, St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Co.....			150	00
do 30.....	September pay-list.....	530	15		
	Contingencies, as per voucher.....	495	22		
				1,025	37
Oct. 15.....	Steamboat service, St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Co.....			150	00
do 31.....	October pay-list.....	530	15		
	Contingencies, as per voucher.....	34	13		
				564	28
	Advance pay-list of wintering party.....			516	00
Nov. 15.....	Steamboat service, St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Co.....			150	00
do 30.....	November pay-list.....	538	33		
	Medicines, J. E. Burke.....	12	60		
	Stationery, M. Miller & Son.....	14	70		
	General Supplies:—				
	Hardware, Chinic, Beaudet & Co.....	\$107	74		
	Flour, J. B. Renaud & Co.....	59	55		
	Canoe, Célestin Dumas.....	36	00		
	Meat and vegetables, Léon Arel.....	14	75		
	Coal oil, &c., Renaud & Co.....	12	92		
	Dry goods, P. Garneau & Frère.....	12	45		
	Groceries, F. Auger.....	9	10		
		252	51		
	Contingencies, as per voucher.....	22	64		
				840	78
	Steamboat service, St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Co.....			150	00
	Total.....			9,865	03

SYNOPSIS OF EXPENDITURE—Fiscal Year, 1878-79.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Pay of officers	6,509	29		
General supplies	2,126	93		
Medicines and medical comforts	633	73		
Printing and stationery	160	24		
Steamboat service	1,340	00		
Contingencies	767	36		
			11,537	55

SYNOPSIS OF EXPENDITURE—Half Year to 31st December, 1879.

	\$	cts.	\$	
Pay of officers	3,174	93		
General supplies	252	51		
Medicines and medical comforts	12	60		
Printing and stationery	14	70		
Steamboat service	900	00		
Contingencies	587	00		
			4,941	74

SYNOPSIS OF EXPENDITURE—Calendar Year, 1879.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Pay of officers	5,150	80		
General supplies	1,992	49		
Medicines and medical comforts	525	35		
Printing and stationery	135	84		
Steamboat service	1,200	00		
Contingencies	860	55		
			9,865	03

FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, M.D.,

Univ. Edin., L.R.C.S.E., &c., &c.

Medical Superintendent.

No. 16.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTING PHYSICIAN, QUEBEC.

(A. ROWAND, M.D.)

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report for 1879, as Inspecting Physician of the Port of Quebec.

The season has been a very healthy one. Out of 16,806 cabin and steerage passengers, exclusive of seamen, landed here by the steam ships and sailing vessels, there were only twelve cases of infectious disease. Seven of these were cases of scarlet fever in one family of the name of Nutt, steerage passengers in the mail steamer "Circassian," which arrived on the 29th April. They were removed to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital by boat, after the other passengers had been landed, and were accompanied by their parents and the Surgeon of the ship. One of the children who had had convulsions previously was seized with another on their way thither and died before reaching the hospital. An inquest was held and a verdict of death from scarlet fever was rendered, imparting blame to no one. The remaining six children experienced the benefit of the change from the necessarily dark and confined space of a ship to the spacious and airy wards of an hospital, and all made good recoveries. The infection in these cases was evidently contracted before embarkation, judging from the time the eruption appeared. Of the remaining five cases of infectious diseases, four were measles and one chicken pox, and all were steerage passengers by mail steamers. They were sent to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital and all made good recoveries, neither they nor those of the scarlet fever communicating any infection.

A lunatic was landed by one of the mail steamers, having no means of support, but was taken back by the company whence he came.

One death from diarrhœa, two from heart disease, and one from drowning, occurred at sea among the immigrants, and one child from croup after arrival in port.

Before releasing the mail steamers when they arrive with infectious disease every scientific appliance is used to counteract the infection.

In conclusion, I deem it my duty to call your attention to the important fact that the Custom House Officer frequently boards vessels before the Medical Officer, whose visits have always been prompt, and although I have remonstrated against so dangerous and improper a practice, it has been without effect. I would therefore respectfully suggest, that orders be given that *no one* shall be allowed to board any vessel with passengers on board, before the Medical Officer has visited and given a clean bill of health.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. ROWAND,

Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 17.

ANNUAL REPORT OF QUARANTINE STATION HALIFAX.

(W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D.)

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report for the year 1879.

I am again able to state that no cases of disease requiring removal to the Quarantine Station have occurred during the year. A large number of cases of sickness have been brought into the port by steamers and other vessels, but none needing quarantine observation.

The interior of the buildings at Lawlor's Island was thoroughly white-washed during the summer. I would urge the necessity of so altering one of the buildings as to make it more comfortable for winter quarters.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D.,

Inspecting Physician, Halifax.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 18.

ANNUAL REPORT OF QUARANTINE STATION, ST. JOHN, N.B.

(W. S. HARDING, M.R.C.S.)

QUARANTINE STATION,

ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my Report for the year 1879.

The barque "Black Prince" arrived here on the 5th of April, from Rio De Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 7th of February, with a crew of 17 all told.

Three days after the vessel sailed, four of the crew were taken sick with yellow fever, and two of them died. On the disease showing itself, and afterwards, the Captain employed means to prevent further sickness which were judicious and also successful, as no other cases occurred during the remainder of the passage of 49 days to this port, viz., throwing the clothing and bedding of those who died overboard, and cleansing the others, disinfectants being used, &c. As additional precaution, after the arrival of the vessel here, I had the clothing of the crew fumigated.

The barque "Bothalwood" arrived here from Rio De Janeiro on the 19th of April, with a crew of 15 all told. Of the original crew of this vessel the Second Mate and three sailors were taken sick on board with yellow fever, and the Captain on shore whilst at Rio, and all were removed to hospital, where they all died. On the day of sailing the First Mate, and on the second day one sailor, were taken sick, and both died, making total death loss of this vessel nearly half of all originally on board of her, including all the officers—all died who were attacked. The present Captain informed me that the mortality of the "Bothalwood" was much exceeded by that of other vessels when he was at Rio.

As the precautions taken by the captain whilst at sea, on finding that the disease still clung to his vessel after sailing, were more than common, it may be as well to mention some of the particulars here, to serve as an example for others to follow under similar circumstances, and as showing judicious and commendable efforts on the part of the Captain:—

The bedding and clothing used by the Mate and sailor who died at sea were thrown overboard. The cabin of the Mate, which was separate from the main cabin of the ship, and had separate entrance from deck, was smoked with tar, all the surfaces cleansed, and then painted. On the occurrence of a case in the forecabin (on deck) all hands were put under a canvas tent on deck; the sick man in a separate place. In the forecabin tar fumigations were first used, then the surfaces, floors, sides, and ceiling were scrubbed with water containing soda and carbolic acid, then all parts painted. All such clothing as could be washed were so treated, other things being suspended for a time in the open air. No other case of sickness occurred during remainder of passage, and it is only right to infer that the exemption was secured through the means adopted.

If masters of vessels would but do all that they might by acquiring knowledge of preventive means, and diligently applying them when necessary, the mortality on ship board from contagious disease would be very much less, and less propagation also of such disease through vessels carrying it to their places of destination. The infliction on the Southern States, arising out of such transport in the one year, 1878, was a money loss of \$15,500,000, in addition to the far greater evils of loss of life and sickness, and a long catalogue of collateral evils.

The deaths by the epidemic of that year in the South were 20,000, and the sickness reached 100,000 cases.

The change which yellow fever is undergoing, whereby the range of its incidence is becoming more and more extended, showing that now it can prevail in cold and temperate countries, is a matter of important bearing on quarantine practice, and requires Canada to be observant of and have the condition of vessels arriving from ports infected with this disease carefully looked into.

An authoritative statement on this question, based on carefully considered evidence, is that of Dr. Caddy, and as a fair example of conclusions being established, may be here presented:—

“Yellow fever has steadily advanced beyond limits where it had once been maintained the disease would not display its worst features.”

Dr. Caddy's experience in the British service, as Hospital Inspector, was derived from observation extended over a long period of years, and in most parts of the world, and his attention was specially given to yellow fever. The results are important, besides the conclusion as to facts mentioned above. Other conclusions and opinions of Dr. Caddy and others, recently arrived at, respecting yellow fever, inclusive of those of the commission appointed by the American Government to report on the yellow fever epidemic of 1878, and formulated by them, are also of very important bearing on quarantine practice, which will, I trust, justify me in here presenting some of them to attention; but as to do this in full, with even the conclusions, would occupy too much space, I will only briefly mention the following:—

Evidence establishes the fact that the infection of yellow fever introduced into a country, or a vessel, and influenced by low temperature, is not destroyed thereby, but only suppressed should the disease after prevailing for a time cease, and may revive after being many months, or a year, or more in abeyance. Illustrations of this are very numerous. I will mention two by way of example, viz., recrudescence of yellow fever at Memphis the past summer, and on board the S. S. steamer “Plymouth,” “after spending the winter at Boston, and being subject to freezing and fumigations.”

Another point of some importance in connection with yellow fever, on which evidence has lately been submitted by Dr. Caddy, is the fact, or question, of the pathological analogy to cerebro-spinalis meningitis, and the probability of the same poison, modified, being the efficient cause of both diseases, and also of dengue or dandy, or broken bone fever, a disease which spreads widely in various countries and then causes much suffering, and various ill consequences—a consanguinity or else identity of the cause of these diseases.

These last named facts or opinions need not be dwelt upon, but are, I conceive, of sufficient importance to excuse the mention of them as above.

Several other vessels were examined during the summer which had come from ports notoriously infected, such as Rio De Janeiro, Havana, &c., but as no sickness had occurred in them they need not be particularly referred to. The last of such was the Spanish Barque “Victoria,” which arrived here on the 5th September, from Havana.

In addition to such examination, in order to apprise pilots and masters of the watchfulness at the station over the condition of vessels, it has been my practice to move about the harbour frequently among vessels arriving.

Certificates accompanying dead bodies brought from the States have been examined during the year to prevent the introduction of such as died of infectious disease.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. HARDING, M.R.C.S., Eng.,

Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 19.

ANNUAL REPORT, QUARANTINE STATION, PICTOU, N.S.

(HENRY KIRKWOOD, M.D.)

QUARANTINE STATION,
PICTOU, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report for the Quarantine Station at this Port.

I am glad to be able to state that there has not been a case of contagious disease at this Port for the past year.

I have to report that the Hospital is in good repair, and would suggest that a portion of this building, at least, be furnished, so that it may be available in case of any emergency.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY KIRKWOOD, M.D.,
Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 20.**ANNUAL REPORT, QUARANTINE STATION, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.****(W. H. HOBKIRK, M.D.)**

QUARANTINE OFFICE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report for the year ending December, 1879.

Owing to the temporary depression in commercial affairs, there has not been the usual amount of foreign shipping in this port, consequently the risk of introducing any contagious or infectious disease has been lessened.

There have been some cases of an anxious nature, but none serious enough to be admitted into the Quarantine Hospital. Some with non-infectious ailments were recommended for admission into the Marine Hospital, or when doubtful, were treated for a few days on board the vessel they were in. One case of severe fever in the person of the captain of one of the American steamships was treated privately, and he returned home in his own vessel.

Small-pox has been prevalent, but we have fortunately escaped.

I have visited, as usual, in accordance with the Quarantine Regulations, foreign vessels and others from the neighbouring provinces, when suspected or when coming from infected places.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. HOBKIRK, F.R.C.S., Eng., &c.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 21.**ANNUAL REPORT, CATTLE QUARANTINE, ST. JOHN, N.B.****(MR. ROWLAND BUNTING.)**

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF QUARANTINE,
CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the past year (1879) there has been no importation of cattle, sheep or swine, within my quarantine.

It gives me much pleasure to inform you that there is in my district no disease, contagious or infectious, among cattle, sheep or swine.

Should any disease break out, I will immediately inform your Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROLAND BUNTING, V.S.

Inspector of Quarantine.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 22.

ANNUAL REPORT, CATTLE QUARANTINE, HALIFAX, N.S.

(MR. ARCHIBALD MCFATRIDGE.)

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that there has not been any importation of cattle at the Port of Halifax during the present year, that required any action under quarantine regulations.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD MCFATRIDGE,

Inspector of Quarantine.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 23.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRAVELLING IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN SUMNER.)

CARLETON PLACE, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of my proceedings during the past summer as Travelling Immigration Agent.

For the first nine weeks, commencing 29th April, I took the passenger immigrant of fourteen steamships arriving at Quebec as far as Montreal, handing some at that place over to Mr. Persse, the Ontario Agent.

Mr. Persse being appointed to another position, and no one at the Tanneries to take his place, I made nineteen trips through to Toronto.

The number of immigrants who came under my charge were 13,616, being 5,177 in excess of the season of 1878. About five hundred of the above number, including the few Mennonites who arrived, went to Winnipeg, and had considerable money. During the principal summer months, the immigrants arriving have been mostly farm labourers of a good class, and the children under charge of their several guardians were of a better order than those who have come to our shores heretofore.

A large number of the immigrants who arrived during the autumn months were mechanics, and were very poor, as from their statements, they had been many months out of employ. Taking the immigrants as a whole they have not been so much addicted to drinking, and on one of the voyages of the "Moravian" a large number signed the temperance pledge.

There were no casualties of any kind during my several trips; this speaks well for the good management of the Grand Trunk Railway, which has given very favorable accommodation.

I treated all the above immigrants with the utmost kindness, and gave them as much needful information and advice.

The meals provided at the several refreshment rooms have been good, and I am happy to say there has been a marked improvement at the Tanneries since the contract for feeding there has been given out jointly.

REPORT OF WINTER PROCEEDINGS.

Since the first arrival this winter of the mail steamers at Halifax, I have taken charge of 1,121 immigrants, going with them as far as River du Loup, as ordered.

I have given these people all needful information, providing meals when necessary, and have fed those who were entirely destitute free; the number of free meals on the Intercolonial Railway being 565, from six ships, refreshments provided being good.

The Intercolonial Railway has given good accommodation and rapid transport.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SUMNER,

Travelling Agent

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 24.

REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER

(MR. CHAS. H. E. TILSTONE.)

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I beg to report, for the information of the Department, that I have distributed the pamphlets received through Mr. Walmsley, and afforded all the information in my power to immigrants during the past season.

Immigration has largely increased this season, and the class of people coming under my notice are certainly better than during the past two or three years. Most of them take out a small amount of capital.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. E. TILSTONE.

Marine Mail Officer.

To Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 25.

REPORT OF BRITISH MAIL OFFICER.

(A. WALMSLEY.)

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the last year I have kept the mail officers on the Allan Line supplied with pamphlets and books sent me by your Department, so that these books may be handed to the passengers and emigrants who are on their way out to this country.

I have also given away books on Manitoba to parties on the line of railway who intended going there, and have supplied them with any information they might require.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. WALMSLEY,

British Mail Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 26.

REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(MR. W. F. BOWES.)

STEAMSHIP "PERUVIAN," AT HALIFAX, N.S.,
13th December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that during the year now about to terminate, I have distributed on board the Canadian mail steamers, and circulated throughout the United Kingdom, the information furnished me from your Department, given those with whom I came in contact all possible information regarding the soil, climate and productions of the Dominion, and endeavoured to do all that was consistent and legitimate on behalf of immigration.

In a trip made to Manitoba and the great North-West during the summer and autumn months of this year, I was exceedingly gratified to learn of the satisfied condition of those who had gone thither, to witness the abundant crops and to observe the general contentment which seemed to prevail amongst the labouring classes. It was also pleasing to read in the public press the favourable opinions expressed by the English delegates regarding the country as a field for the agriculturist and the industrious. Such disinterested and impartial views must have a salutary effect throughout Great Britain and her dependencies.


To conclude this report permit me to remark that reliable information from unquestionable sources points to a large and healthy exodus from Europe during the coming year, consisting of the agricultural capitalist, the skilled artizan and the willing labourer. With those materials, railway and water communication, the development of the country and the prosperity of its inhabitants cannot be very remote.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. BOWES,

Marine Mail Officer.

The Honourable 

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 27.

ANNUAL REPORT ON POINT LÈVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE, 187

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I beg to report that, in compliance with your instructions, a new cattle shed was erected in April last on a lot of land leased from Mr. Billingsley of Quebec, within a short distance of the landing wharf of the ocean steamers at Point Lèvis, to supply what was long felt to be necessary, viz.: a shed into which stock would be received for inspection on first arrival, so as to prevent, if possible, the admission into the quarantine yards and sheds of animals which on arrival might be suffering from disease.

I am happy to have to report that no disease of a contagious or infectious character was discovered in any of the imported animals. In the management of the quarantine, I beg to report that I was satisfactorily assisted by Mr. Walsh, as Keeper, and Mr. J. A. Couture, V.S., as Assistant Inspector.

The following Table will show the number and species of animals imported during the season, which were submitted to the quarantine regulations and discharged as free from disease. It will be observed that, with the exception of one calf which died from diarrhœa, and one ram which died from enteritis, they all left in good health.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN,

Inspector.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

TABLE showing Imported Stock submitted to Quarantine Regulations.

Date.	Per Steamer.	Owner's Name and Address.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
May 1.....	Quebec, Dominion Line.....	Simeon Beattie, Toronto.....	13	57	10
do 2.....	Lake Nipigon.....	Wm. Stone, Guelph.....	18		
do 10.....	Texas, Dominion Line.....	do do.....	14		
do 10.....	do do.....	C. J. Whellams, Manitoba.....			4
do 14.....	Dominion, Dominion Line.....	Wm. Linton, Aurora, Ont.....	3		
do 15.....	Canadian, Allan Line.....	S. Campbell, Bowmantown, Ont.....	4		
do 30.....	Mississippi, Dominion Line.....	Wm. Spencer, London, Ont.....		12	
June 30.....	Govine, Great Western Line.....	Berth & Morgan, Bowmantown, Ont.....		30	
Aug. 18.....	Dominion, Dominion Line.....	C. M. Cuthberton, Chicago, Ill.....	13		
do 18.....	do do.....	Joseph Scott do.....	20		
do 18.....	do do.....	James Cotton do.....		24	
do 19.....	Govine, Great Western Line.....	R. Craig, Bowmantown, Ont.....		41	
do 19.....	do do.....	Berth & Morgan, Bowmantown, Ont.....		30	
do 26.....	Mississippi, Dominion Line.....	A. Johnston, Pickering, Ont.....		44	1
Sept. 13.....	Erlking, Temp. Line.....	E. R. Rees, Kingston, Ont.....		11	
do 19.....	Erene, Donaldson Line.....	O. Moulton, New York, U.S.....	4		
do 20.....	Dominion, Dominion Line.....	G. Franklyn, Toronto, Ont.....	1		
do 27.....	Nestorian, Allan Line.....	Bow Park Company, Brantford, Ont.....			1
do 29.....	Manitoban do.....	Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.....		3	
Nov. 4.....	Nestorian do.....	Geo. Allan, Chicago, Ill.....	18	97	
do 4.....	do do.....	S. Eady, North Hatley, P.Q.....		1	
do 12.....	Prussian do.....	H. Abbe, Elyria, Ohio, U.S.....	4	9	
do 12.....	do do.....	Wm. Murray, Chesterfield, Ont.....	2		
Total.....			114	359	16

No. 28.

REPORT ON THE CATTLE TRADE, 1879.

By D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., INSPECTOR.

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—The shipping season now closed has been the most successful since exportation of live stock from the Dominion to Europe began, owing to the prohibition of American cattle from entering our ports, which was considered necessary on account of the prevalence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the United States. The prospects of the carrying companies so far as stock were concerned were not so encouraging; in fact, it was generally believed that all the available stock in Canada would be carried in a few weeks. This conclusion was doubtless arrived at from the fact that in 1877 the total exports only amounted to 6,940 cattle, 9,509 sheep, and 430 swine, and in 1878 to 18,655 cattle, 41,250 sheep, and 2,078 swine, and before the ports were closed against American stock, which it is well known contributed fully one-half, if not two-thirds, of the whole, it was not an unreasonable conclusion to arrive at, that eight or ten thousand would be about the outside number of cattle fit for shipment. In making the calculation, however, the following facts had been overlooked, viz.: up till 1877, with the exception of a few animals used by our meat preserving companies, our only markets were for home consumption and the United States, and the prices obtained by our farmers were far from remunerative, consequently no special effort was made to raise beef cattle in large numbers, but since the opening up of the European markets, a stimulus has been given to cattle breeding and the number fed and bred have been enormously increased.* They forgot that at a low estimate the numbers of animals in the Dominion represent the following figures, 3,255,362 cattle, 3,944,424 sheep, and 1,707,604 swine, and that by a little effort our farmers could in a few years greatly increase their numbers by natural production, and by rearing thousands of calves which were previously not considered worth rearing. Such, in fact, proved to be the case to a certain extent. The farmers turned their attention to cattle breeding and feeding and when the shipping season opened, the difficulty lay not with the steamers to find cargoes, but with the shippers to find steamers.

Such was the activity of the trade that several lines (the Allan, the Dominion, the Beaver, the London, and the Donaldson, besides a number of outside lines) converted a large number of their passenger and freight steamers into cattle carrying boats.

Not only did space continue in demand, but rates ruled in some cases about double that paid to steamers from Boston.

The first shipment of the season consisted of 510 cattle and 300 hogs, shipped via Portland to Tonning, Germany, by Messrs. Gilchen & Koch, per the German steamship "Schleswig." The cattle were purchased partly in the Eastern Townships

*The census of 1871, shows a return 2,604,290 cattle, 3,155,539 sheep, 1,366,083 swine. During the past nine years we may reasonably suppose these numbers would be increased by at least a fourth, which gives the above approximate figures.

and partly at Toronto, they were store cattle intended to be fed in Germany and re-shipped to the English market.

The following table will show the entire numbers shipped each month from the Ports of Montreal and Quebec.

Animals exported during the season 1879 :—

Date.	Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
March—	Portland	510	.....	300
May...	{ Montreal	5,315	1,101	244
	{ Quebec	44	.....	.....
June...	{ Montreal	3,755	3,312	725
	{ Quebec	652	200	.....
July...	{ Montreal	2,436	29,620	258
	{ Quebec	258	3,480	.....
August	{ Montreal	3,650	16,765	.....
	{ Quebec	883	3,629	.....
Sept....	{ Montreal	3,400	7,214	470
	{ Quebec	1,036	3,096	188
Oct....	{ Montreal	1,047	2,255	790
	{ Quebec	503	3,401	.....
Dec....	{ Montreal	610	1,870	1,770
	{ Quebec	583	3,142	.....
		24,682	79,085	4,745

In addition to the above shipped from Montreal and Quebec, there were 94 cattle, 747 sheep, and 540 hogs shipped by Mr. Black, and 233 cattle and 500 sheep by Messrs. Thompson and Flanagan, shipped from Canada *via* Boston, making a total of 25,009 cattle, and 80,332 sheep, 5,385 hogs, which, including prime cost, freight, and other expenses, estimated at a low value of \$100 per head for cattle, \$8 per head for sheep, and \$10 per head for pigs, represents \$3,197,406 brought into the country by this trade, at a time when such was never more needed, owing to the great commercial depression.

Inspection.

The inauguration of a system of port inspection and the supervision of the shipping of animals by inspectors appointed by Government was welcomed by all interested, for it was well known that during the previous seasons the shipping was not conducted in a satisfactory manner, more especially in those cases where "space was let," the shipper having the privilege of crowding as many animals into it as he could.

It was also found that for want of proper ventilation many of the steamers were unfitted for carrying stock, this cause in many cases giving rise to considerable mortality. The supervision of the shipping, especially with regard to space and ventilation on board the steamers, was highly approved of by the shippers and insurance companies.

The above remarks, I am happy to say, do not apply to all the lines, as some of them while they were, by competition, compelled to "let space," did not permit overcrowding prior to the appointment of inspectors.

The following is the Order in Council authorizing the inspection of animals at ports for exportation. As I shall have repeatedly to refer to it in this report, I give it entire.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

OTTAWA, 21st of May, 1879.

"On the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 42nd year of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter 23, and intitled: "An Act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals,"—

"His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to make the following Regulations to provide against the possibility of diseased animals being carried from place to place through Canadian territory, or conveyed and shipped from Canadian ports:

"1. An inspection of animals will be made at any place or port in Canada to which such animals are carried in the manner prescribed by the instructions which may be given from time to time by the Minister of Agriculture.

"2. Such animals as may be found to have been exposed to contagious or infectious disease, or to be labouring under contagious or infectious disease, shall be either detained or slaughtered in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act under direction of the Minister of Agriculture.

"3. The officers appointed to carry out the law and the present regulations shall have free access to any boat, ship, vessel, car, van, or other vehicle, or to any place where animals may be found, in order to inspect the same, and, under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture, deal with animals having been exposed to disease or with diseased animals, and the articles employed in their service in the manner contemplated by the said Act, under the penalties prescribed thereby against any person contravening any of the provisions thereof or of any regulations made thereunder.

"4. The said Inspectors or officers may, if it be deemed necessary, order the cleansing and purifying of any place, vessel, vehicle or other article having been made use of to receive or transport or being about to receive and transport animals, and direct such precautionary measures to be taken as may be considered advisable.

"5. Proprietors of or dealers in stock having moved animals towards a port of embarkation in Canada for export must give notice to the Inspector appointed for such port by telegraph or by letter, at least twelve hours in advance of the time of arrival of the said animals for shipment, and during the progress of inspection will, with the hands at their disposal, give assistance to the Inspector at such port, and move the animals according to the direction given to them by the said Inspector. In case the owner refuses or neglects to furnish the necessary assistance, the Inspector may employ men at the cost of the shipper, which shall be paid to the Inspector before a clean bill of health is given.

"6. In order to prevent the danger of contagion or infection resulting from the overcrowding or overlading of animals on board ships in any port in Canada, the Inspector shall not permit cattle or animals to be laden on board any ship in such port, until he shall be satisfied that suitable space and provision has been made for the number of cattle or animals to be shipped on board such vessel, and that a greater number of animals shall not be shipped than such ship can safely and properly carry, and such Inspector shall not grant a clean bill of health to such ship, until all such provisions as aforesaid shall be made to his satisfaction.

"7. The Collector of Customs of any port where such inspection as aforesaid is adopted, shall not give a clearance to any ship having animals on board for exportation without being shown a clean bill signed by the Inspector to the effect that the measures provided by the said Act and the present regulations have been obeyed and carried out.

"8. Any person refusing to submit to the present regulations, or avoiding their being carried into effect, or impeding any Inspector or officer in the discharge of the duties assigned to them, shall be guilty of an offence against the Act "to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals," and shall be punished according to the provisions of the said Act."

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Clerk, Privy Council.

With regard to Regulation No. 1, I beg to report that all animals shipped during the past season from the ports of Montreal and Quebec, have been inspected in the manner prescribed by your instructions.

With regard to Regulation No. 2, I am happy to report that *no case of contagious or infectious disease was discovered at either port*, which is extremely satisfactory, and this fact when applied to a total of 110,726 animals collected from all parts of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, emphatically confirms my report of January last, in which I asserted that no disease of that nature existed in the Dominion. To this point I will refer more fully in another place.

Regulations Nos. 3 and 4, so far as necessary, were willingly complied with.

Regulation No. 5, was not so satisfactorily carried out; not from unwillingness on the part of the shippers, but in most cases from circumstances over which they had no control, and often from causes which could not be avoided, consequently no attempt was made by the Inspectors to enforce this rule so far as the time of notice was concerned. The convenience of the trade, and the avoidance of all hinderance on the part of the Inspectors, were, in accordance with your instructions, carefully studied, and inspections were made, and bills of health granted at any hour from daylight till dark, and only in one or two instances, arising from flagrant contravention of the regulations, was it found necessary to cause any delay of the steamers. One of the chief hinderances to the carrying out of this regulation is the city by-law prohibiting the using of the railway for the moving of cars to and from the wharf during the day, rendering it necessary either to run the stock right through to the wharf on arrival, if at night, or unload them at Point St. Charles, if they arrive during the day, and either drive them through the city to the wharf, or re-load them at night and take them down in cars. Delays and inconveniences were often created by carelessness of the owners, or the men in charge, in not being on hand to assist the Inspectors and give particulars necessary for the bill. The want of sufficient yard-room at the Grand Trunk Terminus, necessitating in many cases the scattering of the stock in private yards and sheds, gave rise to much inconvenience and loss of time. In this respect, as the trade assumes larger proportions, several improvements will have to be made to facilitate the moving of animals to the shipping wharves, and the performance of the duties of inspection.

Regulation No. 6, referring to the prevention of over-crowding on ship-board and the refusal of a clean bill of health until the necessary provisions were satisfactorily carried out, was strictly enforced. Each steamer reported as intending to carry stock was carefully inspected as to her space and arrangements for ventilation. In many instances ventilators were made, hatchways opened, and important alterations made in compliance with suggestions from the Inspectors, dark ill-ventilated places were condemned as unfit to carry stock, and the sanitary requirements generally were cheerfully complied with by the owners or agents.

The question of space was that which gave rise to most difficulty between the Inspectors and shippers. The usual custom between ship agents and shippers during the two previous years, as remarked above, was to rent a certain space for the voyage, the shipper to carry as many animals as he could or elected to do, for the stipulated price. The consequence was in many cases a disgraceful state of over-crowding, which in some cases was only held in check by the Insurance Inspectors refusing to accept the risks; competition, however, in many instances rendered them powerless to insist on proper space being allowed.

After consultation with experienced persons, I instructed my assistants to insist on each cow or bullock being allowed 2 feet 9 inches deck space*. The fittings were mostly put up in 5 feet 6-inch spaces for two animals, but in many in 11 feet spaces for four, the depth being 8 feet in all cases.

It was found that they carried best in twos. Avarice in many, and ignorance in some cases, led to attempts to crowd five animals into four spaces, a practice which was strictly forbidden, and for which, in a few instances, slight delay had to be occasioned in the sailing of the steamers till the extra animals were taken out and ashore, or space provided for them. On the lower decks this was all the more necessary on account of the difficulty of ventilation, especially during hot weather.

For sheep (before they were clipped) a space of eight to the bullock space was insisted on, and swine the same number, and it was found to answer fairly well. When they were clipped, however, they were allowed to carry ten to the bullock space, which, however, was a mistake as they were too much crowded.

Towards the end of the season, when the grass cattle were being shipped, among which were many small ones on the spar deck, they were allowed to carry five to twelve feet deck space, but between decks, a space of two feet 9 inches was insisted on for each animal.

One difficulty we had to contend against with some of the lines which contracted, not on a basis of space, but to carry so many animals at so much per head, was to prevent them using the hatches for animals, or blocking them up with provender, so as to prevent proper ventilation.

In all cases the bill of health was withheld till the Inspectors were satisfied that the sanitary arrangements were as they should be for the comfort and safety of the animals.

In several instances stock were put on board the steamers without being inspected. In every instance they were disembarked again for inspection. In one case the steamer sailed from the Port of Montreal without her bill of clearance, it having been refused on account of not receiving a bill of health, through taking stock on board uninspected. She was detained at Quebec, and her stock landed for inspection, after which she was allowed to proceed to sea without further enforcement of penalties.

On the whole, I am happy to report, that with one or two exceptions, the shippers fully appreciated the advantages of the inspection, and cheerfully complied with the regulations, and afforded the inspectors every assistance in the performance of their duties.

I beg also to report that the agents of the different steamship lines willingly complied with the regulations, and at once made such alterations as the Inspectors considered necessary.

And, that during the entire season, notwithstanding that the port inspection was a new service, and that much of the practical working of it had to be learned by experience, and that much depended on the mutual co-operation of the several parties engaged in the trade with the Inspectors, with the exception of the few errors above referred to, everything passed off most satisfactorily and without any misunderstanding.

With reference to Regulation No. 7, that no clearances be given by the Collector of Customs without being shown a clean bill of health, exception was taken to this regulation by steamship agents on the ground that it had been customary for steamers to leave port at such times as would enable them to cross certain points on the river which they could only do at full tide, the clearances being obtained as soon thereafter as possible and forwarded to the ship at Quebec. For this reason they frequently left port at four or five in the morning, while the Custom House did not open till ten o'clock.

To carry out the regulation, therefore, it was found necessary to have a Customs

* This was the space found most successful by some of the lines, and several steamers were permanently fitted on this basis.

Clearing Officer in attendance on outgoing vessels at all hours, which enabled ships to sail without loss of time, except in cases where from infraction of inspection regulations the bill of health was withheld, which, as above stated, very rarely happened.

Improvements necessary for the encouragement of the Cattle Trade.

After a season's experience and a careful study of the requirements of this very important and rapidly growing trade, I take the liberty of submitting the following improvements which are necessary to be made if we wish to encourage the export of live stock from the ports of Montreal and Quebec.

It is a matter of no small surprise to visitors interested in cattle shipping, to find that we have no cattle-yards worthy of the name. The yards at Point St. Charles do not afford a quarter of the accommodation necessary, consequently large numbers of the stock had to be yarded in enclosures of all kinds, without shelter from the cold rains, and often knee deep in mud during the early part of the season, and later, exposed to the scorching rays of the summer sun. No wonder the shippers grumbled at the accommodation which they were forced to put up with, and no wonder many of those delicate animals removed from warm stables and high feeding lost flesh, and contracted colds from exposure while waiting for shipment, most of them having been housed the whole winter, kept warm and highly fed.

I have no doubt, however, that the necessary improvements will be made by the Grand Trunk Railway, both at Point St. Charles and Point Lévis, before the opening of the shipping season in spring, as both the General Manager and the General Freight Agent are very solicitous to encourage the development of the cattle trade by every means in their power.

The majority of the private yards and sheds into which the stock were often crowded, and through which the Inspectors were compelled to walk ankle-deep in filth, should be condemned as unfit to receive stock for exportation.

The want of accommodation, as well as the city by-law already referred to, in many cases led to the stock being run down to the wharf without unloading at Point St. Charles, and there it was no unusual occurrence for the poor animals to remain twenty-four hours in crowded cars without food or water, exposed to a broiling sun by day and a hot suffocating air at night, and in an exhausted condition, from want of rest and food, placed in the close between-decks of a ship in dock. No wonder many died before the steamer reached the sea, and no wonder under such treatment at the start, instead of gaining weight as they should do at sea, they lost weight and value. Every one experienced in feeding animals, knows how rapidly fat stock will lose flesh from exposure, and how long it takes them to recover from a "back-set." Suppose for instance we take the shipments for May, which is the most inclement month, and during which the cattle were most exposed to the weather, if we allow a loss of weight of 5 lbs. on each animal, we find that 5,315 represents a loss of weight of 26,575 lbs., worth to the shipper 8 cents per pound, or \$2,126. Be this correct or not it will serve to show that a few hundred dollars spent in erecting sheds and draining the yards will be money well invested.

At an early part of the season, I took the liberty of suggesting to the Board of Harbour Commissioners the necessity of providing drinking troughs on the wharves for watering stock before going on board, which they kindly have done, and which proved a great boon to the poor cattle.

It does not appear clear to me whether the duty of providing proper yards devolves on the Government, the carrying companies, or private enterprise. It is evident, however, that something must be done to meet the requirements of the trade, which, in a very short time, will reach large proportions.

In suggesting the following improvements I do so with full knowledge of the many difficulties in the way of its being immediately carried out, but in the hope of some day seeing it accomplished, viz.: The securing of a tract of land at some point below Hochelaga, with a river frontage, on which a shipping wharf would be constructed, the construction of yards and sheds in which the animals would be kept, rested, fed and watered, where inspection could be satisfactorily conducted, and when

the steamer had taken her cargo on board, had her stalls fitted, provender on board, and otherwise ready for sailing, she would drop down to the cattle wharf and take her stock on board, and immediately proceed to sea.

The difficulties in the way of this project are by no means insurmountable, and I have no doubt, as a private speculation, it could be made profitable here as well as at Chicago and St. Louis.

I commend this suggestion to the shippers, as they are, after all, the most interested, for besides the increased comfort and convenience, such an arrangement would very materially lessen the insurance, for the insurance companies well know that the great danger of mortality is not at sea, but on the river, or from causes arising from detention at dock, especially during the hot weather. I commend it to humanitarians as the only means of preventing intense suffering during hot weather, by the poor animals confined in a ship's hold, while she is loading her cargo of wheat or corn, the dust of which is suffocating. I commend it to capitalists as an investment which cannot fail to be profitable. I commend it to the Government as an improvement which is absolutely necessary for the development of what will some day be one of the most important branches of trade in the Dominion.

Another important matter, which is not within the province of the Inspector or the carrying company, but which affects chiefly the insurance companies and the owner is, the un-business-like error of sending incompetent men in charge of the stock. It has been too frequently the custom for shippers to entrust their valuable shipments to the tender mercies of discontented emigrants who wished to work their way to England, or rather, who pretended to do so to get a free passage. How foolish for men who know how few really good cattle feeders are to be found to attend properly to them in their own byres, and who understand how feeding stock will rapidly lose instead of gain if improperly fed or neglected, to entrust them under circumstances where far more care and judgment is needed than at home, to men totally unaccustomed to feeding or caring for cattle, and men who are not accustomed to sea, and who for the most of the voyage are useless from sickness. Such unjustifiable blundering can only be explained by the fact that the shipper cares but little whether they die at sea or not, so long as he gets paid a high insurance. They do not calculate the deterioration by loss of weight caused by neglect on those animals which are landed. Fortunately, most of the captains of the regular steamers interest themselves sufficiently to prevent total neglect, otherwise many of the shipments which left this port during the past season would have fared badly at the hands of the useless men sent in charge of them.

The Prospects of the Coming Season.

Notwithstanding the unexpected development of the cattle trade during the past season, the question is still anxiously asked, are there any cattle left for shipment during the coming summer? I am happy to say, from reports collected from all parts of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the prospects are encouraging. I feel satisfied that we shall see an increase on the past season's business. True, years enough have not elapsed for the development of the large numbers of cattle being raised in consequence of the opening of the European market; it will be another year before we have any very marked increase in numbers from that cause.

It must not be forgotten, however, that thousands of store cattle were formerly bought by our neighbours in the United States, at prices far from remunerative to Canadian farmers. This market is now closed; our cattle, though perfectly free from disease, are not permitted to enter that country; consequently, the large numbers of surplus stock formerly thus disposed of, are kept at home, and either fed by the farmers themselves or bought by dealers and fed at the distilleries or other feeding establishments. The reports show that a wide-spread movement exists among our farmers to turn their attention to stock raising, especially in Ontario, and the townships in Quebec

and New Brunswick. In many places new barns are being put up specially for cattle feeding. On many farms where only two or three calves were raised each year, six, eight or a dozen are now being fed.

While in the nature of things it must be several years before we can have a full supply of exportable animals, we can look confidently forward to its rapid development, in view of the prospective tide of immigration of British farmers, experienced stock raisers, to the great North-West Territory, resulting from the favourable reports of the delegates, who, during the past summer, visited this country.

Canadian farmers will do well to turn their attention to stock raising, for while it brings in handsome cash profits, it supplies manure to keep up the land, it encourages better cultivation, and properly conducted, it must lead to general agricultural progress.

Mortality at Sea.

The importance of correct information of the numbers of animals which died on shipboard, to all interested in the export cattle trade, especially the shippers and insurance companies, induced me to endeavour to obtain returns from the most reliable sources.

I am indebted to the Collector of Customs at the ports of London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol, for returns of animals landed at these ports, and to Messrs. Vaughan Bros., & Co., of Liverpool, for the monthly returns from June to December inclusive, by a comparison of which, with the numbers shipped, I have been enabled to arrive at nearly a correct estimate of the number of animals which died from various causes after being embarked. I find, however, considerable disparity between the number on the Inspector's books, the steamship agent's books, and the numbers reported arriving in Britain, more especially in sheep. This, no doubt, in some cases, arose from difficulty in counting them. Consequently, the percentage may not be strictly accurate, but sufficiently so for the purposes of this report.

The losses from all causes in cattle are only about 1 per cent., sheep about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and swine, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The percentage, it will be noticed, is extremely small, when we consider all the circumstances; the long journeys many of the stock underwent to reach the shipping port, exposed to long fasts, scarcity of water, heat and fatigue. Most of the mortality arose from causes antecedent to reaching the open sea; in fact, most of them died on the river. The death rate on sheep and swine, though not great, could be lessened by giving them more space; experience has taught that ten per bullock's space of 2 feet 9 inches are too crowded, especially when the fleeces are on.

In many cases, also, bad attendance on ship-board must have given rise to mortality. After all, the number of animals lost is not very much in excess of what would occur by carelessness or mismanagement on the farms, and certainly not as much as by land transit. It must also be noticed that from the deck of one steamer alone, 186 sheep were washed overboard, and on another a large number had to be jettisoned during a storm.

It will thus be seen that stock, under proper supervision, can be safely carried across the Atlantic. How much the mortality has been lessened by the supervision of the Inspectors, it may be difficult to compute; but those best able to give an opinion declare it to be considerable.

What the Farmers are Doing—Health of Stock in the Dominion.

With a view to support the statements I have made in the foregoing report, with regard to the numbers of animals, the greater number of farmers who are

turning their attention to breeding and feeding for exportation, and the absence of all contagious diseases in cattle in the Dominion, I issued the following circular to every county in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. They were sent to the Secretaries of Agricultural Societies, County Clerks, Veterinary Surgeons, and others in positions likely to enable them to furnish reliable information ;

" MONTREAL, December, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—In order to obtain an approximate return of the numbers and health of stock in the Dominion, I take the liberty of asking you to make the necessary enquiries from reliable sources in your county, and fill in the enclosed circular and return it to me at your earliest convenience. By doing so you will oblige,

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN,

Inspector.

Please fill in the approximate number of animals in your county.

NO. HORSES.	NO. CATTLE.	NO. SHEEP.	NO. SWINE.
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Are the farmers turning their attention to breeding and feeding stock for exportation ?

Are there any contagious diseases in stock in your county ?

What diseases prevail most in animals ?

General remarks.

Name,

P. O. address,

Province."

Of course I was well aware that by this means I could not get even an approximate return of the numbers, but I have obtained sufficient to warrant me in asserting that the stock in the Dominion has increased enormously since the publication of the last census, in 1871. Of much more importance, however, is the information contained in the second and third questions.

From the replies I find that Ontario is doing most in breeding and feeding, and what is very encouraging, a large number of the reports refer to the increased demand for pure bred short-horn bulls, which is in reality the true means of improving the quality of stock for feeding.

Quebec is not as active in this progressive movement as we hoped to find, the breeding and feeding for exportation in this Province being confined principally to the Eastern Townships, but there it is very active. Many farmers have built new byres specially for feeding, and well bred stock of all kinds fitted for feeding are in active demand.

Nova Scotia is actively engaged in the improvement of stock, and in a short time will be prepared for exportation to a large extent. New Brunswick is also moving in this direction, though not so extensively as the other provinces.

The replies to the third question are most satisfactory, and fully substantiate my statement that there is no contagious disease in stock in Canada, and show a freedom

from disease in animals which, I do not hesitate to assert, is unparalleled in the world. With the exception of a case or two here and there of glanders in horses, which, strange to say, I have never known to spread in Canada, as it often does in more humid climates and in crowded cities in European countries; occasional outbreaks of anthrax in the form of black quarter in young cattle, influenza, strangles, colic and a few other diseases incidental to all farm animals at certain seasons of the year, there is no disease in stock in the Dominion.

One or two instances have been reported to me of hog cholera, it having been introduced by American hogs, but the prompt measures taken, at once prevented its spreading.

A knowledge of the above facts, together with the extraordinary adaptability of the soil and climate of many large tracts of land in the several provinces, must prove an inducement for the immigration of European stock-raisers who suffer so enormously from loss by disease.

Remarks on Cattle Quarantines.

The returns of contagious diseases in Great Britain, up to November 8th, show the prevalence more or less extensive of pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, and hog typhoid, in several counties of each part of the empire. Thus *pleuro-pneumonia* is reported to exist in no less than twenty-two counties, including the metropolis, in England, and six counties in Scotland; *foot and mouth disease* in six counties in England; and *swine fever* is reported to exist in twenty-seven counties in England and two in Wales.

Cattle plague, (rinderpest,) is reported prevalent in the Russian Empire, in Bessarabia, Valhynia, Ekatermoslar, Podolia, Tauridia, Kherson and Petrokoff. It is also reported to have appeared in Russian-Poland in the neighbourhood of Lubtenitz, on the Silesian frontier of Germany.

In Austria cattle plague has broken out in the government districts of Littai and Stangenplane in Carniola; it is also said to have existed in two or three villages near Ragussa, in Dalmatia.

From most recent reports * from the United States we learn that "pleuro-pneumonia exists in a portion of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, besides having repeatedly invaded Connecticut."

From the advance sheets of a report by T. J. Edge, Esq., Secretary to Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, published in "The Philadelphia Record," sent me by J. W. Gadsden, M.R.C.V.S., we learn that pleuro-pneumonia exists in twenty-seven herds spread over seven counties in that State.

The fact of these diseases existing as extensively as they do in those countries with which we have such intimate commercial intercourse surely demands of us in Canada, into which they have not yet gained an entrance, the utmost vigilance to guard our healthy stock from such scourges. As I have repeatedly stated on the authority of Gamgee, Fleming and Findlay Dun, and recently of Prof. Law, "England imported pleuro-pneumonia in 1842, and up to 1869 it is estimated that the loss, almost exclusively from this disease, was 5,549,780 cattle, worth, say \$400,000,000. For the succeeding nine years, up to 1878, the losses have been in the main as extensive, so that we may set them down as now reaching at least \$500,000,000, in deaths alone, without counting all the contingent expenses of "deteriorated health, loss of markets, progeny, crops, manure, &c., disinfection, "quarantine, &c."

* The Lung Plague, by James Law, F.R.C.V.S., December, 1879.

In one year alone (1872) it was estimated that in Great Britain and Ireland the loss from foot and mouth disease amounted to no less than \$67,205,700, and from pleuro-pneumonia about the same—representing the large amount of \$134,411,400. Cattle plague kills from 67 to 98 per cent., according to Roll in 1860-61. In the 27 districts of Austria, containing 158,800 head of cattle, 15,930 were attacked and 4,800 died. In the county of Presbourg, in a bovine population of 35,566, 6,773 sickened, 5,630 perished, and 1,436 were killed. In Great Britain during 1865-66, 279,023 were reported sick; of these 233,629 died and were killed; 40,165 recovered. In Holland, for the same period, the number attacked was 156,592; 78,111 died and 36,919 were killed, while 51,562 recovered.*

It will thus be seen that these three bovine scourges decimate the herds, impoverish the farmers and seriously impede the prosperity of any country whose government is culpably negligent enough to allow them to be introduced, for, as I shall show they are all preventable, and in our case very easily so.

The diseases which are most likely to be introduced by sheep are: *Foot and mouth disease*, which affects cattle, sheep, goats and pigs. *Rinderpest*, which, though primarily developed in cattle, is capable of transmission to other animals. *Small-pox (Variola)* a disease of a very contagious character which has repeatedly decimated the herds in different parts of Europe, though, fortunately, so far it has never been known to occur on this continent.

The mortality varies from fifteen to fifty per cent. *Scab (Scabies)* a disease which occurs more or less in every quarter of the globe, is a parasitic disease which is readily communicated, and proves very destructive to a flock; I am not aware of its existence in Canada, and I believe it does not exist, and in the United States it is known by latest reports to occur only in a few places. The mortality from scab is from ten to twenty-five per cent., but the loss from emaciation, abortion and loss of wool, and the difficulty of eradicating the disease, as every object against which the sheep may have rubbed or lain upon, fences, posts, walls, stables, trees and pasture fields, being capable of communicating the disease, make it well worth our while to protect our flocks from its introduction.

The principal disease affecting swine which is likely to be introduced is Swine Fever. As already seen, it exists extensively in England and Wales, and in the United States. According to a special report by the Commissioner, just published, we find the following statement:—"In the preliminary report of the Commissioner of Agriculture on the subject of diseases of domestic animals, a tabular statement gives the total value of farm animals lost in the United States during the year 1877, principally from infectious and contagious diseases, at \$16,653,428. These losses are based upon as accurate returns as could be obtained in the absence of an absolute census, but as they included data from but eleven hundred and twenty-five counties (about one-half of the whole number of counties in the United States), the above sum falls far below the aggregate losses for that year †. About two-thirds of this sum was occasioned by the loss of swine by diseases presumed to be of an infectious or contagious character."

Is Quarantine Necessary ?

The most cursory consideration of the above facts of the enormous losses occasioned by these diseases, in conjunction with the fact that they are all traceable to importation, have all spread by contagion, and consequently are all preventable, will convince the most prejudiced that it is suicidal for any country free from these scourges to leave any door unguarded by which they can enter. *Canada is to-day*

NOTE.—* Sanitary Science and Police—(Fleming).

†. "The so-called Hog Cholera causing deaths of swine to the value of \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000 per annum."—*National Live Stock Journal*, January, 1880.

entirely free from contagious disease in farm animals *. There is no country in the world so well adapted by soil, climate and other advantages for the wholesale rearing and fattening of stock, and there is no branch of agriculture which will so much enrich a country as stock raising ; it puts money in the pocket and manure on the soil. Great, therefore, is the responsibility of those to whom has been entrusted the protection of the vast agricultural interests of this country. If they succeed in maintaining the present state of perfect immunity from contagious diseases in animals they will do valuable service, not only to Canada, but also to other countries, which will look to our healthy herds for their meat supply. If they fail, from whatever cause it may be, they will deserve the severest censure, as there can be no excuse for these diseases being introduced, and if introduced, they should be at once stamped out.

What Period of Quarantine is Necessary ?

On first urging the necessity for establishing quarantines for stock, in 1875, I pointed out the different periods of incubation of the contagious diseases liable to be imported from European countries, and urged that a period of three months, at least, be insisted on.

At that time, and repeatedly since, arguments were advanced that Canadian purchasers of stock in Britain would naturally use every precaution to select only healthy animals, from uninfected herds ; that they would, in all probability, not ship them for a week or more after purchase ; that nearly two weeks would elapse between the ports of embarkation and debarkation, and hence one week in quarantine would be quite sufficient after arrival. Such arguments were based on ignorance of the many sources of contagion, and the long period of incubation, especially of pleuro-pneumonia. When we consider that these diseases are communicable by means of any substance with which a diseased animal has come in contact, railroad cars, sheds, wharves, steamboats, fodder, litter, attendants' clothing, halters, clothing, bags, etc., it will be understood how an animal may leave an uninfected farm, be itself at the time healthy, and yet in transit to the shipping port, or on the steamer on which it is carried, may be exposed to the contagion.

We must further consider the periods of incubation† of these different diseases.

Cattle Plague (Rinderpest) has an incubatory period of from five to six days ; rarely over ten.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—The latent periods from four to six days ; often sooner, occasionally longer, but rarely over nine days.

Pleuro-Pneumonia has a period of incubation extending from one to sixteen weeks, and some say even longer.

Scab in Sheep.—As the number of parasites usually transmitted to a healthy animal are limited, and it takes nearly fifteen days for the new generation to develop, there may be nothing unusual to be seen, especially on long woolled sheep, for the first ten days.

Swine Fever.—The incubation of this disease is given differently by different experimenters, thus :—Professor Axe of London gives it as five to six days ; Dr. Budd, five to eight ; Prof. Law, seven to fourteen ; while the experiments conducted at the Montreal Veterinary College by Professor Osler, showed it to be from four to six days.

It will thus be seen that if we allow twelve days on shipboard and eight days in quarantine, it will be sufficiently long for "rinderpest" "foot and mouth disease,"

NOTE *.—This statement is based on reports received within the past two weeks from the Secretaries of nearly every Agricultural Society in the Province of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, from prominent agriculturists and veterinary surgeons, all of whom affirm that, except here and there a case or two of glanders in horses, occasionally enzootic influenza in horses, diseases of a contagious or infectious nature are unknown in the Dominion.

† The time elapsing from the admission of the poison to the development of the symptoms.

scab in sheep, and swine fever ; consequently a period of eight days will be quite sufficient to protect the country from the disease in sheep and swine from European stock, but for American stock, twenty days at least should be required.

For pleuro-pneumonia *a less quarantine than three months is useless and dangerous*, as by imparting a certain amount of confidence in the owners it conduces to carelessness in taking precautions to prevent the imported from mixing with the home stock. As an illustration of this fact, permit me to quote from Fleming's Sanitary Science and Police the history of the extension of the disease in Australia :—

"It was introduced by means of of an English cow imported into Victoria, and landed at Melbourne in 1858. When the disease was discovered among the imported cattle, steps were at once taken to eradicate it. All the cattle on the farm were paid for by private subscription and destroyed, and the farm placed in quarantine. Unfortunately, however, the quarantine was not strictly maintained, and a greedy, ignorant neighbour, who owned several teams of working bullocks, which he usually employed in carrying on the roads, seeing the good grass in the infected paddocks, put his cattle into them during the night, and removed them at daybreak. His cattle soon became infected, and as he shortly after sent his teams on the road on a journey to the border of the colony, they spread the disease in all directions as they went. His other cattle again mixed with his neighbours, and the malady was in like manner diffused around his own farm. In this way it soon spread to the other colonies, and is now more or less prevalent in them all. Travelling stock are so frequently affected, that no sooner has a fresh race of animals grown up which have neither had the disease nor been inoculated, than they are infected by cattle travelling through their runs."

When we remember that the voyage occupied about three months, and consider that all the diseased animals were killed, and the contagion was communicated by the field, we see both its long period of incubation and great contagiousness.

It will, therefore, be seen that while we have great reason to be thankful for having so far been fortunate enough to escape, notwithstanding our short quarantine, the wisdom of, and necessity for, the extension of the quarantine to ninety days by Order in Council of November 25th ultimo, recommended to His Excellency, by you, will be apparent to every one.

By some it is contended that it is almost prohibitory of importation—it need not be so, the loss to the owner will be trifling, the animals have to be fed wherever they are, no charge being made except whatever is disbursed for the stock ; the only expense is the attendance which, after all, is trifling. But even if it does deter some from importing, will it not lead to a better appreciation of our own stock ? *It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that, for purity of blood, excellence of form and soundness of constitution, we have herds in Canada which will compare favourably with any in Europe.*

If our breeders are wise they will go on improving their herds by judicious selections, and by producing good forms, vigorous constitutions, and maintaining our present immunity from disease, the day will come when foreign breeders will visit Canada in quest of animals for the improvement of their stock.

Professor Law, in referring to the short quarantine which we have hitherto imposed on our importations, says :—

"At present we have the anomaly of United States importers of Dutch cattle having to submit them to a quarantine of ninety days, while the Canadian importer may introduce the same animals and ship them to us at once, free from all restrictions. Here the discrimination is altogether in favour of the Canadian importer, who is virtually offered a premium on his imports.

"Let all Canadian cattle importations from Europe be subject to a three months' quarantine, and let all cattle that have come in contact with such animals suffer a similar detention, and we shall have meted out to them the same justice we apply at home, and established a reasonable protectorate over our native herds. We have at present no law to accomplish this ; and notwithstanding the best intentions, "The Treasury Department" cannot interfere in the traffic in Canadian cattle unless they

have been imported from Europe within three months. Here there is a field for legislation, and if Canada will not extend her quarantine so as to make it a protection to herself and us, Congress must step in and forbid the importation of Canadian cattle except under a quarantine of three months. As already remarked of the fountain (Europe) so of the channel (Canada,) the United States can better afford to do without her cattle than they can risk the infection of their home herds."*

Since the above was written, Congress has stepped in and forbidden the importation of Canadian cattle, notwithstanding that no contagious disease of stock exists in any part of the Dominion. The *Buffalo Express*, commenting on the embargo says:—"The exclusion of Canadian cattle is more injurious to Buffalo than to any other point. From twenty to thirty car loads a week of Canadian "stockers" and "feeders" were profitably handled here. They will now be fattened in Canada and sent to Montreal for export." Here again we think the discrimination is in favour of the Canadian farmer, who, besides making more money out of his cattle, gets the manure for his land, and supports his own railway and steamboat lines.

However, now that the only ground of complaint has been removed, and European cattle must undergo ninety days quarantine, the embargo will, no doubt, be removed.

Taking the cue from Professor Law, I would suggest, as with the root, Europe, so of the branch, the United States,—Canada "can better afford to do without her cattle than she can risk the infection of her home herds," and until the United States completely eradicate the plague from their herds, our ports should remain closed against their stock,—for with a frontier line so extensive the cost of quarantine would be enormous, and would be totally ineffective in preventing the introduction of these plagues into our healthy herds.

Investigations held under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals Act,) 1878."

In accordance with your instructions, I have held the following investigations of diseases reported to have appeared, and supposed to be contagious.

Tuberculosis.

On the 31st March, in answer to a letter from Alfred P. Ball, Esq., Stanstead, who reported a disease in his cattle, which, from being accompanied by a cough, he thought might be the disease which was at the time creating so much public attention, pleuro-pneumonia, and asking for an inspection of his stock.

Mr. Ball furnished me with the following history of the disease:—"Three years before he had bought a short-horn cow from Albert Knight, a neighbour; at the time she was thin and unthrifty; a year ago she began to cough, her breathing became short and quick, the symptoms gradually becoming aggravated, she lingered on for six months and died.

"The cow which stood next to her, a short-horn which he had for ten years, took ill in the same way and died six months after; she continued to eat to the last, and milked well so long as they milked her. She had a fine bull calf while sick.

Besides these, two heifers standing fifty feet apart, but in the same stable, took ill in the same way; also an imported Jersey cow which he bought in Boston, became

*The Lung Plague of Cattle, page 71.

similarly affected, although all three had calves while sick. He, after keeping them in hopes of recovery for some time, was compelled to kill both them and their calves.

After giving me the above information, Mr. Ball led me to a very comfortable byre in which were eight animals, three of which were sick, the rest healthy.

I first examined a three year old short horn heifer, bred by Mr. McKnight, which presented the following symptoms:—

Temperature 103°; pulse 64; respirations 30, short and shallow, but not accompanied by a grunt, respiratory murmur dull. She had a short husky cough unaccompanied by any moaning. Percussion on the sides of the chest emitted a tolerably resonant sound, except in spots where the respiratory murmur was also dull.

Standing next to her was a ten year old Ayrshire cow, bought from Mr. Wm. Rodden, Plantagenet. She has had a calf every year for eight years during the time she has been in Mr. Ball's possession. She feeds and ruminates well, but is in very low condition; she presented the following symptoms:—Temperature 103°; pulse 60; respirations 28; superficial respiratory murmur distinct; there is no dullness observable on percussion; she has a short troublesome hacking cough; she milked fairly till they stopped milking her; the muzzle is moist and the bowels regular. The emaciated condition and weight and bulkiness of the chest causes it to sink between the two lateral props, the fore legs, in a manner characteristic of chronic lung disease.

The third one was a red Ayrshire heifer, two years old, bred on the farm from stock supposed to be healthy. Mr. Ball could not say whether she had been fed on milk from diseased cows or not. Symptoms:—Temperature 103°; pulse 76; respirations 45; respiratory murmur dull in places, distinct in others, no friction sounds nor mucus rales; a dry painful cough.

In this case the disease being in an earlier stage the symptoms were more acute than in the others.

In order to leave no doubt as to the true nature of the case, I had an old Ayrshire cow killed to enable me to make a *post mortem examination*. She was killed by concussion of the brain, and bled.

The carcass was large for her breed, but in a very emaciated condition. On removing the sides of the chest, the contents of the cavity were exposed. The pleura was healthy, being smooth and glistening, there being no effusions or adhesions in the cavity. Both lungs when cut into were found thickly studded with tubercles, many of them large and succulated, with fluid contents, while others were in the caseous condition. They were in all stages, and of all sizes. One large tubercular mass measured five by three inches. Both lungs were affected about equally. The resonance or percussion and respiratory murmur on auscultation during life were explained by the surface of the lung being free from tubercles, which occupied the middle portions of each lung.

With the above symptoms and *post mortem* lessons, I had no difficulty in recognizing the disease as tuberculosis.

Until recently tuberculosis was not considered as sufficiently important to be included in the class of contagious diseases requiring legislation for its suppression, but the experiments of Schueppel, Villemin, Chauveau, Klebs, Gerlach, Perroneity, Revolta, Gunther, Bollenger and other continental experimenters, have proved conclusively that consumption in man and animal is essentially the same disease, and the startling results of experiments by those gentlemen and others showing that:—

1. The* tuberculosis of cattle is very infectious; 2. The tubercles covering the serous membrane, as well as those in other organs, are as infective, and produce the same tubercles as the tuberculous matter of the lungs. The identity of the pulmonary phthises of cattle and general tuberculosis cannot be doubted; 3. Infection can be produced after inoculation as well as after ingestion of the tuber-

* Sanitary service and Police. Fleming.

cular matter; 4. The flesh of animals affected with tuberculosis possesses, in certain circumstances, the power of infecting, though to a less degree than the tubercular matter. Gerlach conducted experiments on all kinds of animals, particularly with cooked and uncooked milk, and he asserts that the infectious properties of this fluid can no longer be denied."

"Bollenger obtained the following results by feeding milk from a tuberculous cow to three pigs, three calves, one sheep, two goats, two cats and fourteen rabbits. In the three pigs, miliary tuberculosis and lesions analogous to scrofula; in the two cats, a negative result; a positive result in two rabbits; a negative result in fourteen rabbits fed on boiled milk." Klebs, by numerous experiments, satisfied himself that milk from tuberculous cows always produces tuberculosis.

As in the human subject, tuberculosis may be transmitted by inoculation, and it is more than probable thus to transmit it by using vaccine lymph from a tuberculous cow, hence the greatest care should be exercised in selecting cattle for the propagation of vaccine; none but healthy young heifers should be used.

In view, therefore, of these facts it appears to me that whether by legislation or otherwise, our farmers should be induced to get rid of all tuberculous animals. Owing to its hereditary character, its infectiousness, its transmissibility by milk, flesh, and exhalations, the retention of consumption in a herd is dangerous, unprofitable and damaging to the reputation of a herd, as no intelligent breeder with a knowledge of the above facts will purchase, for breeding purposes, males or females from a tuberculous family. The above facts also point very markedly to the necessity for sanitary inspection of slaughter houses and public dairys. The sale of milk or meat from tubercular cattle should be prohibited, but as these can only be recognized by inspection of the living animals or their organs after death, the boards of health have no other means of checking the traffic than by periodic inspection of dairys, and the establishment of central *abattoirs*.

In connection with this subject I take the liberty of transferring entire the following article from the "Veterinary Journal," edited by Mr. George Fleming, on the transmissibility of bovine tuberculosis:—

"That the tuberculosis of cattle is a transmissible disease, and can be conveyed not only to animals of the same, but also to those of other species in various ways, is now an established fact, upon the recognition of which we have for many years insisted; and since we first called attention to it, some of the best pathologists of Europe have furnished additional testimony as to the readiness with which the transmission takes place, not only by inoculation or ingestion, but also, it would appear, by co-habitation of diseased with healthy animals.

"In the early part of this year, Colin, of Alfort, contributed a series of observations with regard to the communicability of the disorder; several German and Italian authorities have also published their experiences; and, lastly, we have the celebrated Professor Orth, of Gottingen, furnishing the results of his investigations and experiments in a recent number of Virchow's Archiv.

"All these are only confirmatory of what we have already stated, but this confirmation is not without its value. Orth's experiments once more demonstrate that the transmission of bovine tuberculosis is possible between different species of animals, and he also points out the complete analogy—or rather, perhaps, identity—which exists between it and the tuberculosis of man and other animals, pathologically, as he, Wagner, Schueppel and others had already done with regard to its histology.

In his experiments to determine the possibility of transmission of the disease, Orth employed tuberculosis matter from the cow, and the animals he inoculated were rabbits, because of their greater predisposition to contract tuberculosis. He introduced as far into their mouth as possible by means of forceps, morsels of matter the size of a small pea, which the majority of the animals readily swallowed; using raw, freshly developed tubercle, as well as that which was undergoing caseous metamorphosis. He also employed human tubercle, derived from caseous pneumonia, and which was administered partly raw and partly after having been boiled from ten to fifteen minutes.

Fifteen animals were fed with matter from diseased cattle, and nine of these were infected; while those to which the caseous matter from human lungs had been given remained apparently healthy. Of the nine infected animals four died, and the remaining five becoming extremely emaciated were killed.

On examination of the bodies nearly all the organs of the body were found involved in tuberculosis; in all, the lungs were affected, but the serous and mucous membranes, lymphatic glands, liver, spleen, kidneys and omentum were infected in different degrees. Microscopically, it was noticed that the nodules, which always marked the first stage, were destitute of vessels, and chiefly composed of large epithelial cells, sometimes also of giant cells with several nuclei, most frequently contained in an easily distinguished reticulum. At the periphery of these nodules there were small lymphoid cells, while in the centre was the product of the degenerative metamorphosis of cells, as in caseous degeneration of tubercle in man. Great stress is laid upon the presence of giant cells, seeing that Friedlander depended on their absence to prove that the affection produced by inoculation was only pyæmia, while Semmer and Metzquer asserted it was merely metastatic embolism.

From his experiments and investigations, Orth arrives at the following conclusions:—

1st. The disease known as Prolsucht (the vulgar German name for tuberculosis) is identical with tuberculosis of man, seeing that the affection produced in the rabbits has more resemblance to the human disorder than that of the cows, from which the infecting material was procured, while the serous membranes were not affected in so marked a manner as in the cow, calcareous incrustation being nearly always absent, and replaced by caseous degeneration.

2nd. Tuberculosis of the cow is transmissible to other species even through the digestive organs. Colin and one or two others have attributed infection to inspiration of tuberculosis matter into the lungs, but the precaution taken in these experiments, as well as the presence of disseminated grey pulmonary tubercles alongside ulcerations and caseous centres, dispel that notion.

3rd. The virus of tuberculosis penetrates by the intact mucous membranes, resists the action of the digestive fluids, and constitutes a most dangerous poison. No parasite of any kind could be discovered in the tuberculosis matter.

The possibility of the transmission of this affection to animals being proved, Orth insists that its transmission to man is possible. He, however, admits that the transmission by flesh is only as yet a hypothesis, and that new experiments are necessary to solve this grave and important question.

Anthrax.

On the 26th of August, in consequence of a report sent by the Rev. Robert Hamilton, Grenville, of the deaths of a number of animals on several farms around Grenville, I visited the district, and found that several calves and heifers had died from anthrax.

I visited, along with Mr. Hamilton, five different farms on the same belt on which animals had died, and found that the description of them all agreed with that given by Mr. F. X. Brisbois, which may be taken as a sample. He lost two; they were ill, one four or five the other twelve hours, both were lame behind; the quarters were swollen and crepitating as if air was under the skin. After death, on removing the skin the flesh was black and bloody, the blood being black and tarry looking. At the farm of Geo. Beauchamp they had only a few hours before our arrival, buried a calf four months old, which died presenting the same symptoms. This one I had disinterred and made a *post mortem* examination, which showed all the lesions in a well marked degree of black quarter (carbuncular anthrax). So far as I could ascertain, about ten or twelve animals had died from the disease in the district within a few weeks.

Several other reports of out-breaks of the fatal disease reached me during the summer, but in all, the descriptions given of it were so clearly those of anthrax, either

in the form commonly known as black quarter or the splenic fever form, that I did not consider it necessary to visit the districts. One report by Mr. Bergevin, of Beauharnois, another by Mr. Rayburn, of Ste. Annes; and on the 2nd of January, another by Mr. R. A. Preston, of Newboro, Ontario. During the summer, also, it prevailed to a considerable extent on Price's Farm, lower Lachine Road, referred to in my report of last year, notwithstanding that Mr. Price, on my suggestion, had obtained a fresh source of water supply.

There can be little doubt that this disease is yearly becoming more and more prevalent in the Dominion.

By referring to my report on this disease, embodied in your report of last year, it will be seen that it is a very fatal disease, usually incurable, inflicting not only great loss, but engendering a feeling of insecurity among agriculturists, depreciating the value of land, in many cases rendering it quite valueless for grazing purposes. Besides all this, we have the lamentable fact that valuable human lives are lost by inoculation. Two such cases of this kind are reported during the past summer; one in the outskirts of the City of Montreal, and the other at Beauharnois.

According to Fleming, in Great Britain, where the disease has received but little attention, though it has prevailed and does prevail extensively at times, we can form no estimate of the heavy losses it inflicts. Sometimes in Scotland, according to the late Professor Dick, nineteen out of every twenty attacked perish. In the Highlands (Colonsay), according to the same authority "black-leg", carried off twenty to twenty-five per cent. of the cattle. Fifty per cent. of all the young sheep that die in Scotland are supposed to perish from "braxy."

In some regions where it usually prevails, as in Beauce, France, the annual loss it causes varies sometimes from one-twentieth to one-tenth of the entire flock of sheep. According to the French official statistics, the arrondissement of Chartres has lost on an average, from 1862 to 1872, 22,250 sheep every year, of which it has been estimated 17,800 have died of splenic apoplexy ("sang-de-rate"). In Beauce it has been calculated that the losses from this disease amount yearly to 178,000 sheep, which valuing them as Reynal has done, at thirty francs each, a very low estimate, amounts to no less than 4,340,000 francs for Beauce alone.**

In view of the fact that every animal dying and being insufficiently buried or buried in any place which is or may become a source of water supply, being almost for ever afterwards a source of contagion, for the spores or germs of the lacteria would seem to be almost indestructible, will be buried for fifty years and yet retain their vitality. Canada as yet being infected in but a few places, now is the time to take the precautions to prevent it becoming a curse to the land, and therefore, I again urge the recommendation which closed my report of last year, viz. :—

The carcasses of all animals dying of this disease should be immediately carried (not dragged along the ground and through the fields) to the nearest convenient place, away from any pasture field, in a dry place, or at least one which is not a source of water supply. If possible, they should be burned, a process in Canada easily accomplished by placing them in the midst of a pile of brush to be burned in clearing the land, when it is not situated on land to be used as pasture. Care must be taken, however, that even the ashes are buried, for such is the vitality of the spores that even the process of burning cannot always be depended on for their destruction. Of no less importance is the destruction by burning and burial of all fluids or excrement, blood, hair, hoofs, horns, hides, &c."

I would further recommend that it be made compulsory for owners of stock to burn the carcasses of all animals dying from anthrax; the trifling cost and inconvenience of doing so would be as nothing compared with the enormous saving it would be to the country.

I consider this a most important subject in connection with the quarantine regulations of the country; now is the time to adopt preventive measures before the disease has become permanently established here.

In connection with the diseases referred to in this report as well as others, I would take the liberty of suggesting that, as in other countries, a sum of money say one to two thousand dollars, should be given annually, for the prosecution of experiments such as I have repeatedly referred to, and I am happy to say that we are exceptionally fortunate in having in the country a gentleman eminently capable of conducting such experiments satisfactorily, viz.: Professor Wm. Osler, Physiologist and Pathological Anatomist of McGill University and Montreal Veterinary College.

This is a department which is just as essential to the cattle interests of the country as analytical chemistry is to general commerce and food supplies. Diseases peculiar to each country can only be properly understood by scientific investigation in the country itself; busy practitioners cannot satisfactorily prosecute these experiments, consequently we are depending on the labours of others for our knowledge, which information is often erroneous and unsatisfactory. Money spent on such experiments would be well spent, and would tend greatly to strengthen the quarantine system.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN,

Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 29.

REPORT ON CATTLE SHIPPING ARRANGEMENTS AT HALIFAX.

D. McEACHRAN, Inspector.

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I visited Halifax on the 27th of December, with the object of organizing a system of inspection of exported stock, and to make arrangements for quarantine of imported animals.

I have much pleasure in reporting that I visited the sheds at River du Loup, and found them admirably adapted for the purpose of feeding and watering the cattle in transit.

At Moncton the accomodation is almost perfect. A large car shop, heated by steam, with a lofty roof, and thoroughly lighted, has been converted into a cattle shed; divisions for sheep, feeding boxes and drinking troughs have been put up for cattle. The loading and unloading is easily accomplished, as the cars come close alongside the building. Water is abundantly supplied by pipes in the same. At Halifax, two very comfortable sheds have been erected which are perfectly adapted for feeding stock. One of them is situated on the wharf, so that the stock can be shipped directly on board the steamer. The other is close at hand, and has several small yards, with doors opening into them. The whole accommodation will be for about 450 cattle. The suggestion of Mr. George Taylor, General Freight Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, is that the stock should be kept at Moncton, where the accommodation is excellent, and feed cheap (hay about seven dollars per ton), till the steamer was nearly due; then ship them to Halifax (about ten hours run) in time for them to be fed, watered and rested before being shipped.

I am happy to be able to report most favourably of the facilities afforded by the Intercolonial Railway, the cheapness of hay, which is supplied at cost, and the personal interest taken in the trade by Mr. Pottinger and the gentlemen associated with him in the management of the road.

The shippers of stock would do well to be guided by the suggestions of the railway officials as to the movement of stock over the road and the time of leaving their resting places.

I beg to report that on the 29th December, I inspected at Halifax 212 cattle and 500 sheep for shipment on the steamship "Dominion," for Liverpool.

These animals were unfortunate enough to be on the road during the recent severe weather (reaching 25° below zero in some places) yet they arrived in excellent condition, a very good test of the practicability of winter shipping of stock *via* Halifax.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN.

The Hon.

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 30.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. JOHN, N. B., IMMIGRATION AGENT.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Acting Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

ST. JOHN, N. B., 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the arrivals of immigrants at this port during the year 1879, for settlement on the public lands, were principally from Denmark. Of these, 120 persons, all told, proceeded to the settlement of New Denmark, in Victoria County, where a large body of their countrymen had preceded them and taken up lands, under the Provincial Free Grants Act, in the Danish reserve. Most of the Danes arrived by Allan steamers *via* Halifax, though a few came *via* Quebec. Many brought their families, but the later arrivals of the season were young men. Besides these, there came a number of single men from England and Scotland, more especially from the neighbourhood of Glasgow, driven to Canada by hard times. Some were miners, a few weavers, and others seemed to be men of all work. Employment was found for the miners in Nova Scotia; the others picked up work as best they could, most of them leaving, eventually, for the Upper Provinces, where they claimed to have relatives or friends. Seven boys from English industrial schools were placed in the Province during the year.

During 1879, public attention has been directed, from time to time, to the large number of families who were leaving St. John for the United States, the "exodus," as it was called, being attributed to a variety of causes. On enquiry of the agent of the International Steamship Company at this port,—by which line the greater number of persons referred to left—I find, that in his opinion, founded upon enquiries of the parties on the spot, at least seventy per cent. of these represent mechanics and other working people who came to St. John from the United States after the great fire of 1877, in search of employment, and who assisted in the rebuilding of the city. They remained in St. John as long as this description of work lasted, and then left for their own country.

While it is impossible to state the exact number of persons who have returned to the Province during the year, enough is known to establish the fact of the number being very large. Nearly every week for months past my attention has been called to the return of young men, more particularly those who, it had been supposed, had left the Province for good. It is true that the revival in trade and the mechanical employments in the States have provided labour for some who have sought it in that quarter, but it is equally well known that many have returned disappointed, and that others remain abroad unemployed and longing to return. While the departures are in bodies, which attract the public eye, those who return do so, as a rule, singly, or in twos or threes, and pass quietly to their old places and occupations without unnecessary demonstration and considerably lighter in pocket. The Collector of Customs at McAdam Junction estimates that 100 settlers, mostly young men, entered the Province *via* his Custom House, from the United States, a good many of whom were former residents of New Brunswick. The International Steamship Company's agent at St. John estimates that about 500 settlers with their effects came by their steamers from the same quarter. The records of the St. John Custom House show that 132 entries of "settlers' effects" were made, representing 528 persons, all from the United States, and nearly all of whom came by the International Steamship Company's boats. The Collector of Customs at St. Stephen's reports 42 settlers in all, entered with their effects.

To sum up :

Arrivals from Europe by Steamer :

Danes	120
British.....	50

Arrivals from the United States :

Via McAdam Junction.....	100.	Effects worth ..\$	1,000
“ St. Stephen.....	42.	“ “ ...	1,800
“ St. John.....	528.	“ “ ..	11,176

Total arrivals in the Province..... 840

Value of effects of arrivals from U. S.....\$13,976

During the year an important movement in the direction of the settlement of the Crown Lands of the Province by our own people was witnessed. The movement was encouraged by the Press, by Societies, and private individuals in St. John, with a view of inducing the unemployed of St. John to provide homes for themselves on the Provincial Government's Free Grants. Most of the parties were aided with money, provisions, clothing, etc., to settle in Johnville, Chapmanville, Beaufort, and other points in Carleton County; at Tilley Settlement and other points on the Tobique River, in Victoria County; at Clarendon, in Charlotte County; and various other parts of the Province. It is estimated that in Carleton County alone nearly five hundred persons from St. John and its vicinity were located during the year; and it is known that the Tobique country, in Victoria County, was also a favourite locality with the new settlers. The movement, however, was not confined to St. John, as the reports in the Crown Lands Office at Fredericton show large additions to the Free Grant settlements during the year, and satisfactory progress made by the new settlers everywhere.

While this is the case in reference to New Brunswick lands, it is also the fact that applications are constantly made at this office for information in regard to Manitoba and the North-West Territory, the demand for this description of information being on the increase. There has been nothing yet in the shape of *organized* emigration from this Province, but I have no doubt that the thoughts of many of our young men are turned in that direction, and that the year 1880 will see a very considerable emigration to that part of the Dominion. As a rule, New Brunswickers who have visited the North-West, or made their homes there, have reported favourably of the country, and the comparative ease with which prairie farms may be secured and cultivated has not failed to strike the imagination of the young more particularly. I would recommend that early announcement be made of the rate at which emigrant passengers from the Maritime Provinces will be carried by the railways and steamers for the season of 1880.

During the year the farmers in certain sections of the Province have been considerably benefited by the demand for cattle for export. St. John butchers have bought freely, both in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for export to England, the first purchases of New Brunswick beeves and sheep for that country having been made in 1879, and shipped *via* Quebec. The demand has encouraged large farmers to buy and fatten stock during the present winter; and in Westmoreland County, especially (which possesses unexcelled advantages for the growth of hay), a large number are being wintered with a special view to the English market, and the new line of business promises to assume considerable proportions. The demand for sheep and lambs for the United States market was unusually great last fall, the counties lying on the St. John River and contiguous to the United States boundary, having been stripped of their finest flocks. A reliable authority informs me that in Carleton County alone not less than \$50,000 was left last season by buyers from the State of

Maine, for sheep and sheep-skins. Immense numbers have been shipped from St. John to the States by rail during the year, having been collected from the counties to the eastward and in Prince Edward Island, the shipments by the St. John and Maine Railway alone amounting to 12,000 head. The destination of nearly all of these sheep was Boston.

It may not be out of place to speak here of the increase of the growth of wheat in the Province in 1879, the cultivation of this grain having for a long time been rendered so uncertain by the ravages of the weevil and rust, as to lead to its discontinuance in many parts of the Province. In 1879 a greater breadth of soil was sown with wheat than for many years past. The seed of the varieties known as Fife, Black Sea and Lost Nation having been imported from Ontario chiefly, or the product of seed so imported in 1878. The crop was a success throughout the Province, representing a product many times greater than had been harvested in a single season in previous years. The crop, exclusively of spring sowing, was saved in good condition, and the grain, as a rule, was found hard and sound, and satisfactory in every particular. Although reliable *data* as to the particulars of the yield (such as yield per bushel, per acre, and total yield) are absent, there is no risk in stating that many portions of the Province have provided themselves with flour sufficient for their wants for the first time in many years. As a result of the increased supply of home grown wheat, and the general excellence of the harvest of 1879, several new and extensive flour mills have been erected, and sundry repairs have been made in others, and the grist mills, as a rule, have been busier than they had been for years past. The present prospect is that a still larger acreage will be sown in wheat next spring.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LIVINGSTON,

Acting Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 31.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIVERPOOL (Eng.) AGENT.

JOHN DYKE, Agent.

15, WATER STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 31st December, 1879.

Sir,—In compliance with instructions contained in a Departmental letter, under date 21st of November 1879, I beg to present you with my annual report on the operations of this Agency and upon various matters of importance to the Dominion which have come under my notice during the past year.

As usual, I append a detailed statement of the year's emigration to all countries from this port.

The nationalities of the emigrants as compared with 1878 were as follows :

	1878.	1879.	Increase.
English.....	36,949	61,870	24,921
Scotch	661	1,170	509
Irish.....	7,976	13,005	5 029
Foreigners	22,671	38,234	15,603
Nationalities not given.....	2,953	3,636	683
	<hr/> 71,160	<hr/> 117,915	<hr/> 46,755

16,280 emigrants were carried by the Allan Line, 1,796 by the Dominion Line and 530 by the Beaver Line. Of the emigrants destined for Canada, 3,458 were cabin passengers and 15,148 were steerage.

I have to note that several capitalists have gone forward from this country for the purpose of engaging in manufactures in the Dominion. A considerable number of practical agriculturists have also visited the Dominion independently and at their own expense, for the purpose of prospecting; and the majority have returned, well satisfied with their visit, and will proceed with small parties of their friends to the respective localities which they have selected as best suited to their requirements. Myself and clerk have visited all the steamers and rendered services similar to those mentioned in my previous reports.

Referring to my report for 1878, I find I stated that "the position of the classes in the country from whom the most desirable emigrants should be recruited, has certainly not improved during the past year." I may now add that during 1879, so far from having improved, the position of these classes has very materially deteriorated; for not only have they had to compete with the enormous and yearly increasing imports of food from Foreign and Colonial sources, but the seasons have, this past year, been more disastrous than any during the present generation, if indeed, in the aggregate of mischief done, they are not altogether without precedent. As a proof of this fact I may state that whereas the average yield of wheat in this country is 28 to 28½ bushels per acre, the yield of the past season has been something under 15½ bushels; and the total yield, instead of being 12,053,000 quarters is under six millions (5,590,000); and 16,160,000 quarters of wheat must be imported. All other crops have suffered in a like proportion. I cannot better sum up the agricultural year in these islands than in the words of an authority on such matters, Alderman J. J. Mechi:—"According to the best authorities there has been no year so bad for agriculture since the year 1816; and certainly during the last 35 years, that I have farmed, I know of nothing to equal 1879 in agricultural misfortune."

And it is not the tenants alone who have felt this depression. Many landlords, who are in a position to give reductions in rent, have done so either in money or manure, bought and applied to the land. But many proprietors of large estates, on account of first charges and encumbrances over which they have no control, and which have to be satisfied before there is any net income from the land, are really not in a position to assist their tenants by deductions which will prove of any practical value, or if they do venture to give assistance they find themselves, as stated by one large landowner the other day,—in the position of the bailiff or steward of a large estate, except that they have all the responsibilities and none of the pay. Agricultural land in this country is not calculated to pay more than 3 per cent per annum, even in good times. It is therefore patent that landlords whose only source of income is the rent roll, cannot possibly make deductions to such an extent as will be any material alleviation of the strain to which their tenants are now subject.

Many farmers, having become thoroughly disgusted and heartsick with the experience of the last few years, have relinquished their farms, and are living upon what little capital has been saved from the wreck, hoping for better times, or a more profitable field for their exertions. These men are casting abroad their eyes for a field, and much depends upon the exertions which Canada now makes, as to the proportion to be attracted to the Dominion.

Whole districts in some parts of England have reverted to the landlords; the consequence being, of course, that the more farms there are to let, the less competition there is for them; and the less is the landlord able to help those tenants who remain.

Of course, in the case of those who are able to weather the present cycle of depression, a cycle of good seasons, when it comes, will restore some degree of prosperity. It is quite to be expected, however, that any falling off in home production will be more than made up by increased external supplies, and the utmost the English farmer in the future can expect is increased production from his land, but nothing from enhanced prices; and it is exceedingly probable that farming in this country will not be, for a long term of years, if at all, as good a business as it has been.

As a consequence of these fluctuations, all tending downwards, no class of British society has undergone such marked changes during the last decade, as the farmer and the agricultural labourer. Both have made most rapid strides in education, and not only the education of the schools, but the ever-growing experiences of practical life. When I first came in contact with them as an agent of the Dominion Government, and for years afterwards, I found them literally saturated with prejudice. Nothing that existed, or that came from beyond the narrow bounds of these islands had the slightest merit or value in their eyes; and a suggestion that they should try to mend their fortunes abroad, was looked upon as the concentration of every thing that was reckless, wild, and reprehensible. Their horror of leaving home seemed too deeply rooted, ever to be shaken. But deep-seated as their prejudices were and are, they are rapidly being eradicated by the hard logic of facts.

A day spent on the quays of Liverpool, or the watching the process of unloading one of our great transatlantic steamers, does more to open the eyes of an English rustic, than twenty years of paper reading, or Emigration Agents' argument, so long as both are confined to the area of the ancestral acres, or the nearest market town.

In the case of the agricultural labourer, education has done wonders, and in this work the penny press has been foremost. It has brought before them new spheres of life; and rather than kick clods at a low rate of wages which would hardly keep body and soul together, large numbers have gone to the large towns and manufacturing districts, to the scenes of railway or other great works, or crossed the seas to swell the ranks of the competitors of British agriculture. The consequence is, that though rates of wages in some of the agricultural districts have risen, the best of the labouring men have gone, and those have been left behind whose labour would be dear at any price, and who the more quickly become incapable and as a

consequence paupers. Thus, whilst the actual cost of labour has increased, the farmer gets a vastly less return for his money, and even that has greater local burthens in the shape of poor rates, to bear.

It has been argued by many leading authorities in this country that, with the return of prosperity in America, freights across the Atlantic would rise to such a degree, that the transatlantic producer would be so severely handicapped as to prevent his successfully competing with the British farmer. This argument I believe to be quite unsound, and contrary to actual facts and tendencies. What with the introduction of compound condensing engines, steel built ships and other mechanical and scientific improvements, to which there would appear to be no limit, it is already possible to sail a five thousand ton ship, at little if any more cost than a two thousand ton ship could have been navigated ten years ago. The consequence is, that instead of freights being raised, the tendency for grain and other carriage in bulk will be still more and more in the direction of reductions.

During the last eleven years, in which I have been closely associated with and have taken a deep interest in the emigration movement, I have been forced to the conclusion, that emigrants settling in Canada for a few years keep up an active correspondence with their friends at home; and if their reports be favourable, such as are inclined follow and join them. But after the first four or five years, as the new ties strengthen, the old ones weaken, owing to deaths and change of residence or of other circumstances. During the last six or seven years I attribute the falling off of emigration in no inconsiderable degree, to this gradual weakening of ties between the old transatlantic settlers and the old country; and as I believe that we are now on the eve of an emigration, which, as it affects the class of small capitalists, will be without precedent, I respectfully urge the vast importance of offering special inducements for the establishing of new detached colonies in different parts of the Dominion. Each of these would act as a nucleus of attraction and interest with the old country for many years to come. From an emigration point of view here, I should attach more value to such a colony of some half a dozen or dozen farmers from any one district or county here, than to four or five times the number going out to join friends already established, or scattering themselves indiscriminately over the country. Such an opportunity as the coming season will present has never before occurred, and I am deeply anxious that the Dominion should avail itself of every legitimate means to obtain its share of this most desirable class. Wherever these new centres of attraction are established most freely and liberally, thither will the main stream of emigration for years to come be directed.

A large number of persons bound for the Dominion, have passed through this office during the past year and have been directed to consult the Agent of your Department in those districts where they proposed to look out for locations. I have given to most of them letters of introduction to my co-agents or to friends of mine once resident in the respective districts. A considerable proportion of the whole number were proposing to go on to Manitoba, and as a rule, these had substantial capital. In the early part of the summer I sent several parties out to the Prairie province, but regret to state that many of them were intercepted on their way by emissaries of Dakotah, or other Land Agencies, and by representations more or less highly coloured,—to apply a mild phrase,—led away from their proper destination. With the view of checking this to some extent, I have advised all subsequent emigrants for Manitoba and the North-West, to obtain drafts for their money on Winnipeg City; and this when done, at all events necessitated them visiting the capital of that province; but in some instances they have actually been followed as far as Winnipeg and taken out of the province. In view of the large emigration which will set in to our North Western Territories from the home country next season, permit me to humbly suggest that parties should be formed regularly at Quebec and Toronto and sent through the United States in charge of a responsible agent, who will watch and protect them from the designs of land sharks and others, whose efforts, knowing as I do what they do not hesitate to say and do here, I can well understand to be unscrupulous indeed on their own territory.

The value of an influx of British farmers into the older settled provinces must not be measured by the mere capital they bring with them; but we must also consider their experience and skill in connection with stock-raising for the British markets; and in the higher systems of farming which will annually become more necessary if the older provinces are to compete successfully with the new and wonderfully fertile lands of the North-West.

I have sent out a considerable number of small capitalists during the past season. They are well satisfied, and are inducing friends to follow. Most of these have settled in the Western peninsula of Ontario, and, though they are farming to a small extent, it is more for pleasure than with the view of making a living from it. They are living upon the interest of their capital, for which lucrative employment in this country is yearly becoming more difficult to find. They also look to the placing of their families in respectable positions in society, for which they have facilities such as could not be hoped for in this old and class-ridden country.

During the past year I have received a large number of applications from gentlemen resident not only in England, but upon the continent and in India, who have sons whom they are anxious to place upon farms in the Dominion, but are desirous that if possible, they should have some preliminary training in the Agricultural Colleges of Canada.

I regret to say that the accommodation has not been sufficient; and I have had to send some to private farmers. Although it is very satisfactory to know that those whom I have so sent have fallen into good hands, and are satisfied with their prospects, this course must still, unless some plan of Government supervision could be devised, be attended with some degree of risk. I cannot possibly know each farmer's position and status in Canada,—and mistakes, serious in their effects, might be made. A number of young gentlemen including the sons of English merchants resident in Portugal, are now at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester previous to going forward to Manitoba, where they purpose taking up land, and settling. I am sorry that I have not the addresses of more Canadian farmers of experience and position who would be willing to take pupils; as I have the names of nearly fifty gentlemen on my books at the present moment, who are willing to "place" their sons in the manner I have stated, provided they can be thoroughly guaranteed that they will be placed in good hands, with facilities for a thorough training in the principles of Canadian farming.

In August last I received a communication from your Department bearing date the first of that month, and conveying certain instructions with respect to the convening of meetings of farmers, and the sending out of delegates selected by such meetings for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon the resources of the Dominion as a field for the settlement of agriculturists. The season being already so far advanced, and it being the desire of the Department that any delegates sent out should attend the large agricultural exhibitions which were held in Canada in September, I immediately drafted the substance of the Department's proposals into a communication which I forwarded to the *London Times* and to the whole of the metropolitan and leading provincial journals. Without exception they gave publicity to it, and many added approving comments. The result was that I became inundated with applications from tenant farmers in all portions of the United Kingdom. I then proceeded to London for the purpose of more fully explaining the proposals of the Department to the leading Agricultural journals, whose influence with the farming classes is very great, and whose hostility was rather to be feared. I found them, however, fully alive to the gravity of the crisis through which agriculture is passing in this country, and fully disposed to treat the Dominion fairly. They freely ventilated the subject, and expressed strong approval of the measure adopted by the Department. For instance *Bell's Messenger* in an elaborate and kindly article on the subject, said: "This is certainly a very important offer and we have no doubt that many farmers will rapidly avail themselves of it. * * * Canada certainly seems to be a country that is suitable for the present surplus of 'industrious and enterprising English farmers'—The *Agricultural Gazette* said

"We readily admit that if farmers themselves do not forsake their homesteads they "would do well if they would send out some of their sons." The *Farmer* expresses itself to the like effect and states that parties going forward would have abundant scope for their energies instead of crowding out each other at home. *The Colonies and India*, said: "Certainly, if the offer fails it shows that the tenant farmers have "less sense, or slighter grievances than is generally supposed," and the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, said: "If some of our farmers are to leave us, it is most "desirable that they should go to our own colonies. They will there be certain of "being treated in a fair and liberal spirit by the Colonial Government, and will "escape the tricks and misrepresentations of land-jobbers, and, we fear, too often of "the agents of the American railway and other land holding companies, who are "scattered broadcast throughout Europe. The Hon. Mr. Pope, who has long been "known for his administrative ability in the Dominion, is to be congratulated upon "the far-seeing and liberal spirit in which he has initiated this new step in immigra- "tion policy. We do not doubt that, in the present spirit of British agriculturists, "whose future is anything but hopeful, the opportunity which is thus presented for "obtaining reliable information upon which they may proceed will be very largely "appreciated and acted upon."

With the view of still further clearing the ground I prepared a circular embracing your proposals, selections from the articles which had appeared in the journals referred to, and others; and briefly recapitulating the leading advantages offered to agriculturists in particular, by the Dominion, confirming the same by quotations from the published opinions of distinguished and experienced visitors; intending the latter as an answer to the outrageous attacks which are persistently being made on the Dominion in certain quarters. Copies of this circular I had the honour to forward at the time to the Department. I also sent copies to every newspaper in the United Kingdom, and to many on the continent, and by some they were reproduced wholly or in part. I also sent supplies to the secretaries of the various Agricultural Associations, Farmers Clubs, &c., and circulated them through other channels which I need not describe in detail; especially as it is not prudent in these reports, which of course get into the hands of our competitors, to describe fully any experience which is gained by your Agents, at the cost of the Dominion, and which would be speedily taken advantage of by these enterprising people.

Having made myself thoroughly acquainted with the many conflicting interests in this country, and more especially in the southern, midland, and eastern districts of England, where the relations between landlord and tenant are of a far more intricate and semi-feudal character than in the north, I was fearful that any very active propaganda amongst tenant farmers might damage the interests of the Dominion in other matters of a delicate financial and political nature. I therefore ventured to exercise more caution than I should have done but for these conflicting interests at that time especially prominent.

Having carefully considered the vast array of communications which came before me, I opened a correspondence with several Scotch, Irish and English representatives of farming interests, with a result which is already well known to you and probably also to the whole Canadian public; and upon which therefore I need not here dilate.

I am very pleased to learn now that the delegates have returned, that they are, without exception, exceedingly pleased with all they saw in the Dominion and with their treatment whilst there. The reports they have made are most enthusiastic; and they have led me, really, coming as they do from men of the highest practical experience,—shrewd, hard-headed men of business,—to doubt whether the Department has not been almost too scrupulous in its desire to make the intending immigrant fully acquainted with the shadows as well as the sunshine of the settler's life in the Dominion. One of the Department's peremptory instructions to its Agents abroad, on pain of dismissal is that they shall in no case venture to exaggerate in any degree the facts which they have to place before intending emigrants. I venture to say that no restriction whatever is placed upon the Agents of the American Land and Railway Companies, even if indeed any is upon the Government Agents them-

selves, as to the inducements they shall hold out to the intending emigrants here. The result of this latitude often has been, and conspicuously is so in the case of Dr. Kingsbury and his satellites, the Agents of the Texan Railway and Land Companies, that many deserving people here, small farmers and others with some means, have been led away by representations which their sad experience has shewn have had no real foundation. I do not wish it to be understood that Canada should follow these discreditable tactics, but when the relative success of these American Agents is pointed out and commented upon, by the Canadian press, it should in fairness be borne in mind that your representations abroad are restricted in their efforts by principles of candour and straight-forwardness.

Although these delegates will, no doubt, do an enormous amount of good ; and the success of the movement, of which I have taken every possible advantage through the press is, so far, most marked, I must still, most respectfully point out, that English agriculturists are, as they always have been, a stay-at-home race, they are not great readers of newspapers as are their confreres in Canada ; and it requires both a vigorous and a well sustained crusade to make anything like a serious impression upon them. In many instances they have farmed the same land for many generations, and will not give it up without a most determined struggle. The fates, however, seem to be against them here ; and never before have they been so accessible to the allurements of the Emigration Agent. I respectfully venture to suggest that a judicious but constant system of advertising is urgently required ; and that the Dominion at this juncture, can no more allow the advantages we offer, to drop from before the eyes of the emigrating classes in this country than can our leading steamship owners, or other great commercial interests, afford to forego advertising.

It was a great satisfaction to me to learn that the agricultural Depression Commissioners appointed by the Imperial parliament, had been induced, by the influence of your Department, upon their arrival, to direct their attention to the Dominion, and to extend their investigations to Manitoba and the North-West. Our enterprising friends across the water no doubt intended to monopolise their time ; and but for the prompt action taken by the Canadian authorities, I fear that but scant attention would have been given to the Dominion. The representatives of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas, and the agents of the various land and railroad companies in those respective States are more active at the present time than any period since the death of Mr. Dixon, your agent in London some years ago ; by whom their proceedings were fully discussed in his reports. At present they are if possible, more unscrupulous than ever in decrying Canada, and bolstering up the claims of their respective districts by all kinds of exaggerated statements which the deluded emigrants have no means of testing till they arrive on the spot, when they are in the majority of cases committed either to going on at all hazards, or to beggary in a foreign land. They are spending enormous sums in pamphlets, advertisements, and other propaganda, and of course, where so many shots are fired some must hit. It is to be hoped that Messrs. Clare, Sewell, Read and Pell, have been fully alive to the blandishments of these gentry, and that they have taken nothing upon trust. This is the more to be desired because, whatever the tenor of their reports may be, they will have great weight in this country.

The presence of the Canadian Ministers in this country during a portion of the summer was attended with marked advantage to the Dominion, for I am persuaded that not only were many erroneous impressions removed from the minds of many of our leading men here, but that the process was to some extent at least reciprocal. The chief interests of Canada, commercially and politically, being with Great Britain, a free interchange of views and opinions between the public men of this country and of the Dominion is much to be desired ; and I am glad to think that in the future matters in this respect will be greatly improved.

You are aware that the *London Times* had recently a special correspondent in the North Western States, who also wrote a letter dated Winnipeg, though I have never yet been able to discover that that gentleman, Mr. Finlay Dunn, was ever in the Dominion at all. Disparagingly, of course, he could not honestly speak of the

North West; but there was a friendly innuendo regarding floods, which was quite superfluous and which had the desired effect of diverting the attention of many intending immigrants, to Minnesota, upon which State and its lands he sent several elaborate articles of a generally laudatory character. Of course it will not detract in the slightest degree from the value of these letters, when I state that Mr. Finlay Dun, Estate Office, 2 Portland Place, London, is being advertised as one from whom "Further information may be obtained" as to some 500,000 acres of land offered for sale in Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa; which it need scarcely be added are despatched upon in glowing terms by the said advertisements.

Another new competitor in the field, though I must admit, a little more scrupulous is Mr. W. B. Close, a son of the Dean of Carlisle, who, with his brother, has recently been very actively promoting emigration to railway lands in North Western Iowa. He has opened an office in King street, Manchester; elaborate pamphlets have been circulated broadcast throughout Great Britain; advertisements have been freely published; and in fact every effort has been made to attract attention to these districts. I need not, however, allude to what our United States competitors are doing here. The efforts which they are making in the Dominion itself are a sufficient index to what they are doing here to attract our loyal citizens to the tender embraces of "Uncle Sam."

On the 25th of January last it became my duty to inform the Department that cases of suspected pleuro-pneumonia had been discovered among the American cattle which had been landed at this port. I trusted that this information would have reached you before any decided action had been taken by the Privy Council here; but unfortunately I had, three days later, to inform your Department by cable, that definite cases of the disease had been detected amongst cattle ex steamer "Ontario," and that the whole of the animals so landed had been ordered to be slaughtered at once on the quay. As a consequence of this and other detections, the United States were immediately scheduled as an infected country within the meaning of the Contagious Diseases (animals) Act. The prompt action of your Department to which I need not refer further than to say that it created the most favourable impression here as evidenced by the comments in the leading journals, undoubtedly saved Canada from also being scheduled, as well as her herds from the terrible risk of introducing the much dreaded disease. The effect of the scheduling of the States was to render compulsory the slaughter of all cattle from United States ports, whilst they were in quarantine, and within a period of ten days after landing. The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board after some little delay provided immense lairages and slaughter-houses both at the Liverpool and the Birkenhead Docks; separate lairages being provided for the temporary accommodation of the Canadian cattle which of course still pass into the interior, and for other live stock.

As you are aware, this business has devolved upon me, an enormous amount of correspondence and other work; my attendance at the docks, markets, lairages, &c., in order to keep the Department well informed as to what was being done, having been at times almost incessant. The immense importance of this branch of our Export trade, and the absolute necessity for keeping the Department well informed, has led to a large number of cablegrams being sent, and other expenses incurred.

Throughout the whole time since the scheduling of the States, the officers of the Privy Council have kept the closest watch upon all consignments of cattle, sheep and pigs from Canada, and this has necessitated a corresponding vigilance on my part, as the following facts will shew. On the 29th of September I telegraphed to Sir John Rose, Bart., who has always been most ready to advise and assist me in all interests of the Dominion, and more especially our live stock trade, asking what action I should take in the matter of a cargo of cattle, sheep and pigs landed at this port from Quebec ex the Steamer "Quebec," and detained here on the allegation of the Privy Council officers that several of the pigs were suffering from foot and mouth disease. In compliance with his instructions I cabled the Department, and waited for the final result of the Privy Council's enquiry. I am happy to say that the

thorough investigation which I at once took steps to secure, and which I personally attended, revealed the fact that no case of disease existed.

I must here remark that the officers of the Privy Council, Professor Duguid of London, and Mr. Moore, the Inspector stationed at this port, have been most courteous to me on all occasions, and notwithstanding that we have several times had differences of opinion respecting disease, we are on the most cordial terms.

I have noticed with pleasure a very important and gratifying phase of the extension of the cattle trade of the Dominion. Nearly every shipment of live stock is now accompanied by the sons of Canadian farmers, not as much for the sake of what they may earn or save by looking after the cattle in transit, as to gain correct ideas as to the requirements of the home market. I am sure that these young men, who all have an interest in our country have done much to break down the prejudices of those with whom they have come in contact, whilst on the other hand their own minds have been enlarged and strengthened by their experiences of the high farming necessary in this country to make ends meet, and yearly becoming more needful in the older provinces of the Dominion. These exchanges of acquaintanceships, experiences and opinions cannot fail to have their influence for good on the relations between the Dominion and the mother country.

As you are aware, I have paid a great amount of attention to the initiation and expansion of our Canadian cattle trade, and have worked hard to keep both the Department and our farmers and exporters informed as to the requirements of the European markets. Opinions have been ventured by parties in Canada which no doubt, so far as their experience went, they thought correct; but, thinking that the views of some of the most experienced salesmen in this country, who have to sell our animals, and have therefore actual practical experience, would have far more weight than either my own ideas, or those of theorists in Canada, I requested Messrs. John Swan & Sons, the celebrated cattle-salesmen, of Edinburgh and Glasgow, to give their ideas in the form of a short report. In reply I received the following communication: "Enclosed as requested we beg to send you our ideas of what is essentially necessary in regard to Canadian Stock, if Canadian producers wish to improve their position in the markets of this country, we know the country is capable of producing a different class of cattle and sheep than they are doing at present."

"Cattle—In spring shipments, and up till those off grass there have been many lots of "fairly" well bred steers, isolated cargoes well bred, and these generally seem to be better "sorts" all through than the autumn or grass fed. The latter are a mixed lot without any pretension to breeding, and in order either to pay the breeder or feeder or the shipper a radical improvement must take place. From the class of cows sent us, it is perfectly evident, more care, or some care should be given in the use of a better class of bulls, in districts where these qualities first mentioned are produced, and which already possess some symmetry. Short-horned Hereford bulls seem to possess the necessary qualifications; while for mongrel breeds, French Canadian, and such like, we consider the *Polled Angus* or *Aberdeen* bulls would be best adapted. These would greatly, even the first cross, improve the stock; being short-legged, and well fleshed, as well as hardy animals.

"With a general use of good bulls throughout Canada, great advantage would ensue. Breeders would obtain more money for their store cattle; feeders could fatten at any rate five well-bred three-year olds on the same keep as they could four badly-bred ones; and they would enhance their value, by having them of such a class as our best butchers here would buy, which unless in exceptional instances they wont do at present.

"Cattle shipped off grass would command a ready sale when not thoroughly fat, as stores, in our markets; even at present these are largely bought by farmers here for winter feeding, and generally these pay well, but judiciously crossed, your farmers would be amply repaid by better prices here, and our farmers be benefited by a supply of conditioned cattle available as stores. Hundreds of Canadian cattle have been sold here and in England for slaughter which, otherwise, would have gone to feed, and we are convinced no greater benefit could be conferred on the Agricultural

interests of Canada than that which a general introduction and use of well bred short-horn, polled, and Hereford bulls would give. These could be imported 1½ year old at from £25 to £30 or £35 each. Of the former breed your country ought to be self supporting at present.

"Sheep—As a rule Canadian sheep are also capable of much improvement, they are too well bred, by which we mean they carry far more fat than lean meat in proportion, and are not therefore useful, especially for retailers who are the best customers. Ewes are a fair class, but we should say, Shropshire or Oxford Down rams would greatly improve the sheep stock of the country. The system of selling the wedder lambs appears to be a wrong one. The bulk of sheep from Canada are ewes and rams, which in a year like this are not worth so much as wedders by 2½d. per lb. There are scarcely any breed of sheep worth more per lb. in this country, than cross-bred Downs.

"Hogs—These appear in point of breeding to be nearer perfection in Canada than any other class of stock; and so far as we see there is not much room for improvement.

"Markets.—In a general way the scarcest and dearest markets in this country are from May till the beginning of September; that is between the close of the winter fed and the influx of grass fed cattle. Ireland and the midland counties of England grass fatten largely, and during September and on till the beginning of December must market their products of live stock. Grass fed Canadian cattle slide considerably during the voyage. Were some artificial food used, it would put them into better condition for shipping as well as for sale here. The same remarks apply to the sheep markets, while as before mentioned the Canadian sheep being principally ewes have to compete with hill sheep and draft ewes during the autumn months.

"Transit.—All steamers ought to be subject to licence for carrying stock and to load under supervision of an officer employed for this purpose; proper sanitary arrangements seen to, and over crowding prevented. In many cases cattle have been bruised in excess of cost of freight, from insufficient length being allowed on board. Men accustomed to, and knowing how to treat live stock should only be permitted to come in charge of such consignments.

JOHN SWAN & SONS."

Mr. George Roddick, 7 Chapel Walks, Liverpool, who was one of the first to embark in the live stock trade in the Dominion, and who has, so far as this port is concerned, enjoyed a larger share of patronage from Canadians than any other firm in the trade, has kindly, at my request, also supplied me with the following valuable review of the trade:

"Cattle.—Stall fed cattle from Canada have generally arrived here in a fairly finished state. About one-half of these have been of good style and breeding, and suitable for the best class of trade, and have on the whole sold at fair prices,—in fact at quite as high rates as British cattle,—and must have returned the shippers a fair profit. I have disposed of large numbers of Canadian cattle since I commenced the business in 1875, in the Liverpool, Manchester and London markets, and I now find no difficulty in getting the full market value as compared with the home stock. This is, as you are aware, a great change since the initiation of the business, when Canadian stock met with prejudice and opposition from all quarters.

"My experience leads me to the conclusion that the most profitable months in which to ship cattle from Canada, are February to August. Later on they come into keen competition with the large influx of Irish, Scotch, German and other grass-fed cattle.

"I must remark, however, that even in these better class cattle to which I have referred, there is abundant room for improvement both in feeding and breeding, which improvement I am assured would result to the manifest advantage of the Canadian farmers. It should always be borne in mind that the transatlantic freight is so much per head and not per lb., consequently the greater the weight the less relatively the cost of transport; and, if the animals be of good breed and condition the greater the relative gain to the shipper.

"As regards the Canadian common and grass-fed cattle, I may say that, ever since the commencement of the trade, from August to the end of the year large numbers of

this class of cattle have been brought across the Atlantic. These, however, in themselves of very secondary quality, have had to meet the full tide of competition from the grass-feds of Ireland and the continent. The result has been, in most instances, a loss to the importers. In some instances great difficulty has been experienced in disposing of them at all, as they have been too poor to kill, and not tempting to farmers to buy for the purpose of profitably feeding. Unless some radical improvements can be effected, both in breed and in the system of feeding, I fear that the prospects of grass-fed cattle from the Dominion, reaching here in the period referred to, are not encouraging.

"From what I saw during my visit to Canada I am confident that the Dominion can produce grass fed cattle of good quality; and this opinion has been confirmed by the fact that I have had from the Eastern Townships some of the best lots of grass-fed cattle which it has been my lot to offer for sale during an experience of thirty years. If the general body of Canadian farmers have not sufficient enterprise, or see any serious difficulty in producing a satisfactory class of grass-fed cattle, then I advise them to do as is done in various parts of Europe—carefully, to watch the British markets, and to prepare and ship the cattle for those periods of the year when they would meet with the least opposition in the British markets, and therefore would return them the highest rates of profit. With a little care and attention, some little corn, and judicious keeping, till the opportune time had arrived, dealers might secure a substantial profit. This would necessitate a change in the mode of feeding. A larger breadth of root crops would have to be grown; but, as such crops would be consumed, a return would be given to the land in the shape of manure, which would be an obvious advantage in many ways.

"With respect to breeding, very little remains to be done as to crossing with your high grade cattle. You have numerous Durham, and Hereford bulls which are doing good service. But, as regards the sour headed native cattle which are coming here in large numbers, I am forced to the opinion that it is necessary to introduce bulls which will at once and effectually infuse their breed into the offspring of the native cows,—in fact eradicate the weeds. From what I have seen and heard in this country I believe that no bulls are so well adapted for this work so far as beef producing is concerned, which is the main point in view, as the polled Aberdeen bulls, which can be purchased at moderate rates.

"*Sheep.*—Canadian sheep, of which I, with others, have been receiving large, and annually increasing numbers, are as a rule pretty good; but there is a tendency to excess of fat. More attention seems to have been paid to the production of wool than of the mutton so essential to this market. The principal breeds received here are the Leicesters, Shropshires, Cotswolds—in fact all the leading English breeds. Unfortunately, however, the majority of these have either been ewes or rams. The practice which has been prevalent in Canada of selling the ram lambs in the autumn, to the United States, instead of keeping them as stock, should be discontinued. The great objection of first-class butchers here to looking into a pen of Canadian sheep is that there is no wether mutton, which is essential to them if they conduct a first-class trade. A pen equally divided half wethers and half guinnesses would realize from a penny to two pence per pound more than a pen of mixed ewes and guinnesses. As the type of sheep in a country can be much more readily changed than can that of cattle, two or three years, in fact, being all that is required for it, it should be urged upon breeders in the Dominion to use as crosses upon their large and long-wooled breeds the Oxford and Shropshire Downs; or so far as my own humble opinion goes, the Scotch Cheviots, which I can strongly recommend. They are largely used in Scotland for crossing with Leicesters, to produce lean and juicy mutton which is in such great demand in the best class of trade. Early maturity is of essential importance in sheep as well as cattle, and in the South of Scotland the Cheviots and Leicesters produce the celebrated Border crosses which often when only one year old, yield 80 lbs. of prime mutton and 10 lbs. of fine wool. I had recently a lot of sheep from Prince Edward's Island, imported by Mr. George Forsyth, of Halifax, N.S., which though small were of fair quality and realised good prices, the chief reason being

that a large proportion of them were wethers. They sold much better in proportion to their weight than any other Canadians I have had this year.

"Hogs from Canada have been generally of good breeds and have arrived in satisfactory condition. It will please Canadians to know that as a rule the pork butchers here distinctly prefer "Canadian" to "American" swine on the ground that they are fuller of lean meat, which is of essential importance when they are used as pork in a fresh state, which is almost the universal practice here.

"With respect to the transatlantic carriage of live stock I think that sufficient attention has not been given to the arrangements for the comfort and health of the animals. They have in many instances been over-crowded, with deficient ventilation. Great improvements have been made lately, but still it might well be worth while for the Dominion Government to appoint responsible officers to see that proper arrangements were carried out, especially in the case of outside, and chartered vessels, which are often in every respect unsuitable for the trade. The losses which have arisen in consequence have been a great disadvantage to the regular and legitimate trade.

"The prospects of the ensuing season are generally considered to be favourable for Canadian stock of good quality. The home supplies of first-class stock in consequence of want of roots and natural fodder, and the strain on the farmers pockets, have been forced into the markets; and consequently home sources will be less than ever equal to the demands upon them in the coming season. This deficiency must be met from outside sources, and, Canadian cattle and sheep having the distinct advantage of being allowed to pass alive to the inland markets, ought to turn out an especially "good thing" for their breeders and importers.

GEORGE RODDICK."

Last year I referred to the fact that a profitable trade might be conducted with this country in dairy cows. In another portion of my present Report I refer to the increasing demand for milk. Several small lots of cows have been brought from Canada during the past season. A few of them, shewing a turn of breeding and suitable for dairymen here, have realised very good prices indeed. But in other cases some "enterprising" Canadians, it is affirmed have attached healthy young calves to old cows, which when sold, and the calves were taken away from them, soon ran dry. Such mal-practices have naturally brought our dairy stock into bad repute and unless cows can be brought here previous to calving, in which state they are always preferred by the dairymen here, I fear that the expansion of this branch of our export trade has been seriously damaged for some time to come. Some of the good cows have realised from \$100 to \$125 each, whilst poor old cows have with difficulty been sold at from \$50 to 75 dollars each.

With respect to Texan competition in the cattle trade I have to confirm my views expressed last year. I have visited the abattoirs when a few lots of these cattle have come here; but, notwithstanding that they have been "corn finished" in the Northern States,—for, as I have observed when brought for shipment direct from the Prairie they cannot stand the confinement and dry food of the voyage—when killed they are found to be of very bad quality, and altogether unsuitable for the British markets. It is not likely that the experiment will be repeated.

I append as usual, statistics of the live stock transported to this country by our Canadian lines, the material for which has been kindly supplied by their representatives. I may here remark that the accommodation for this trade by our regular liners, is far superior to any other lines afloat, and they consequently get higher rates of freight.

ARRIVAL OF LIVE STOCK FROM CANADA, 1879.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
<i>Liverpool.</i>				
Dominion Line.....	129	8,614	24,523	397
Beaver Line.....	53	1,763	4,760	.....
Allan Line, per Freight Steamers.....	52	2,494	14,687	.....
<i>London.</i>				
Temperley Line.....	.....	547	1,557	261
<i>Glasgow.</i>				
Allan Line.....	117	3,775	9,011	109
Donaldson Line.....	1	2,585	5,371	948
1879.....	352	19,778	57,909	1,715
1878.....	719	17,881	37,831	1,705
1877.....	298	7,412	6,825	373
1876.....	352	2,767	2,607	1,200

These figures, of course, do not represent the entire Canadian trade, as many cattle have been conveyed by "outside" steamers, and again, before sheep from the United States were scheduled large numbers from Canada found their way here *via* the American ports. I have it on good authority here that the number of Canadian sheep landed in Great Britain last year altogether exceeded 100,000.

Last year I quoted a series of figures from the Imperial Trade and Navigation Returns, shewing the value of the staple articles of food, other than cereals, imported into this country in 1878. I now append the corresponding figures for 1879, ending December 31st.

Imports.	1878.	1879.
Live cattle, sheep, and pigs.....	£7,454,482	£7,070,392
Fresh meat.....	1,335,299	1,501,349
Bacon.....	6,695,657	6,869,544
Hams.....	1,915,939	1,982,081
Poultry and game.....	402,951	442,392
Eggs.....	2,511,922	2,297,483
Potatoes.....	2,396,997	2,695,849
Preserved meats.....	1,313,541	1,688,321
Butter.....	9,940,412	10,365,762
Cheese.....	4,939,009	3,822,984
Totals.....	£38,906,109	£38,737,157

It will be noted that all these figures are in pounds sterling.

The above figures shew a falling off in the aggregate of £169,052; which, considering the privations which the working and many of the lower middle class of this country have been suffering during the past year; and the fact that the Home farmer's have been obliged to force their products into the market, is, in my humble judgment, a very small falling off indeed. In the item of live cattle, sheep, and pigs, there is a decrease of £384,090, which is amply accounted for by compulsory slaughter of States cattle now taking place at the ports of debarkation, under the

order of the Privy Council. It is, however, more than counterbalanced by an increase of £166,050 in the import of fresh meat; and of £374,880 in preserved meats of various kinds. There is also an increase of £241,029 in bacon and hams. Eggs shew a falling off of £214,439, and the only other decrease is the remarkable one of £1,117,025 in cheese. On the other hand there is an increase in potatoes of £299,852; and in butter, of £425,350. With respect to cheese, which shews by far the greatest fluctuation of any of the above items, I attribute the falling off, possibly, in some degree to an excess of imports in 1878, but also to a change in the agriculture both of the States and Canada, owing to calves having been run on for beef instead of being slaughtered as before, thereby diminishing the make of cheese, the effect being to enhance retail prices here, and so check consumption.

As our wheat production in the North-West bids fair to become in the immediate future, an important factor in the general supply to this country, it may be interesting to state that whilst the total value of wheat imported here in 1879 was £31,329,500 as against £27,397,487 in 1878, Canada's share of this amount rose from £1,400,070 in 1878 to £2,560,740. The value of the wheat-meal and flour imported in 1879 was £8,505,308 against £6,790,330 in 1878; and Canada's proportion of these values was £351,554 in 1879 as against £235,647 in 1878.

I further find that sugar, refined and candy, was imported into this country last year to the value of £4,162,275 as against £4,778,922; whilst sugar unrefined which includes glucose and similar articles referred to at a later stage of this report, reached the immense figure of £17,906,767 last year, against £16,051,278 in 1878.

Amongst the many forms of depression which last winter affected the horse trade, one of the chief was the freezing out of the huntsmen; and this winter so far seems to be rather worse than better. The consequence was that many dealers and others having large studs of hunters were obliged to break in some of them for carriage work; and to dispose of them in that manner. This, of course, helped to lessen the demand for high-class animals, though a really good one always found a customer at a fair profit. For omnibus and tramway purpose the distress of the agricultural classes has brought an extra supply to market, many farmers in Ireland and Wales, whence this class of animals are largely drafted, being compelled to sell in order to meet their rents, and other pressing liabilities. The consequence has been a falling off of from 10 to 25 per cent in the value of these horses. I may add that heavy draft horses such as are used by our merchants here, have never been dearer, nor more difficult to obtain. It has struck me that our farmers in Canada might profitably try their hands at breeding these heavy animals. They could easily introduce some of the finest blood in the world, at comparatively small expense. The finest draft horses in the world are to be found in Liverpool and Manchester. The merchants have no preference for mares, and it frequently happens that these valuable animals, through strains or other injuries (though from no disease or hereditary defects,) become unfit for the excessively heavy work they have to do here, though still as good as could be desired for light farm work and the mares also for breeding purposes. A substantial number of big, roomy, Clydesdale and Shires brood mares, are thus annually available at moderate cost; whilst the freight, which a few years ago would have been a formidable consideration, is now of comparatively little account. It is by the importation of mares to the continent, as much as of stallions, that studs there have been improved. At every fair in Ireland, and indeed in England dealers from the continent may be seen purchasing good mares, for army purposes first; and then for breeding.

Last year I was sorry to find that the British Government had contracted for upwards of 1,000 cavalry horses from Hungary, as I quite hoped that when the next large contract was given out, Canadian horses would have had the preference. The reasons why the contract went to Hungary probably are—first, the principal army contractors in horse-flesh are Austrian Jews resident in London, and who have connections throughout the Austrian Empire; and secondly, that the Hungarian horses have more blood than the Canadian. For many years past the Austrian Government has purchased large numbers of English thorough-bred entire horses which stand in

various districts of the Empire for the use of farmers, and other breeders, as in the French *Haras* at nominal charges. The consequence has been that, within the last decade, a very valuable export trade in horses from the Austro-Hungarian territory, has arisen. In 1876 the number of horses and foals exported from thence was 37,410 of the average value of 120 dollars each. But it must be taken into consideration that a large proportion of these were foals, which would not realize so much. Now, as the average price realized for the horses exported in such large numbers from the Dominion to the States, is only a little over 80 dollars, it will be seen that not only upon Canadian, but upon Imperial grounds, some attention should be paid to the improvement of our light breeds of horses. In 1877, in consequence of the decree forbidding exportation, the number of horses leaving the Austro-Hungarian territory, was 1,795 only. When the movement of the Austrian Army of occupation of Bosnia began, in August 1878, the decree forbidding exportation was rescinded, and in that and two following months, 13,683 horses and 1,259 foals found their way to other countries. It will at once be seen that in the event of any serious trouble on the continent, the supply of horses to the British Army, would at once be suspended; and it is therefore fortunate that Great Britain has such a resource as the supply from the Dominion; and it is to the national interest to foster and improve that source of supply.

In reference to this matter, it may be pertinent to add that, notwithstanding the considerable export of cattle from the Austrian Empire, the poorer classes of Vienna, and other large centres are obliged to eat horse-flesh. During 1878 there were 3,770 horses slaughtered for food in Vienna. In the previous year, the number was 4,056. An Austrian journal remarks: "Even horse-flesh is now too dear for the masses, and 'they are now forced to keep body and soul together on some yet cheaper form of food.'" I quote these facts as shewing how vast the European market is for cheap flesh food. If Austria cannot be speedily reached by Canadian importers, there is, certainly, an opening in France. The *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique* states that in 1845, the consumption of meat in France was just about equal to the production, and amounted to eight millions and some hundreds of metric quintals. In 1877, the consumption had risen to upwards of 13 millions of metric quintals, whilst the production barely reached 12 millions,—thus leaving a deficiency of something more than a million. Between 1856 and 1877—a period of 20 years—the price of beef has risen 50 per cent; that of mutton, 55 per cent; and of pork, 30 per cent. This increase of prices will no doubt continue; and a good opening for our Canadian supplies will thus be afforded. A successful venture has been made with our exports to Belgium. I have also placed a very large firm in Belgium in communication with several of our exporters, and I have no doubt that a very large trade in Canadian sheep will result. This firm alone is in a position to purchase from 15,000 to 20,000 annually.

In 1874, when attached to the London Office, I prepared advertisements which were inserted in the leading journals, and which contained this passage: "It is not 'unreasonable to expect that Canada will within the next few years supply the 'British markets with her home productions as readily as did Ireland twenty years 'ago.' Severe criticisms were passed by the press at the time upon this expression of opinion, and even my chief was hardly prepared to go so far. But what are the actual facts? To-day, not only are cereals and cured meats imported, but live cattle, fresh meat, poultry and more recently eggs, fresh fish and potatoes have been added to the category of our annually increasing exports of food. Many articles of consumption can now be conveyed from Western Canada to Liverpool, at as small a cost as from the West of Ireland.

Every bullock raised in the Dominion means an acre of land saved from the ruinous system of perpetual cereal cropping which is being conducted; and every pound of cheese, and bushel of grain produced, means the employment of extra labour, or in other words, homes for the surplus population of Great Britain; and of course the more saleable commodities there are produced, the greater the effect on emigration. With these considerations in view I offer no apology for venturing upon a few hints as to how our export trade may be further encouraged and extended.

It is generally admitted that Canadian farmers and shippers who still monopolise the cattle trade from the United States, as well as from Canada, are infinitely better informed as to the requirements and demands of the home markets, than their brethren of the United States; and it has been my earnest endeavour, at no small trouble, labour, and expense, to keep them well acquainted with all matters affecting the trade, which came under my notice; and at the same time to promote the feeling of honourable rivalry; and I am satisfied that my humble and continued efforts in this direction must tend to the material advantage of farmers, and other producers in the Dominion. Part of this duty, considerable both in the trouble involved, and in its importance, has been the supplying to the Canadian press from time to time, of items which I thought would be interesting and useful. This has resulted in a largely increased correspondence with this office. Canadians visiting this country have at all times had the benefit of the experience and information, both of their predecessors and of myself at this Agency; and I have always been upon the alert to discover new enterprises, and to gain information respecting them, when I have seen any possibility of their being introduced with advantage into the Trade of Dominion. I have made since my appointment here a host of friends in all the leading branches of trade; and these have been requisitioned, when occasion has demanded it.

The value of cheese and butter imported into the United Kingdom in the year 1859 was £3,119,323; but the value had increased in 1879 to £14,188,746 sterling. These figures are pregnant with meaning to the independent Canadian agriculturist. English cheese makers, in face of the keen competition from abroad on the one hand, and the increasing demand for fresh milk in the large centres of population, are now much more generally than hitherto sending their milk to market instead of converting it into cheese and butter. It is estimated that something like one million gallons of milk are consumed every day by the population of Great Britain, representing an annual money value of something like forty to fifty millions of dollars, and this is rather more than one third of the whole estimated produce. The demand will of course increase every year, not only from the growing population, but also from the more extended use of milk as an article of diet. Medical men are now largely substituting milk for alcoholic stimulants in the hospitals, and the rapid springing up of coffee and cocoa rooms all over the country also means a considerably increased demand on the cow.

In my last report I presented a tabulated statement shewing in a marked degree that, notwithstanding the heavy emigration from this country, the home supplies of food were diminishing; and the imports from abroad were annually increasing in a marked degree, especially in the items of live stock, grain and flour, dead meat, and provisions. But it is a surprising fact that not only in these staples are the importations increasing; but the trade in fruits and vegetables is reaching important dimensions. One matter which I referred to in my Report for 1876 again calls for notice. I then stated the fact that condensed milk might profitably be sent from Canada; but although inquiries have been instituted in Canada, I regret to say that, owing to want of capital or enterprise, no practical start in this most important and growing trade has yet been brought about. I have it on reliable authority that, in certain portions of the province of Quebec, the quality of the milk is equal if not superior to any found in Switzerland or elsewhere; the cow having probably sprung from the old Brittany breed, and being fed on natural grasses and herbs which are most excellent. The demand all over Europe, for a good article of this class is increasing annually at an astonishing rate. Not only has it come into general household use, but doctors order it for weak infants on account of its uniform good quality, and great superiority to the ordinary fresh milk in populous centres. For ships or long voyages, and for exportation to hot countries, where it is impossible to keep milk in the ordinary manner, this preparation, owing to its safe keeping and portable form, is in great favour. France, the country where condensed milk was first prepared, is now almost entirely dependent for that article upon Switzerland and certain parts of Germany. From a long discussion which took place in *L'industrie*

Laitière a French journal, I gather that whilst in 1870, the first year that condensed milk in any quantity was imported into France, the total import was only 32,627 kilogrammes, in 1878 it had risen to 3,691,000 kilogrammes of the estimated value of 692,263 francs. In point of freight and other expenses to this country, and even to Paris, I believe that the Dominion would have the advantage, whilst the initiation of any industry of the kind would not only open out a new source of wealth to our farmers, but would give employment to many of our French-Canadian population, who appear to be admirably adapted to the preparation of articles of this kind, and the putting up of the cans and cases in a neat and attractive form, a phase of the business the importance of which I have repeatedly pointed out.

The competition in butter is annually becoming more keen; and in no part of the world has such improvement been made, in the short space of the one year just passed, as in the United States. I have had several interviews with the leading butter importers here, and find that the best butters which arrive in this country from the other side of the Atlantic are from the Middle and Western States, many of whose brands are now equal to the best Kiel, and superior to any from Ireland. The best shipments of these butters are from creameries, and it is with much pleasure I note the fact that such institutions are being introduced into Canada, though slowly. Whilst in a leading merchant's store here recently, I saw some packages of what appeared to be very fine butter from Kamouraska, and I was informed that, at times, some of the finest butter imported into this market comes from that district. But mark the sequel, a few tubs were open for a customer and sold; but on meeting the merchant a few days afterwards I was requested to again visit the store, when I was shewn several tubs of this butter which had been returned. The tops and bottoms of tubs were splendid fresh butter, but the middles were old and rancid; in fact broke like cheese. Practices like this have no doubt tended to give our butters the most unenviable reputation they have here. A more suicidal policy for our exporters to adopt could not be imagined. The "tricks of trade," however, are so ingrained in the natures of some people that I have little hope of any general cure from voluntary motives.

The policy adopted in the Western States, notably Wisconsin and Minnesota, in packing the butter brands such as that known in the trade here as "ladle butter" is as follows: The butter is collected direct from the farmers with little or no salt in it. Each sample is then carefully laid out in rooms for the purpose, and selections made as to flavour and colour, such selections being then salted to suit the market. In this way an even quality of butter, both in colour, taste and salt, is secured, and the brands of these particular shippers soon obtain a reputation. It is looked upon as something extraordinary that our Canadian farmers will not, after all that has been written and said upon the subject, relinquish the use of coarse Canadian and other salts. In November 1874 I addressed a circular letter to the Canadian newspapers on the subject, but, I regret to say, that with the exception of a few of our Western Canadian manufacturers, and those in the neighbourhood of Brockville and Morrisburg, very little attention has been paid to this important department of our dairy produce. So particular are they in the Western States, that the finest quality of English salt obtainable is used, and even this is carefully sifted before being allowed to come in contact with the butter. In another respect our American competitors have more closely studied the form in which butter should be put up for the English market. It may appear strange, but it is, nevertheless, the fact that butter put up in tubs of some 50 lbs will command one cent per pound more than if the same were put up in the larger kegs. This is chiefly on account of the small retailers being able to get their supplies more frequently, and again because on taking the head off the tub, it slips out and retains a nice clean shape without any sawing or cutting. As regards the improvement in butter I have instituted very extensive enquiries from leading exporters in different parts of the Dominion and the most prominent dealers, not only in Liverpool, but in London and Glasgow; and I am forced to repeat the remarks I made in my last annual report, that there will be no marked improvement in our Canadian butter until compulsory inspection is everywhere enforced. The sooner an

Act to that effect is passed the sooner will one of our most valuable trades undergo a change for the better, and, probably, be saved from ruin. If such inspectors rigidly performed their duty and condemned all inferior, badly packed or improperly salted butters, the effect would soon be felt in the producing districts, and necessity would enforce reforms which I fear no appeals to them though so palpably for their own interests, would effect. Of course remarks upon any branch of trade, in a report of this kind must be of a brief character. Should, however, any exporter, or other interested person, be anxious for information upon any topic which I venture in these few pages to discuss, I shall be happy to obtain and supply him with full and reliable information. I must, however, in connection with this butter trade, call the attention of our transporting firms, railroads and steamship lines to the fact of the very slovenly arrangements for transporting our butter to the British markets. Shippers from Western Canada will now pay several shillings a ton more by certain lines to and from New York, for the conveyance of their dairy produce, solely on account of the way it is handled, and because it is delivered in a clean and marketable state. Some of our butter and cheese landed from steamers from Canada present the appearance of having been knocked about in the coal bunkers. I need scarcely add that a clean package is of paramount importance in a trade of this delicate nature.

In marked contrast to Canada no country in the world has probably done more, by the aid of the Government and the Royal Agricultural Societies, to reform the trade in butter, than has the little State of Denmark. It was not until 1871 that the first butter-kneading machine was first introduced from America by professor Segeleke. Within the short space of twelve years the Danish farmers have increased their export of butter from 8 millions to 26 millions of pounds annually; and, what is of still more importance is that at the present time the finest qualities of Danish butter are not excelled, if even equalled by any of the productions of any other country. A very interesting feature of the Danish butter trade is the canning, which has been practised for some years by a few Danish firms at Copenhagen. The butter is packed in hermetically sealed tins and is now come into general favour with export merchants in that capital and elsewhere. The trade in it is increasing at an enormous rate: to such an extent in fact as to raise the price of the best butters. These goods generally find their way to China, Java, Spain and Greenland. Samples sent from Denmark to China, and back, have repeatedly been found perfectly fresh and well flavoured. The tins are made of various sizes from one to 28lbs. The larger sizes are carefully lined with well-seasoned wood, which has been saturated with brine. Now that arrangements have been made for opening up a direct trade between Canada and the Brazils and the West Indies, it is to be hoped that enterprising Canadians will not lose the opportunity of testing those markets with some of the choicest produce of our dairy farms. Some of the vessels which take our dried fish to hot countries might very well, I should think, take our butter if prepared in the Danish manner.

As regards cheese, our Canadian productions are of such uniform good quality, chiefly owing to the factory system, now so exclusively practiced, that little or any suggestion as to improvement can be made.

Not only for the European consumption would there be a demand for these fancy cheeses but also in America; for, since the foregoing was written, I have observed that Professor Willard in his address before the American Agricultural Society at its organization in New York City on the 12th instant, said: "Our cheese makers have made some mistakes in the past in devoting all their energies to one style of product; in looking forward too exclusively to a Foreign market, and neglecting home wants. * * * Had the proper styles and qualities of cheese been put upon the home markets our people would have become so educated in its use that nearly the whole make, it is believed, would now be required for home consumption. We need now to introduce a greater variety of goods. Varieties that are esteemed as delicious, notably the Stilton"—which I may remark is already to some extent manufactured in Canada—"Neufchatel, and the soft French cheeses, with many other sorts suitable to the tastes of people coming from all the

"different nations of Europe. * * * There is no reason why we should not be larger consumers of cheese, and this desirable object could surely be brought about did our dairymen take half the pains to cater to home wants, as they do to suit the export trade. The home trade in the many luxuries of the Dairy opens up a wide and prosperous field for dairy husbandry in the future." Professor Willard also incidentally mentions that professor Sheldon estimates the import of cheese into England from the continent,—which is principally composed of fancy cheeses—as being not far from 64 million pounds annually.

A most remarkable feature in the imports of dairy produce to this country, is the rapidly increasing demand for fancy cheeses from the continent; such as Edam, Gruyere, Parmesan, Gorgonzola, Camembert, and most important of all the celebrated Roquefort. The imports of fancy cheeses into Great Britain from France increased from \$87,000.00 in 1873 to nearly \$200,000.00 in 1877, and of butter over \$5,000,000 in the same period. According to *L'Industrie Laitière* the manufacture of Roquefort cheese beneficially affects upwards of 50,000 people of all classes. 700,000 sheep, including 450,000 breeding ewes are kept in the district for this industry, and their produce realises annually from three millions to four millions of dollars. The average annual value of the milk of the ewes has increased from 21 francs in 1867 to 30 francs in 1877, and the production of cheese has risen from 750,000 kilos 1840 to 4,500,000 kilos in 1878. Now Canada being essentially a sheep raising country, and the demand for this cheese being annually on the increase, I am induced to think that this is another branch of industry which might be inquired into with advantage especially by the French Canadians, who, if their French confreres can develop a trade to such important proportions, might, I think, do something in it also.

I am very pleased to be able to report that our exporters of apples have met with good markets, and that the superiority of our fruit is now being everywhere acknowledged. They are now described on the barrels, and in the shops as "Canadian," whereas formerly everything was "American" and in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, the States got the credit. At a restaurant for instance, potatoes of excellent quality are served. "What potatoes are these," says an ecstatic customer, evidently with Irish blood in his veins. "Oh! those are Canadian" says the obliging waitress; and Canada has secured another friend for ever.

Probably no crop throughout Europe has suffered from the past untoward season, more than potatoes. With the exception of some few districts in Scotland and in Germany, it may be said to have been an universal failure. Large quantities of potatoes have been brought from the Maritime Provinces, and from the neighbourhood of Ingersoll, and other districts in Ontario; but I fear that, taking all together little, if any profit has remained. As nearly as I can ascertain, the freight on these potatoes to Liverpool has been about 14 dollars per ton; but this does not include expenses, which, when the potatoes have to be stored in Liverpool, have been very high. The prices realised for the best qualities have been from 30 to 40 dollars per ton; but in ordinary seasons this can scarcely be expected. Large quantities of samples inferior to the best, have been sold from 20 dollars and upwards per ton. It is obvious that as the freight is the same on the poorest as on the best samples, it certainly will not pay to ship any but the best.

Potatoes, however, are being turned to useful account in many ways; and I have used extraordinary efforts to obtain information in respect to a very large trade which is at present being conducted by Silesia in Germany, and Holland. This trade, however, is kept so very secret, and the goods are imported into this country under so many different aliases, that I have so far found it impossible to get any exact data upon this important subject. In view of the fact that in Prince Edward's Island and other parts of Canada potatoes are of a superior quality and more abundant in crop than probably any other part of the world,—for I notice that this season they have been quite a drug in the market,—it has, nevertheless suggested itself to me that the following few items which I have collected (my inquiries in this direction are by no means exhausted) may be of some value.

Throughout Germany and Poland spirits are largely manufactured from potatoes and imported into England under the name of "Stettin brandy." Enormous quantities of farina, which is used for a host of purposes, principally by bleachers, dyers, and very largely by starch manufacturers,—and also for culinary and cooking purposes,—are also manufactured from potatoes. One manufacturer in Manchester, has I understand, at the present time from \$75,000 to \$100,000 worth of this article in stock. This will give some idea of the magnitude of the trade. After the farina has been extracted the potato pulp is manufactured into ornamental articles, such as picture frames, snuff boxes, and a variety of toys; whilst the liquid refuse, is a most valuable scourer.

I am aware, that in some parts of Canada potato starch manufactories have been established; but, from the secrecy which is maintained in regard to all the details of the trade I am convinced that the most profitable product of the potato is "Glucose;" and that it can be successfully manufactured in Canada I am persuaded, inasmuch as the Americans have, during the past year, been very successful in placing this commodity upon the British markets. These are many places in the United States, I am informed, where they have commenced to manufacture it, but the principal place where they have gone into the export trade is at the "Grape Vine Sugar" Manufacturing Company's works at Buffalo. "Grape Vine Sugar" or whatever the name may be, is of course nothing but the product of the potato, and if this can be successfully manufactured in Buffalo, and exported to Great Britain, how much more so might it be done in Prince Edward's Island and other of our great potato-growing centres.

Glucose is used very largely by our British brewers, as a substitute for malt, and it is estimated that potato sugar, or saccharine matter, or whatever it may be called, imported into this country annually displaces half a million quarters of malt, of the value of from 5 to 7 millions of dollars. The value of Glucose consequently varies with the good or bad crops of barley. In 1878 it was sold at £17 per ton; it then gradually went down to £15 the lowest point it has yet reached; but now in consequence of the bad harvest, and in spite of some imports of fine barley from the Dominion, which I was very glad to see, it has increased to £18 10 0 per ton. From all that I can glean in fact, it is evident that the product of potatoes in these various forms imported into this country is double or treble the value of the potato itself imported, which value in 1878 was £2,396,997, or, in round members, twelve millions of dollars.

At all events, there is an opening for an enormous trade in which Canada, from present prospects, could not have any serious competitor, as we are as favourably situated as Silesia with respect to freight, and have better land and a better climate. I shall indeed be surprised if these few remarks which I have ventured to offer do not set some of our capitalists to work to secure their share of these good things. I have been promised some very important information in reference to cost of manufacture, machinery, and other data respecting these valuable articles, which I hope to receive in time to embody in, or to append to this Report. But if not, I shall be happy to supply any information I may acquire, through the Department, to any one making application.

This year an enormous quantity of poultry, principally turkeys and geese has been landed in England from Canada. The extent of the import has, in fact, been such as to seriously affect the prices of Irish and French poultry. I regret to say, however, that sufficient care was not taken in the selection and shipment of a number of Canadian turkeys. The consequence was that owing to these defects in quality and packing, they had in many instances almost to be given away; whilst others were seized as being unfit for human food. Poultry are essentially a christmas luxury; and probably a turkey or a goose is seen on the christmas table, of nine out of every ten households in the country. They are also greatly in favour for presents, and as a person making a present looks for something good, the finer the bird the better the relative price it obtains, an exceptionally fine bird commanding quite a fancy price. Thus, whilst small lean birds with difficulty realised 50 to 100 cents, birds over 10 or 12 pounds weight would realise a far higher price weight for weight

and some as much as 5 to 7 dollars. Any birds ranging from 15 lbs. upwards realised by retail from 20 to 25 cents per pound. I have not the least doubt, therefore, that our poultry trade will annually increase in importance and magnitude. It has been remarked by dealers and consumers alike that finer birds never came to market than some of the Canadians, but the majority were unfinished. The frame and the flavour were there, but they might at very little extra cost have been made to carry double the amount of meat. One or two shippers who have been in the trade two, three, or four years, and have gained the necessary experience, have realised handsome profits this year; whilst others without experience, and who preferred their own ideas to the instructions drawn up by me and freely circulated, have suffered severe loss. The experience they have gained at such cost, however, will be all the more valuable to themselves, and, I trust also, to this by no means insignificant branch of the Canadian export trade.

It has now been demonstrated beyond doubt that Canadian fresh fish can be safely and profitably conveyed across the Atlantic. For several years past Mr. A. C. Macdougall, son of the Hon. William Macdougall, has devoted considerable time and money to the perfecting of the system of conveying fresh Canadian salmon to this country; and I am gratified to be able to report that unqualified success has now attended his efforts. Not only is there a market for it in England, but some of the most profitable shipments have been disposed of in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg and other centres have had similar experimental consignments, and the prospects of the trade are indeed very encouraging. Salmon of course is in this country, and indeed on the continent, regarded as a luxury to be enjoyed only by the comparatively wealthy. Yet, so enormous are our supplies of this grand fish, in a great degree owing to the fostering care of the Canadian Government, and the means and cost of transit so reasonable that undoubtedly a demand can and will be created for this valuable article of food in thousands of homes where probably hitherto a pound of fresh salmon has never appeared. For poultry, salmon, potatoes and tomatoes, and other produce from Canada a demand can and will be made; and it has been my constant effort, by obtaining notices of the arrivals of such consignments inserted throughout the European press, to cultivate such a demand.

One thing which surprised the tenant farmers' delegates was the excellence and quantity of our Canadian fruits, and more especially grapes. An enormous trade is done from the Spanish peninsula to this country, in fresh grapes. Is it too much to hope that Canada may be able to grow a hardy grape which will bear transport to this country. Tomatoes are brought freely from the Mediterranean; and in a canned form, from the States. I am very pleased to find that efforts will be made to introduce this valuable addition to our dinner tables, from Canada. Probably no country in the world is better adapted for the raising of all kinds of berries, more especially the raspberry, which is indigenous to the country, than Canada; and in this connection it may be interesting to some Canadians to know that, in the mountainous districts of Silesia, raspberries are cultivated to a large extent, and the juice manufactured therefrom shipped in large quantities to the East, to England and to America. The supply is not equal to the demand, the juice being extensively required for making raspberry vinegar, for medicinal flavouring, and for other purposes. In several districts of Ontario, on the light lands, regions might be found admirably adapted for a similar industry.

I am aware that these are small details; but it is to the aggregate of small things rather than to any great one, that many communities, and conspicuously France, owe their prosperity. Big trades will, as a rule, take care of themselves; it is to little industries, which, singly of no great moment, but collectively of vast importance, require careful nursing.

I observe in the *Field* of the 27th December, a summary of professor Shepard's investigations on the phosphates of commerce. He anticipates an early exhaustion of all the known supplies of guano; and as a consequence turns to mineral phosphates for the future supply of a most important class of fertilizers. He is not able, apparently, to speak in any glowing terms of any known deposits; and as to the Canadian beds,

owing probably to the cost of excavation and the great expense of transportation, he does not find their produce much met with in the phosphate trade. According to Professor Shepard's calculations the production heretofore has certainly not exceeded 10,000 tons annually, and possibly not much over 5,000 tons. It is almost entirely consumed in New England and Great Britain. Canadian apatite is difficult to grind, and in spite of its high proportion (80 per cent) of phosphate of lime, its conversion into superphosphates is attended with difficulty.

My anticipations in my last report that sportsmen would probably visit Canada in increased numbers, has been verified by the experience of the past season. His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, who is looked upon as one of the leaders of sporting circles, and many others, have, I understand, leased salmon fisheries, and the chances are that the ensuing season will witness a very large accession to the numbers of these sportsmen. As I have already remarked, not only do they spend money freely in the country, but their visits not unfrequently lead to more permanent connections.

It is not only from an emigration point of view that our propaganda should be framed and circulated; for a better knowledge of our country and its resources must aid us immensely in all financial matters, more especially in the shape of loans for public works, and for municipal and other purposes. Any expenditure in a more active crusade now, should be looked upon in the light of good seed sown in a rich soil,—it will bring forth abundant fruits at no distant day. Consequently our representation abroad should not be looked upon with the penurious eye which it has hitherto appeared to have been; but with the view to thorough efficiency, which need not be inconsistent with true economy.

I regret to state that the supply of blue books, and statistics is still incomplete, although very valuable additions have been sent to me by your Department during the past season. Situated as Liverpool is,—the chief seat of trade between Canada and Europe, it must be manifest that frequent enquiries respecting our Laws, relating to Maritime, Banking and other commercial matters are constantly made at this Agency, as, unlike any other country, we have no consulate or any other place in fact, where a file of Canadian newspapers and public documents may be referred to in this great commercial metropolis. I have, on several occasions, been obliged to ask information from other offices in London, as well as at our own Agency, for copies of Laws relating to pilotage and other matters, in order to answer queries from Marine Insurance Companies, and others. I regret to say that although these inquiries are increasingly frequent, it is the exception, rather than the rule that I am able to give the special information they desire. In short, as the trade and other interests of the Dominion expand, the necessity for a more complete Agency at this port must become apparent. Files of the leading Canadian newspapers and copies of all blue books, and other public papers should immediately be on hand here for reference by merchants, members of the press, and others who, though now frequent visitors at this Agency, would come still oftener providing the information they require were more conveniently at hand.

I have again to thank Messrs. Smythe of London, and Donaldson of Toronto, for samples of grain sent to me, which have been of great service in dispelling many erroneous ideas concerning the agricultural capabilities of the Dominion; but the most important and attractive form in which I have ever seen specimens of grain sent to this country was brought me by the courtesy of my friend Mr. Simon Beattie, of Shorthorn fame, as a present from Mr. I. R. Craig, the secretary of the Fine Arts Association of Ontario. It comprises the various grains cultivated in the province of Ontario, set out in a most attractive form, in a very handsome glass show case, and I am confident that, if the Dominion authorities were to have several hundreds of these prepared, with specimens of our Manitoba agricultural products, and had them exhibited in the leading Emigration centres of Europe, it would prove a far greater benefit and come more directly home to the farmers on this side the Atlantic than almost any other propaganda that could be devised.

In conclusion, I have to express my thanks to the representatives of the Department in Canada, and especially to Mr. Lowe, the Secretary, who is now visiting this

country. His visit, I am sure, will prove of immense advantage to Canada and to the Department in particular. I understand that he has made extensive enquiries into several branches of trade affecting agriculture, which will undoubtedly prove of benefit. Every banking and commercial firm which is concerned in the relations of this country with Canada is constantly sending representatives across the Atlantic, and I feel confident that with the rapid changes which are now being made in public opinion and in our service, it would be an advantage for a representative of the Department to visit this country annually; as matters can be explained and information imparted which it is impossible to communicate by letter.

Messrs. Wills, Donaldson, Daly, Smythe, Clay, Stafford and Hespeler, your agents in Canada with whom my correspondence is annually increasing, are entitled to my most cordial thanks for their valuable co-operation at all times. I must also express my obligations to the Hon. W. Annand, of London, who has been most kind and attentive in giving me the benefit of his advice on Emigration matters, in which he has had many years experience and taken so deep an interest.

I cannot conclude this Report without also acknowledging most heartily the courtesy and attention, and desire to facilitate my exertions which have been manifested by the representatives of the various Canadian steamship lines, passenger agents and others with whom I have had occasion to communicate.

I must apologise for the length of my Report, which I could easily have made more elaborate; but I felt that the importance of the subject discussed would be my warrant for the extent to which it has expanded.

With the continued assurance of my attention to all matters coming within the sphere of my duty,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DYKE.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Canada.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of Emigration from Liverpool, for the years ending December, 1878 and 1879.

1878.	1878.	1878.		1879.	1879.	1879.	1879.	1879.
Under Act.	Not under Act.	Total.	Destination.	Under Act.	Not under Act.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Under Act not given.	56,616	56,616	.....United States.....		95,059	95,059	38,443	.....
	7,608	7,608	.....Quebec.....		13,909	13,909	6,301	.....
	3,304	3,304	.....Nova Scotia.....		4,697	4,697	1,393	.....
			.....New Brunswick.....					.....
			.....Prince Edward Island.....					.....
			.....Newfoundland.....					.....
	754	754	.....Victoria.....		1,054	1,054	300	.....
			.....New South Wales.....					.....
			.....New Zealand.....					.....
			.....Queensland.....					.....
	104	104	.....China.....		88	88		16
	949	949	.....East Indies.....		976	976	27	.....
	159	159	.....West Indies.....		142	142		17
	493	493	.....Africa.....		558	558	65	.....
	1,173	1,173	.....South America.....		1,432	1,432	259	.....
	71,160	71,160			117,915	117,915	46,788 33	33
Net increase.....							46,755	

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers sailed from Liverpool for Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1879.

Date.	Steamer.	Quebec.		Halifax, N.S.		St. John, N.B.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	
1879.	<i>Allan Line.</i>									
Jan. 2	Sarmatian			17	33			17	33	50
do 7	Nova Scotian			7	22			7	22	29
do 9	Moravian			22	23			22	23	45
do 16	Peruvian			12	28			12	28	40
do 23	Sardinian			16	52			16	52	68
do 30	Polynesian			16	58			16	58	74
Feb. 6	Hibernian			26	72			26	72	98
do 14	Sarmatian			29	87			29	87	116
do 20	Moravian			35	83			35	83	118
do 27	Circassian			19	104			19	104	123
Mar. 6	Caspian			49	134			49	134	183
do 13	Sardinian			37	205			37	205	242
do 20	Polynesian			37	131			37	131	168
do 27	Peruvian			43	187			43	187	230
April 3	Hibernian			51	248			51	248	299
do 10	Moravian			24	282			24	282	306
do 15	Nova Scotian			31	73			31	73	104
do 17	Circassian	45	319					45	319	364
do 24	Sardinian	93	373					93	373	466
do 29	Austrian			23	53			23	53	76
May 1	Caspian	49	365					49	365	414
do 3	Canadian		136						136	136
do 8	Peruvian	32	499					32	499	531
do 13	Hibernian			35	75			35	75	110
do 15	Polynesian	60	512					60	512	572
do 22	Sarmatian	77	382					77	382	459
do 27	Nova Scotian			44	23			44	23	67
do 29	Circassian	66	339					66	339	405
June 5	Sardinian	59	480					59	480	539
do 10	Caspian			37	31			37	31	68
do 12	Moravian	21	330					21	330	351
do 19	Peruvian	59	309					59	309	368
do 24	Hibernian			36	29			36	29	65
do 26	Polynesian	64	479					64	479	543
July 3	Sarmatian	66	229					66	229	295
do 8	Nova Scotian			29	14			29	14	43
do 10	Circassian	46	246					46	246	292
do 17	Sardinian	42	238					42	238	280
do 22	Caspian			35	22			35	22	57
do 24	Moravian	38	229					38	229	267
do 31	Peruvian	74	208					74	208	282
Aug. 5	Hibernian			43	21			43	21	64
do 7	Polynesian	67	154					67	154	221
do 14	Sarmatian	90	218					90	218	308
do 19	Nova Scotian			72	29			72	29	101
do 21	Circassian	135	355					135	355	490
do 28	Sardinian	177	310					177	310	487
Sept. 2	Caspian			59	30			59	30	89
do 4	Moravian	86	329					86	329	415
do 11	Peruvian	90	290					90	290	380
do 16	Hibernian			35	12			35	12	47
do 18	Polynesian	46	364					46	364	410
do 25	Sarmatian	62	475					62	495	557

APPENDIX B.—Continued.

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers sailed from Liverpool for Canada, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Steamers.	Quebec.		Halifax, N.S.		Saint John, N.B.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	
1879.	<i>Allan Line—Continued.</i>									
Sept. 30	Nova Scotian.....			33	18			33	18	51
Oct. 2	Circassian.....	68	311					68	311	379
do 9	Sardinian.....	59	473					59	473	532
do 14	Caspian.....			17	4			17	4	21
do 16	Moravian.....	42	399					42	399	441
do 23	Peruvian.....	54	257					54	257	311
do 28	Hibernian.....			20	58			20	58	78
do 30	Polynesian.....	52	377					52	377	429
Nov. 6	Sarmatian.....			19	217			19	217	236
do 11	Nova Scotian.....			32	33			32	33	65
do 13	Circassian.....			19	135			19	135	154
do 20	Sardinian.....			25	256			25	256	281
do 25	Caspian.....			15	6			15	6	21
do 27	Moravian.....			26	57			26	57	83
Dec. 4	Peruvian.....			8	102			8	102	110
do 11	Sarmatian.....			50	57			50	57	107
do 18	Hibernian.....			4	57			4	57	61
do 12	Prussian.....			12				12		12
do 23	Austrian.....			9	7			9	7	16
		1,919	9,985	1,208	3,168			3,127	13,153	16,280
	<i>Dominion Line.</i>									
Jan. 16	Dominion.....			3	2			3	2	5
do 31	Ontario.....			7	5			7	5	12
March 5	Quebec.....			1	17			1	17	18
do 14	Dominion.....			8	7			8	7	15
April 17	Quebec.....	4	21					4	21	25
do 24	Texas.....	7	74					7	74	81
May 1	Dominion.....	11	25					11	25	36
do 15	Mississippi.....	4	25					4	25	29
do 29	Quebec.....	2	48					2	48	50
June 5	Teutonia.....		33						33	33
do 12	Texas.....	3	75					3	75	78
do 19	Dominion.....	18	27					18	27	45
do 26	Mississippi.....	4	29					4	29	33
July 2	Brooklyn.....	3	2					3	2	5
do 10	Quebec.....	3	24					3	24	27
do 17	Teutonia.....	8	50					8	50	58
do 24	Texas.....	6	98					6	98	104
do 31	Dominion.....	3	49					3	49	52
Aug. 7	Mississippi.....	7	19					7	19	26
do 14	Brooklyn.....	10	45					10	45	55
do 21	Quebec.....	11	43					11	43	54
do 28	Teutonia.....	6	49					6	49	55
Sept. 5	Texas.....	6	48					6	48	54
do 11	Dominion.....	42	83					42	83	125
do 20	Brooklyn.....	19	47					19	47	66
Oct. 2	Mississippi.....	15	48					15	48	63
do 8	Quebec.....	6	49					6	49	55
do 16	Texas.....	7	82					7	82	89

APPENDIX B.—Continued.

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers sailed from Liverpool for Canada, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Steamer.	Quebec.		Halifax, N.S.		St. John, N.B.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	
1879.	<i>Dominion Line.—Continued.</i>									
Oct. 23	Dominion.....	6	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	48	54
do 30	Brooklyn.....	15	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	146	161
Nov. 13	Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	104	104
do 20	Quebec.....	.....	.....	1	79	.....	.....	1	79	80
Dec. 18	Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	49	49
		226	1,287	20	263	.....	.....	246	1,550	1,796
	<i>Beaver Line.</i>									
Jan. 3	State of Alabama.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
do 16	Lake Champlain.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
do 24	Lake Nepigon.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Feb. ...	State of Alabama.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
do ...	Lake Champlain.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Mar. ...	Lake Nepigon.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
May ...	Lake Champlain.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
June 14	Lake Nepigon.....	3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	15
July 2	Lake Champlain.....	5	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	23	28
do 24	Lake Nepigon.....	2	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	52
Aug. 9	Lake Winnipeg.....	4	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	166	170
do 28	Lake Nepigon.....	3	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	42	45
Sept. 13	Lake Champlain.....	10	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	38	48
do 19	Lake Winnipeg.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	39
Oct. 3	Lake Nepigon.....	7	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	32	39
do 18	Lake Champlain.....	2	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	43	45
do 30	Lake Winnipeg.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
		47	445	38	.....	.....	.....	85	445	530

SUMMARY OF APPENDICES.

Allan Line.....	1,919	9,985	1,208	3,168	.....	.....	3,127	13,153	16,280
Dominion Line.....	226	1,287	20	263	.....	.....	246	1,550	1,796
Beaver do.....	47	445	38	.....	.....	.....	85	445	530
Total.....	2,192	11,717	1,266	3,431	.....	.....	3,458	15,148	18,606

No. 32.

REPORT OF LONDON AGENCY, ENGLAND.

(Mr. WM. ANNAND.)

CANADA GOVERNMENT BUILDING,
31 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.-C.,
LONDON, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—In submitting the report of this Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1879, I have the honour to state that, pursuant to instructions from the Department, the staff of Special Agents in the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe, in all twelve in number, was reduced to three.

The reduction, of which the Agents had timely notice, took effect on the first day of March last.

The Special Agents retained in the service were:—

Mr. John Dyke, stationed at Liverpool.

Mr. Charles Foy, Belfast.

Mr. H. J. Larkin, Dublin.

Mr. Larkin left for Canada in May last, and not having since returned and resumed the duties of his office, the salary and per diem allowance has not been paid.

In the London Office, too, a reduction in the staff has taken place since the date of my last report.

Mr. J. S. Talbot, for many years in the service of the Department, voluntarily resigned his position as clerk in April last, on the ground of insufficiency of salary for the support of himself and family.

The London office, as at present constituted, consists of:—

Mr. F. J. Dore, Accountant, whose duties have been limited, under ministerial direction of your predecessor, to the accounts and book-keeping of the Agency: His salary is \$2,500 a year.

Mr. A. B. Davaney, Clerk, salary \$1,000 a year.

Mr. Edmund Dixon, Librarian, salary \$600 a year.

Matthew Pope, messenger, receives 21s. a week for his services. And Mrs. Corner, housekeeper, is paid at the rate of 22s. 6d. per week.

A comparison of the accounts for 1879 with those rendered for the previous year, will show a very large reduction in the expenditure through this Agency.

That a number of desirable emigrants may have been lost for lack of the exertions of the more active Special Agents whose services were dispensed with, and that cases of individual hardship may have occurred in carrying out a policy of retrenchment is not at all improbable. But judging the policy by its fruits, by the returns of emigration for the past year, the results from a departmental point of view cannot be otherwise than satisfactory.

The efforts of this Agency have been constantly and consistently directed to sending out the classes of emigrants most welcomed in Canada, and which may be said to include—

Capitalists desirous of investing their means in Canadian securities, or in agricultural pursuits.

Tenant farmers and others who engage to acquire land and cultivate the soil.
Female domestic servants.

No encouragement is afforded to the indigent and unproductive classes.

A succession of unfavourable seasons, resulting in short crops, together with active competition in corn and live stock from abroad has compelled the reluctant English tenant farmer, unable, year after year, to realize a compensating return upon his capital and labour, to seek other and more profitable fields for the exercise of his skill and industry.

What has for some time been foreseen, has at length come to pass. Unable, in many cases, to fulfil the pecuniary obligations stipulated in his lease, in others compromising with the landlord for a reduction of rent, and in some instances desiring absolute release from his engagements before he is overtaken with bankruptcy and ruin, many of the tenant farmer class feel that they have no choice but to abandon their holdings in this country and transfer themselves and families to another country where there is no landlord and no rent to pay—where a rich virgin soil yields abundant harvests and where the land with its products are all his own.

The Earl of Derby—himself one of the largest land owners in England, in addressing a public meeting, last summer, on the subject of the prevailing agricultural distress, suggested this remedy:—

That a considerable number of tenant farmers should emigrate to other countries, thus relieving those that remained from the keen competition to which they are now subjected, in this way compelling landlords to submit to considerable reductions of rent. The advice, although disinterested, and practically sound, failed in one particular. His Lordship did not instruct his agricultural friends where to go. He did not point out, as he might have done, that the emigrant should seek his new home in one of our own colonies, under our own flag, and that all other things being equal, he should not transfer his allegiance together with his capital and labour to strengthen a foreign power.

The omission of Lord Derby was, however, admirably supplied in the now celebrated speech of Earl Beaconsfield, delivered at a large public meeting, held at Aylesbury, in September last, in which His Lordship spoke of the “illimitable wilderness” of fertile prairie land in our Dominion of Canada, where, for a comparatively small sum, the unhappy agriculturist, now unable to pay rent to the English landlord, might, in a very brief time, become the owner of a valuable estate in Manitoba or the North West. The emphatic references of the noble Premier to the agricultural capabilities of the Dominion, necessarily created a marked impression at the time in favour of emigration to Canada—an impression which instead of being weakened, was deepened and strengthened by the hostile criticism to which some details of His Lordship’s speech were subjected. Canada was never so advertized before.

The invitation extended by the Department to English tenant farmers to select delegates, under specified conditions, to visit Canada, and report upon the suitability of the Dominion as a profitable field for agricultural enterprise, has been attended with marked success. Several of the returned delegates have reported to large meetings of the tenant farmer class, all of whom speak in enthusiastic terms of Canada, and especially of the extent and marvellous natural fertility of Manitoba and the North-West. The reports of Mr. Thomas Grahame, Mr. John Dyke, and others directly commissioned by the Department to convene meetings for the selection of delegates, and generally to direct the movement, will, doubtless, be read with much interest.

Early in the year a series of articles, illustrating the resources and capabilities of the chief colonies of the Empire, were published in the *London Globe*. These articles were furnished by the accredited agents of the colonies. Among the contributors to the *Globe*, I may mention Mr. J. H. O’Neill, who furnished an article on the Province of Quebec for which he is the London Agent. Mr. Peter Byrne contributed an article upon the Province of Ontario, which he represents at this Agency. And the undersigned furnished an article of a general character descriptive of the

prominent productions of the Dominion as a whole. Mr. A. B. Davaney, of this office, also furnished an article upon the Province of Manitoba. These attracted much interest at the time, and induced many inquiries to be made at this office for further information.

The Royal Agricultural Show was held this year at Kilburn, a suburb of London, under the distinguished Presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The opportunity being a rare one, I had a special edition of the pamphlet entitled "Canada as a Farming and Stock raising Country" prepared for the occasion, 5,000 copies of which, with other Emigration literature, were, under the supervision of Mr. Davaney, distributed and placed in the hands of Agriculturists during the week occupied by the Exhibition.

The tone of the British press, in relation to Canada, from an emigration point of view, has much improved during the past year. Articles, in many instances marked by much ability and information, in respect to the agricultural capabilities of the Dominion, have appeared, from time to time, in the London and Provincial papers, and also in publications of a less ephemeral character. And I may mention, that I have found the weekly journal entitled "The Colonies and India," a paper published under the patronage of the Royal Colonial Institute, a valuable medium of answering questions and conveying useful information in relation to Canada.

Some idea of the range of correspondence between this Agency and persons abroad, seeking information and advice in regard to Emigration, may be gathered from the fact that it embraces letters to and from India, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, France, Germany, Borneo, South America, the Cape of Good Hope and Natal.

Through the active assistance of this office, a party of 28 persons, from different parts of England, the greater number cabin passengers, and all possessed of capital, was made up here, where the parties were made acquainted with each other, who sailed from Liverpool together, and settled in the little Saskatchewan Colony.

Mr. Thomas Grahame's Report in relation to the organization of meetings of tenant farmers, followed by the selection of a number of Delegates, from the north of England and south of Scotland, to examine and report upon the agricultural resources of the Dominion, will afford much satisfaction. Mr. Grahame, who waited upon several of the Delegates, after their return to this country, speaks confidently of the favourable impression received by those gentlemen, and that as a practical result of their visit, a large number of farmers, with capital, will leave—especially from the south-west of Scotland, for Canada next spring.

For a full and exhaustive account of the growth and marvellous increase in the demand for Canadian animals and Canadian agricultural produce, I must refer to the very valuable detailed Report of Mr. John Dyke, of Liverpool, who has been specially charged with promoting and protecting this great and growing industry, a task which he has performed with marked zeal and energy.

It may not be amiss, in this connection, to mention a successful effort in behalf of a novel branch of Canadian industry—the arrival in London, shortly before Christmas, of a cargo of fresh salmon. Those fish, brought over by Mr. G. S. Carvell, of Prince Edward Island, who was accompanied by Mr. Mowat, Canadian Fishery Commissioner, were taken in the Restigouche River in June last, and since that time so perfectly preserved by a freezing process, that they were sold here in as sweet and sound condition as if they had just been taken from the stream, and pronounced by the best judges as equal to the newly caught salmon of Holland and Norway, which, at this season of the year, find a ready market, at exceptionally high prices, in the Metropolis. The enterprize, necessarily a very hazardous and expensive one, has, I am informed, proved a great success.

The prejudice against the climate of Canada, so general in this country, is, I am glad to report, gradually giving way to more correct views upon the subject. The published accounts of amateur travellers, returned settlers, and newspaper correspondents, has done much to enlighten the public, and few, who have tried the experiment of living in both hemispheres, would be willing to exchange the severe frost with

bright blue skies, in the much dreaded North West, for the dreary fogs and gloomy atmosphere which prevail here in England in the short days of winter.

The demand for Emigration literature, during the autumn, was exceptionally large, and much in excess of the supply—a want which, however, has since been well provided for, by the Department, towards the close of the year.

To meet the many enquiries in respect to the condition upon which free grants of land may be obtained by the *bona fide* settler, and also the price at which land, in larger quantities, can be purchased by parties prepared to engage in large farming operations, I had a large number of slips, containing the latest “land regulations,” printed, which are freely circulated.

Besides the case previously mentioned, I have found a growing disposition among persons possessed of a moderate amount of capital, to associate themselves with others, of the same standing and class, and settle together in our newer territories—a desire which, from an economical and social point of view, I have felt it both a pleasure and a duty to stimulate and support.

Last autumn, a Relief Committee was formed in Cornwall, and a large sum of money, about £1,000, subscribed for the purpose of assisting a number of indigent families to emigrate to Canada. As all the grown up persons signed the usual declaration of their intention to settle and cultivate land, I had no choice but to issue the necessary passenger tickets. But before doing so, I strongly urged upon the Secretary of the Committee, both by letter and in person, not to send out families in a destitute condition at a season of the year unfavourable to finding employment. Responding to that appeal, the Committee made a further contribution on behalf of the emigrant party, numbering in all over thirty families of about 160 souls, who, with some means in their possession for temporary support were accompanied by a special agent to Liverpool, *en route* for Canada.

Many gentlemen possessed of capital wishing to go abroad, but undecided where to go, visited this office during the past season, in search of information respecting the Dominion. Some of them invested their money in Canada, and returned to this country. Others purchased improved farms and returned for their families. And the remainder doubtless, of whom I have no trace, settled in the older Provinces of the Dominion or the North West. The number of the above class, it may be remarked, is steadily on the increase.

The Dominion Government having decided to have the Haldimand collection of manuscripts, now deposited in the British Museum copied, Mr. H. B. Small, of the Department of Agriculture, arrived in England, early in June last, charged with making all necessary arrangements for the execution of the work. Permission was obtained from the Authorities of the British Museum, and a staff of writers was at once employed upon the work at as favourable a rate as could be obtained. The service has been steadily progressing, and up to the present time 72 volumes of the collection have been copied. Of these 72 volumes, 13 were bound, and forwarded to the Department on the 16th October last, and 22 volumes, likewise bound, are now on the way to Canada. The remaining volumes, unbound, are here awaiting Departmental orders.

The London Office is becoming more and more known and appreciated every year. The number of enquirers, irrespective of emigration is steadily on the increase, and may be said to embrace members of the chief leading professions in quest of information in relation to trade, property, and the investment of capital in the Dominion.

The Library, too, is much visited by legal, mercantile, and other gentlemen in search of information to be found only in the Statutes, Blue Books, and recorded proceedings of the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments.

And the News Room, furnished with journals from all the Canadian Provinces, is eagerly visited, upon the arrival of the mail, by Canadians in London, who are afforded every convenience for conducting their correspondence, for the reception and transmission of letters, and generally for facilitating business arrangements.

But however convenient as an office of general enquiry and place of call, the main object of the Agency is to promote the work of emigration, under the direction

of the Department, from the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe to the Dominion of Canada.

Here, in London, the great centre of intelligence and effort, where the Emigration Agencies of the Australian and New Zealand colonies and Crown colonies are all located,—here, where the rivalry and competition are the most keen, is the place where the work can best be done. And with the same, or even a much less expenditure of money and effort, Canada has nothing to fear from the friendly competition of our fellow colonists in the southern hemisphere, or from the perhaps less legitimate rivalry of American Land and Railway Associations.

Of the manner in which the business of the Agency had been conducted, with a very limited staff, it is not for me to speak further than to say, that every service with which I have been charged has received prompt and careful attention. The accounts, which accompany this report, afford the best evidence of the economy exercised in the management.

The visit to this country of Mr. Lowe, the intelligent and well informed Secretary of the Department, has afforded me an opportunity, long desired, for discussing many subjects, in detail, in relation to the agency, and for offering and receiving suggestions, which, I trust, may tend to a more intimate Departmental knowledge of the organization and management of the Agency, and the requirements necessary to its greater efficiency.

Herewith find—

STATEMENT of the Expenditure at the London Agency, for the calendar year ending
31st December, 1879.

Expenditure of London Office as per summary annexed.....	£3,563	10	11
Salaries of Special Agents.....	£1,068	8	0
Allowances and travelling expenses of Agents	2,275	18	9
	£3,344	6	9
Warrant passages.....	200	6	8
Foreign Commissions.....	110	3	9
Special Bonuses.....	96	12	9
Expenses of tenant farmers to Canada.....	213	14	2
	£7,528	15	0
Paris Exhibition accounts, June and September.....	7	12	3
Total expenditure.....	£7,536	7	3

SYNOPSIS of Office Expenses at the London Agency, for the calendar year, 1879.

Pay of staff.....	£1,837	0	6
Rent and taxes.....	829	12	2
Advertizing.....	375	9	4
Printing and Stationery.....	144	11	0
Postages.....	75	10	0
Light and fuel.....	50	14	0
Repairs of building.....	40	13	0
Library (Papers, Books, &c.).....	30	4	3
Freight and carriage.....	53	19	1
Telegrams.....	6	5	0
Porterage.....	1	17	8
Cab, rail and bus fares.....	8	18	8
Furniture.....	1	16	6
House-keeper's accounts.....	68	13	0
Miscellaneous petty expenses.....	38	6	9
	£3,563	10	11

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of expenses of European Agencies and travelling Agents salaries and expenditure for the last 5 years.

	\$	cts.
1875.....	109,988	95
1876.....	83,173	08
1877.....	64,282	02
1878.....	49,122	33
1879.....	33,618	37

Through the courtesy of M. R. Siffen, chief of the Statistical branch of the Board of Trade, who kindly sent me an advance copy of the Returns of Emigration for the quarter ending 31st December last, I am enabled, with the returns of the three previous quarters of the year in my possession, to hand you a table showing the number of persons, classified by nationalities, who have left the United Kingdom, for places outside of Europe, during the past as compared with the previous year.

TABLE showing the destination of Emigrants from the United Kingdom, for the years 1879 and 1878.

Nationalities.	United States.		B. N. America.		Australia.		All other Places.		Total.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
English	51,593	31,451	13,882	7,957	25,876	22,968	11,535	9,214	102,886	71,590
Scotch	9,340	3,989	1,670	1,154	6,381	4,824	1,286	1,068	18,667	11,035
Irish	28,835	17,819	2,310	1,540	8,076	8,257	723	799	39,944	28,415
Total British Origin	89,768	53,259	17,862	10,651	40,333	36,049	13,544	11,081	161,507	111,040
Foreigners	41,645	25,588	4,537	3,128	1,213	725	2,061	2,174	49,456	31,615
Nationality not distinguished	1,111	1,148	60	57	.....	8	2,296	1,844	3,467	3,057
Total	132,524	79,995	22,459	13,836	41,546	36,782	17,901	15,099	214,430	145,712

The Board of Trade Return for 1878, as compared with that for 1877, showed an increase in the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to Canada from 9,342 to 13,836—equal to nearly 50 per cent. in favour of the former year.

The return of 1879, of the number of emigrants for the same destination, exhibits an increase over 1878 of 22,459 in favour of the former, as against 13,836 in the latter year, showing a clear gain of over 60 per cent.

And as compared with 1877, the year 1879 shows a clear gain of 22,459, against 9,342, equal to 140 per cent.

Contrasting the total number of emigrants to Australasia with those for Canada in 1879, it will be found that the increase in the year to those Colonies, is a little over 12½ per cent., and 60 per cent. to the Dominion.

And comparing the numbers sent to the United States with those sent to Canada during the above period, it would appear that the former can claim an increase of 65 per cent.—5 per cent. more than Canada, but not much to boast of, in view of the much discussed exceptional prosperity now enjoyed by the American Union.

But the most remarkable lesson, as illustrating the direction in which the emigration tide is flowing, will be found in the Return for the last Quarter of 1879. We there find, that, comparing the number of persons who have emigrated to the Australian Colonies in the quarter ending 31st December, with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, that the figures are respectively represented by 11,338 against 11,517.

And in the case of the United States, for the same period, by 32,992 against 15,077, equal to a little over 108 per cent. increase.

In regard to Canada, the increase amounts to 4,721 against 1,963, quite 140 per cent. upon the quarter—an enormous increase, and far in excess of any previous December quarter, during the past 10 years,—that of 1872 being the largest, when the number reached 2,883.

With this evidence, sustained and strengthened by the growing and steady increase exhibited by the returns for all the previous quarters of 1879, it may, I think, be fairly predicted, that the year, upon which we are entering, will witness an emigration movement from this country to Canada, fully equal in extent to any upon record,—but with this important distinction:—that the classes generally will be better, and the number of persons possessed of capital large beyond precedent.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM ANNAND.

The Hon.

Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 33.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BELFAST IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. CHARLES FOY.)

BELFAST, 20th December, 1879.

SIR,—During the year now nearly closed I had the satisfaction of sending a good number of emigrants of the farm labourer and domestic servant classes and could have sent many more, only I dissuaded numbers from going (of the labourer class,) after the 1st October, as I told them that I could not guarantee that they would get employment so late in the year, and I advised them to wait until spring. I enclose letters from a gentleman in Fermanagh about a family who are desirous to go now. I wrote to him to say that such a family as he wrote about would be certain of immediate employment in spring. You may see that they are of the right class, the father and six children, all the children except two able to work, all reared on a small farm. The gentleman replied that they must go at once. I answered him saying that if they do it must be clearly understood that I do not advise them; that they go entirely on their own responsibility; that of course the Agents in Canada will do all in their power to get them employment.

I sent some domestic servants during the months of October and November, as I knew that the lateness of the season did not affect this class so much. I received by last mail a letter from the girl I sent latest and she writes from St. Mary's Ontario, expressing herself well pleased with her employers and with the country.

Lest shipping agents, some of whom care nothing about the fate of the emigrants, so that they earn the commission on their passages, should advise farm labourers and others of the working classes to go, I thought it wise in October to insert an advertisement in the papers advising them to wait until spring.

As to the prospects for the coming spring I am happy to be able to say that I have good data for hope that the emigration will be large and of the best classes, farmers with capital and farm labourers. An advertisement of the sale of six valuable farms, the property of one of my correspondents, appeared in the *Belfast New Letters* of this morning. The farms are to be sold on 20th January next, and the owner has arranged that he and six other well-to-do farmers are to leave for Canada in March. This man has a large family of grown up sons and will bring about £6,000 capital. He purposes going into cattle raising as he is engaged shipping cattle from here to England. A neighbour of his, who accompanied him to this office on two or three occasions, will bring £4,000 capital at the lowest calculation. I estimate that six County Antrim farmers who have determined to go will bring over £20,000 to invest in land. A gentleman who, in partnership with his brother, owns a large farm and two mills in the County Armagh has arranged with me that he will go early next spring to prospect, and if pleased with the country he will either return and sell out here or will write to his brother to sell and to join him in Canada. His idea is to settle in Manitoba, to start mills in connection with a farm, to grind and ship flour. He says that his attention was directed to it by a letter of mine in the *Daily Express* (Dublin) on the capabilities of the North West.

I can mention only a few of the many men of capital who have expressed their intention of emigrating in the spring; were I to give all the names and the circumstances of each this report would be of unreasonable length.

The favourable reports of the English delegates were published in, I may say, every newspaper of any circulation in Ireland. I must in justice to myself say that anything I say about Canada would be believed, but it is a gratification to me that there is such a consensus of opinion in corroboration of my statements; and it is peculiarly gratifying to find that some newspapers here, at one time hostile to emigration to Canada, are now advocating Canada as *the best field* for British emigrants. I take credit to myself for the course I have pursued for the past ten years, namely, never to *exaggerate* the advantages offered to emigrants in Canada, to prevent the possibility of a hostile press having one case as proof that an emigrant had been deceived by me. When attacked in the most unfair manner, papers descending even to personal abuse, I defied them to get *one* out of the thousands sent by me who could say that the hopes I held out were not realized, while I could shew any persons who wished to call at my office hundreds of letters from emigrants saying that far more than I promised was realised. *Magna est veritas et prevalebit*, I believe that no matter what I say of Canada it is now accepted as not requiring endorsement.

Of course the land agitation in this country is attracting attention in Canada, and the numerous, I am glad to say numerous, cases in which the landlords have abated portions of the rents due them are recorded in the press of Canada, and probably many may conclude that a reduction of rents may so improve the position of the tenant farmers that they may be content to remain in this country. I think this would be a mistake. As far as labour is concerned, the rent is a very small item—the cost of labour is the *crux*, wages are more than double what they were twenty years ago, and the food that farm labourers and farm servants were then satisfied with would not be taken now. As to grazing, the imports from Canada, the States and elsewhere have swamped the high profits of the graziers. An extensive grazier from the County Sligo told me that if he were obliged to sell out his stock at present prices, instead of gain, his loss would be £500. As to cropping land, he said, the labourers would take the two thirds of the crop. He told me that he had, unsolicited, given his tenants an abatement of 25 per cent on their rents, but, he added, no use to them, they can never rise out of beggary; there is I agree with you, he said, “one remedy and only one—Emigration to a country where land is plentiful. If I were not too old I would go to Canada before another year—and if my son were not the only son I would let him go, and even as it is we have difficulty keeping him.” I repeat that the rent is a small matter, the dearth of labour is the trouble. I recollect that when about to leave Canada for Ireland, I was speaking to a leading politician and he said, “Mr. Foy, send us the farmers and the labourers will be sure to follow.” I replied, “Begin at the right end, get the labourers to Canada, and the farmers will be *compelled* to follow them.” I believe that the assisted passages for farm labourers and domestic servants may justly be credited with causing the emigration of the farmers to a large extent; the exportation of cattle combined with the dear labour have made emigration almost a necessity.

While it must be a cause for surprise that many more of the farmers of Ireland do not emigrate, there is this satisfactory feature in emigration—while the large, the thriftless, the unenterprising prefer remaining here Micawber-like waiting for something to turn up—you get the energetic, the enterprising, the thrifty, the man of forethought, who are not afraid of “a lion in the path;” but who when convinced that they could succeed better in Canada than here, are ready to bring their capital, their energy, and their knowledge to the best market; the men now in this country will not undertake rents they know they could not pay. These men, like my friend from the County Sligo, see that the Irish farmers cannot, even had they their *patches* of land free, compete with new countries with land in illimitable quantity, and are not content to waste their lives in a contest, in which they are unevenly handicapped. Better have a hundred emigrants of this class than thousands of paupers who would be a burden, instead of wealth, in any country.

By your permission I inserted a short advertisement saying that pamphlets on Manitoba and all the other Provinces could be had at this office. I have had in con-

sequence many applications by post and personally, thus affording me opportunities of corresponding and speaking on the advantages of Canada, which, I venture to hope, it is not necessary for me to say, I do to the best of my ability.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES FOY.

The Hon., the Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

P. S. The farmer, Mr. Lawther, to whom I have referred as having advertised his farms for sale has just called, and he tells me that there will be one hundred and twenty emigrants from his immediate neighbourhood. He will bring some farm labourers, some domestic servants, a blacksmith and carpenter with him.

Specimen of Letters Received.

ARDVARNEY HOUSE,

EDERNEY, December 12th, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—A man in my neighbourhood who understands agricultural labour well, is anxious to emigrate with his family of five children, on the Assisted emigration line. I can fully recommend him with his family as fit and proper persons for emigration; and shall feel obliged by your letting me know by immediate return what you can do for them, and how far you can assist them.

His wife died some time ago, and he was obliged to give up his little farm, and afraid of his children leaving him wants to take them out to Canada, where he hopes to raise a comfortable home.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD ATTHILL.

ARDVARNEY—EDERNEY,

December 21st, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Flood is determined to go at once to Canada. So if you can get the family sent for £3 a head from Liverpool, they will go there. Please let me know at once and enclose the promised letter to your agent in Canada. I should think they would be ready to go in ten days or so.

Yours truly,

EDWARD ATTHILL.

No. 34.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL AGENT AT BRISTOL.

(J. W. DOWN.)

BATH BRIDGE, BRISTOL,

December 31st, 1879.

SIR,—In presenting a condensed report of the labours of the year, permit me to state that I commenced my efforts in the early part of the season by advertising and distributing large quantities of printed matter on the Eastern Townships, Ontario, Manitoba and the great North West.

I organized a large party to sail May 1st, and sailed with them on that date—over 300 in number, besides others sent by other Agents. A number of my people were farmers or men who intended to farm. These I accompanied through to the North West and saw them settled on lands. All were satisfied with the land and presented me with a testimonial on leaving them. On my return to England, about August 1st, I at once put fresh advertisements in about 20 leading papers in the Agricultural districts, and had several thousand small pamphlets, printed circulars, etc., and commenced distributing same at the markets, fairs, agricultural shows, etc., including the Eastern Township pamphlet and others I obtained from the Messrs. Allan, I have distributed over 30,000 since my return from Canada. Large numbers of the Ontario Cattle Pamphlets included in these were at times very eagerly sought after. The small pamphlet entitled “Lord Dufferin in Manitoba” containing the speech of His Excellency at Winnipeg is much sought after by both rich and poor, and there is not the slightest doubt these pamphlets have done much good.

On receiving instructions in August last, requesting me to send out delegates representing 25 farmers or more, to see the country and return and report, I at once made this as widely known as possible by advertising in some of the best and widest circulated agricultural papers, and had circulars printed. These circulars were distributed amongst farmers, and brought a large amount of correspondence which led to my going to Yorkshire, Hereford, Bedford, Monmouth, Somerset, Devon, Dorset and Cornwall, but in only one instance did I find the people writing me of the proper class, namely farmers. As a rule I found one or two small farmers, the rest, mechanics, labourers, etc. At a meeting in Somerset, where a large number of farmers attended, and who stated they intended to emigrate they elected Mr. Palmer, a farmer, to proceed to Canada, return and report, and on his report they based their future. Mr. Palmer sailed from Liverpool on Thursday, September 25th, and took part of his family with him; they landed at Quebec in due time, when he went on to London, Ontario, where he purchased a farm for his sons and then he intended going to Ottawa to take a further look at the country and return to England in November. Unfortunately he took cold before he left England and he has never got over it yet, in fact his son writes that he is not able to leave his room and it is doubtful if ever he will again. This is to be regretted, as Palmer was a first class man and I looked forward with pleasure for his report; he has written good letters to the parties whom he represented and many of them will go out in April or May next. I expect a large emigration to Canada next spring of a good class, farmers with means. I have visited numbers of farmers in various counties and all their talk is emigration.

I am convinced that the best way to get at that class of emigrants is to keep them well supplied with printed matter, in as private a manner as possible. During the fall I have been very particular as to whom and what I sent to Canada, and have sent none to my knowledge without either means or friends to go to. I am happy to say I heard no complaint from any whom I have sent out, on the contrary I have had some good letters from parties who have been out some little time. During the year I have sent 584 souls to Canada, 477 previous to August 1st, 107 since. Amongst the 107 were 15 families numbering 65 adults, farmers with means; 13 adults went through to their friends in Manitoba, the others stayed in Quebec and Ontario, the balance were single men and women going to friends. Amongst the 477 who sailed early in the summer were many families with large means.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. DOWN.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 35.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

(THOMAS GRAHAME, Agent.)

CARLISLE, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to transmit my Report in connection with emigration for the year 1879.

During the months of January and February, I visited various portions of South Cumberland and North Yorkshire, and had a number of meetings which were well attended by tenant farmers.

I also visited portions of Berwickshire and Roxburghshire. In all these Districts there was a strong feeling favourable to emigration on account of overpopulation and the depressed state of agriculture in this country, the chief thing requisite being information regarding the various provinces of our country.

According to your instructions I returned to Canada during the month of March, and proceeded at once to Ottawa. Whilst there, I was examined by the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization regarding my views upon Emigration. The account of my examination will be found on the Report of the Committee for this year. I also while in Ottawa had long conversations with yourself, Mr. Lowe, the Secretary of the Department, and other gentlemen as to the best mode to bring about a satisfactory emigration from Great Britain.

Shortly after my return to England, I received instructions from you to go to country parts which I might think favourable and hold meetings of tenant farmers, when if there were over 25 present, and they expressed a wish or desire to emigrate to Canada if they heard a satisfactory report of our country, they were entitled to select a delegate from among themselves to go out and report upon the various Provinces of the Dominion.

The time placed at my disposal was short. I, however, set to work at once, and did my utmost to effect as much as possible in the short period I had to come and go upon.

In accordance with instructions, I held a number of meetings in the north of England and south of Scotland, and was successful in sending nine delegates. These were, Mr. Peat, from the Silloth District, Mr. Hutchinson, from the Penrith District, Mr. Johnston, from the Wreay District, Mr. Irving, from the Bowness District, Mr. Gordon, from Armandale, Mr. Biggar, from Kieckebright, Mr. Cowan, from Wigtonshire, Mr. Wallace, from the Thornhill District, and Mr. Welsh, from the Canonbie District. Besides these gentlemen, Mr. Maxwell, from this city, who accompanied several of the delegates during their trip, also presented a Report on his return. The meetings at which these delegates were selected were very largely attended as a rule, and there was a good deal of excitement and enthusiasm over the carrying out of your proposal. From the very first I have thought it a capital plan, and I felt perfectly certain, very satisfactory results to Canada would accrue from it.

During the absence of the delegates in Canada, I had a large number of communications from all classes of people wanting information regarding Canada. I had also invitations from many Districts to go to them, and hold meetings for the purpose of selecting more delegates. The time however was too late for anything satisfactory to be done for this year at least.

A great deal of anxiety has been manifested in many parts of the country as to the character of the Reports of the delegates, and I am very glad indeed to find that all who have given in their Reports, have been on the whole very favourably impressed with our country. These gentlemen are all held in high esteem in the Districts where they are known, and many of them are well known far beyond their own counties.

In accordance with instructions received from Mr. Lowe shortly after his arrival in England, I arranged for a meeting of delegates to confer with him in this City on the 9th of December. There were present Messrs. Irving, Peat, Logan, Cowan, Biggar, Elliott, Hutchinson and Maxwell, besides Mr. Lowe and myself. Several delegates had not at that time returned from Canada.

The Reports which have already been given at meetings held at the same places where the several delegates were selected, are the following.

On the 1st of December Mr. Irving had his meeting at Bowness, which was very largely attended. He gave a very full address, and spoke chiefly regarding Ontario and the Eastern Townships of Quebec. He was listened to very attentively, his information giving great satisfaction.

On the 5th of December Mr. Johnston gave his Report at Wreay. There was a large attendance, and a great deal of interest taken in his Report which also referred chiefly to Ontario and the Eastern Townships of Quebec. Mr. Johnston shewed a number of samples of grain, etc., which attracted much attention.

On the 16th of December Mr. Hutchinson had his meeting at Penrith where he had a large audience. The address was given in the Farmer's Club Room, and referred chiefly to Manitoba and Ontario. The members of the Club thought so much of his Report that they passed a resolution ordering it to be printed and circulated in pamphlet form.

On the 17th of December Mr. Peat had his meeting at Sillioth, where there was a very large attendance. He gave a very full Report of Manitoba, Ontario and the Eastern Townships, and was listened to with very great attention. The samples of soil, grain, corn, etc., which he exhibited were a source of great curiosity, and were eagerly examined by those present.

On the 19th of December Mr. Cowan presented his Report at a meeting held at Stranrae. There was an immense audience, the large hall being closely packed, and hundreds not being able to get admission. His Report was a very able one, and gave great satisfaction, the audience being very enthusiastic. It referred chiefly to Manitoba, and the North West, though he alluded a good deal in the latter part of it to Ontario and Quebec as well as the Maritime Provinces. The samples which he exhibited as usual attracted great attention.

On the 20th of December Mr. Maxwell had his meeting in this City. There was a fair audience. His Report was a very full and interesting one, and had reference to Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

On the 22nd of December Mr. Biggar had his meeting at Castle-Douglas. There was a very large audience, all the standing room being taken up in the hall. His Report had been prepared with great care and was an excellent one, being very full in matters of statistics, and was listened to very attentively by the large audience. The samples which he exhibited were again a source of curiosity and attention.

The Reports of the remaining three Delegates whom I sent out, Messrs. Gordon, Wallace and Welsh, will not be given till next month, and consequently I can make no reference to them in this Report.

At the various meetings where the Reports were presented I ascertained that there were large numbers who intend going out next spring, and it will be of great importance that Canada should be kept prominently before their eyes, and those of others who may contemplate going, until they have gone, as not only are there other countries and colonies eagerly desirous of getting this class of settlers, but the Delegates cannot be expected to do all that an Agent of Government would, in furthering Canadian interests by the emigration of these people. I will therefore make it my business to act in conjunction with the Delegates in their several

Districts in giving information so as to expedite as far as possible the going of those who are now contemplating doing so. In fact, this matter must be followed up thoroughly to get the full benefit of the results of the Reports of the Delegates. I think especially in the south west of Scotland there will be a large number of tenant farmers of a good class go out.

There can be no doubt in my mind that the delegate system is by far the most effective that has yet been attempted for the promotion of Emigration of the kind we want. I am told that another country interested in Emigration thinks so highly of it, that the authorities there propose taking a leaf out of your book in this respect.

I would recommend after the various Reports are printed in pamphlet form (which I understand is to be done immediately) and circulated, that other delegates from sections not yet represented should be sent out next spring or summer, one, say, for each county or large district. I feel certain that much good would result from such a course being pursued, and several Districts in Scotland and England that I know of, would, I think, gladly take advantage of such an opportunity.

I have invariably found that maps with descriptions of the portions of country which they represent on the back of them, are of great benefit in promoting emigration, people being always very anxious to obtain them. Samples of grain, corn, roots, soil, timber, etc., etc., I have always found of great service, as witness the anxiety there was to look over these articles at the meetings of the delegates. I would therefore recommend that an abundant supply of these be sent to all Agents in this country, to be always on exhibition by them in rooms appropriate for people visiting.

I have always given all the assistance I could to Canadians when in this country, and I frequently meet with people from our country. Many whom I have met with are connected with the importation of stock and the products of our country to Great Britain, and I have done all in my power to promote and foster these interests. This is an ever increasing trade, and I have no doubt will do much in the course of a very short time to enhance the prosperity of the Canadian farmer, especially so far as stock is concerned.

On many occasions I have been consulted regarding the investment of money in Canada, and I have been instrumental in having a good deal done in that way.

I continue to have large numbers of inquiries, both by letter and otherwise from people who intend going out in the spring, and these persons are almost invariably of the right class, tenant farmers or their sons.

I have found it of great benefit in disseminating information to attend all the shows, sales and fairs in my power within my District, as in that way I have become acquainted with a great number of farmers, particularly in the south of Scotland, and when they or their friends want information regarding new countries, they know to whom to apply.

I consider it of great importance that literature, of a later date than what I have been able to get, should be in my hands for circulation. The Reports of the delegates, when printed in pamphlet form, will to a great extent supply this want, but at the present time I have constant applications for information, and to supply appropriate maps and pamphlets that are required.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GRAHAME.

The Honourable
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

REPORT ON CONTAGIOUS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA OF CATTLE, BY D.
McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

I herewith submit a condensed description of the disease *Pleuro-pneumonia* which is at present prevailing in several places in the United States.

I have endeavoured to describe the disease in such language as will be easily understood by our agricultural community, and to treat of it in such a manner as will enable them fully to appreciate how serious a calamity, to them especially, its introduction into Canada would be, and thus induce them to do all in their power to second the efforts of the Government in carrying out the necessary precautionary measures.

This is unquestionably one of the most insidious and most deceptive of all the contagious cattle diseases. Once it gains a foothold in a country it would seem to be almost impossible to prevent it from spreading, and that in the most unexpected ways.

As remarked by Prof. Gamgee, it penetrates and travels far and wide where unsuspecting farmers and dairymen are far from skilled in the Veterinary Art. It kills and yet there are survivors which resist all further attacks and in the course of time they tend to form a small but useful nucleus of unsusceptible stock, which enables the people to go on, though in poverty, and hope for better luck. Every one strives, but in secret, lest the publication of facts should prevent the sale and transfer of unhealthy or infected stock."

The disease in England and this continent is known by the popular name of the Lung-Plague, or *Contagious Pleuro-pneumonia*. Wherever it has appeared in a new country it has been traceable directly to contagion, and as in the history of all contagious diseases it spreads most rapidly where commercial communications by railroads and steamboats are most direct and active. In England, for instance, where the constant rush of commercial transports, carrying stock in all directions where animals from all parts are brought in contact on public markets, then distributed to the feeding depots or grazing farms, the disease spreads with amazing rapidity. Of the history of the disease we have authentic records published by various writers, thus according to Fleming, it invaded Prussia in 1802, and soon spread over North Germany. It was first described as existing in Russia in 1824; it reached Belgium in 1827, Holland in 1833, Great Britain in 1841, Sweden in 1847, Denmark in 1848, Finland in 1850, South Africa (Cape of Good Hope) in 1854, the United States of America (Brooklyn) in 1843, New Jersey in 1847, Brooklyn again in 1850, Boston in 1859, Australia, (Melbourne) in 1858, New South Wales in 1860, and New Zealand early in 1864.

The history of the disease in America is for the purposes of this paper of more immediate importance, and to that I will restrict historical remarks.

The first authentic record of the disease in the United States is dated 1843, and was directly traced to a cow imported from Germany and landed in a cattleshed in Brooklyn, whence the disease spread in all lines from this centre in the channels of communication. It is said and believed that it has prevailed more or less in King's County, Long Island, ever since.

It was imported with some cattle from England to New Jersey by a Mr. Richardson in 1847, who destroyed his stock valued at \$10,000 to prevent its spreading.

It was again introduced into Brooklyn in 1850, from England.

The history of the disease in Massachusetts is well known. Prof. Gamgee describes it as follows: "Mr. W. W. Chenery of Belmont, Massachusetts, has related the history of the introduction of Lung Plague from Holland into Massachusetts in 1859. Four cows were purchased for him at Purmerend and Beemster and shipped at Rotterdam early in April on board the bark "S. C. Humphreys" which arrived in America on the 23rd of May 1859. Two of the cows were driven to Belmont; the other two had to be transported in waggons owing to their "extremely bad condition," one of them "not having been on her feet during the twenty days preceding her arrival." On the 31st of May it being deemed impossible that this cow could recover she was slaughtered, and on the 2nd of June following the second cow died. The third cow sickened on the 20th June and died in ten days. The fourth continued in a thriving condition, several other animals were taken sick in rapid succession and then it was that the idea was first advanced that the disease was identical with that known in Europe as Epizootic Pleuro-pneumonia."

In June 1859, Curtis Stoddard of North Brookfield, bought three young cattle, one bull and two heifers, from Mr. Chenery. One calf showed signs of sickness on the way home. Leonard Stoddard, father of Curtis, thinking he could better treat the sick calf, took it to his own barn, where he had forty-eight head inclusive of calves, and with which the calf mingled. One after another was attacked till the 12th of April when thirteen head had died and most of the remainder were sick. The disease continued to spread from one farm to another as rapidly as circumstances favoured the admixture of stock.

The people of Massachusetts, a little slow at first, overcame the delays incident to legislation, established a commission for the purpose of exterminating the disease, and an appropriation of \$10,000 was placed under the control of the commissioners on the fourth of April 1860. The disease was gaining ground rapidly, and a Bill to extirpate the disease passed its several stages and was approved on the same day.

Commissioners were appointed; herds were examined by surgeons, and, if infected slaughtered; the animals pronounced healthy at the time of inspection paid for; all the money appropriated was spent, and such was the feeling then in Massachusetts that private gentlemen made themselves responsible for a second amount of nearly \$20,000. An extra session of the legislature was called for on the 13th of May. Fresh powers were sought and obtained, additional commissioners were appointed, and the disease was apparently exterminated. It reappeared in 1861, a new board of Commissioners was appointed and further successful efforts were made to prevent the disease.

It was not till 1867, on the 30th of December, that Mr. E. F. Thayer V.S., and Mr. Charles P. Preston wrote their final report to the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, and in tendering their resignations to the Governor they congratulated the people on the success which had been insured by efficient co-operation in eradicating one of the worst forms of contagious disease which has been found among cattle.

In New Jersey the disease continued to exist and spread. In 1860 it crossed the Delaware River into Philadelphia. In 1861 the disease appeared in Delaware and Burlington Counties, New Jersey, and it could be distinctly traced to Philadelphia Market. In 1867 it was very prevalent in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and to such an extent as to call for the most active steps by those interested in its suppression. The following circular issued by gentlemen in Winchester, Pennsylvania, will show the feeling entertained regarding it.

"PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.—"The great increase in the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia among cattle within a few years past, its highly contagious character, and the acknowledged inability of the most skillful Veterinary Surgeons to control or in the least mitigate its severity, in certain stages in the disease, call for immediate and earnest attention from the community.

"It is a well known fact that the cupidity of many induces them as soon as the disease develops itself on their premises, to hurry off their stock (diseased as well as those not diseased) to the nearest drove yard to be there sold for whatever they will bring; to be either sold as food or driven off to new sections, and there to infect and poison other animals with which they may come in contact.

"With the view of arresting this increasing and wide-spreading evil, the undersigned, a committee of the Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company of Chester County, an institution established purely for mutual assistance and protection, respectfully invite your co-operation in procuring such action at the hands of our next legislature, by the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of a suitable number of qualified and conscientious inspectors throughout the State, whose duty it will be to examine thoroughly all animals, especially those offered for sale wherever they may be, and to subject those offering such diseased animals to both fine and imprisonment, and to take such other measures as may be deemed necessary to effect the entire extirpation of the disease from our midst."

Professor Gamgee draws the following very sensible conclusions from the facts gleaned in the course of his investigations, viz, that at the date of his report 1869, the Lung Plague in cattle existed in Long Island, where it had prevailed for many years; that it was then not uncommon in New Jersey, that it had appeared at various times in New York State; continued to be very prevalent in Pennsylvania, especially in Delaware and Bucks; that it injured the farmers of Maryland, the dairymen around Washington, D. C., and had penetrated into Virginia.

Second, that the disease travels wherever sick cattle are introduced, and that the great cattle-rearing States of the West which may not at present be entirely free from the disease, have been protected from the fact that they sell rather than buy and import horned stock.

Third, there are no proper restrictions on the sale of infected stock, and in another year or two, unless some definite and immediate action be taken, the disease is likely to find its way into so many parts of the country that its eradication will be almost impossible.

Of all the cattle diseases Pleuro-pneumonia is in the long run the most destructive because the most insidious and the least likely to rouse a people to united action for its effectual suppression. To ignore its presence, however, is to insure that the cattle mortality of America, like that of England, will be at least doubled within a few years. Rational means, energetic action, and earnest co-operation between the different States and the central Government, may, with a moderate expenditure now, save many millions annually in the not distant future.

For three years past the City of Washington, and indeed the whole district of Columbia with adjoining parts of Maryland and Virginia, have been seriously affected by the Lung Plague. It is gleaned from the contractors who clean the city of the carcasses of dead animals, that it is not uncommon to have several dead cows in a day from the Washington dairies; that to have a dozen a week has not been unusual, during certain seasons, and that the supply is constant. Unfortunately as in other cities of America and Europe, the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia results in the wholesale traffic in sick animals, sick cows are sold to butchers and if in good condition command thirty to sixty dollars; others that are too lean are taken in the early stage, mixed with other stock and sent by railroad to Baltimore to be sold as stock cows to farmers. In fact the active and unremittent traffic in sick cattle insures that Washington, the neighbourhood of Alexandria in Virginia, and Baltimore, will continue to be great breeding centres of pleuro-pneumonia."

To complete the history of this fearful plague and bring it up to the present time, I must add my observations of the disease in and around Washington, Alexandria, Lynchburg, Hyatsville &c., and confirm the prediction of Prof. Gamgee that these localities are breeding centres of this disease. During the fall of 1878 hundreds of cattle died in and around Washington. At Alexandria it was difficult to find any healthy cattle, and hundreds were said to have died during the summer and fall. At Hyatsville almost every owner of stock had suffered more or less. It would be

difficult to compute the loss directly and indirectly from this disease in this part of the Union, but it must be enormous, as the disease has been in progress ever since its introduction, and since the date of Gamgee's report, it has spread far and wide.

In every instance on isolated farms it was readily traceable to animals bought in Washington or Baltimore markets; in towns and villages by coming in contact with diseased stock in the common.

Of its extensive prevalence in Long Island, especially in King and Queen's Counties, I had ample evidence, and the prompt action of the State Commissioners in placing these counties in quarantine and taking active steps to suppress the disease, amply confirm the same.

It also exists extensively in New Jersey, and in no less than seven counties in Pennsylvania, and it is also reported to exist in Connecticut.

Fortunately for us in Canada, we have been sellers of cattle not buyers, and our imported stock have almost invariably entered from Europe *via* the St. Lawrence, with perhaps a few from the Western States; to this fact alone must we attribute our immunity from Lung plague.

Now, however, since the opening up of the vast cattle export trade, unless some measures had been taken to prevent such a calamity we could not long rejoice in our immunity. Our railroad cars are constantly passing from one end of the line to the other, and American cars are constantly passing through our country, which may, from carrying diseased cattle once, bear the virus with them, and thus healthy cattle in the most unsuspecting manner become infected.

MORTALITY AND LOSS.

As the most recent and probably the most reliable information before us on the subject of the losses occasioned by this disease, I take the liberty of quoting entire the statements of Mr. Fleming.*

"From the insidiousness and long incubation and duration of the malady, the mortality accompanying it is not so striking as in such a disease as in cattle-plague, nevertheless, it is a very destructive and harassing disorder and has, there can be no doubt, inflicted a greater amount of loss and embarrassment during this century than that scourge. The mortality varies; and it may be accepted as a rule that, when introduced into a new country or one from which it has been absent for a long time, it is more destructive than in one in which it has become domiciled or from which it has only disappeared for a brief space.

"The deaths resulting from the disease may be estimated at from 15 to 20 and even as many as 70 per cent. In mild invasions they may only be 20 or 25 per cent. but in those of a severe character they may amount to 70, 80 or 90 per cent. In general, however, the loss from death and from animals slaughtered or disposed of on account of the disease, may be estimated at about 60 per cent. This, nevertheless, does not represent all the harm wrought by the Lung Plague. What with the long duration of the malady, the slow and protracted convalescence, the consecutive disorders, perhaps permanent loss of condition, the expense of medical treatment, the non-productiveness of the animals for months &c.—all this makes contagious Pleuro-pneumonia one of the most disastrous plagues that can afflict a cattle producing country.

"The truth of this may be easily verified in the history and literature of the malady, particularly in England and Holland, two countries in which it had been allowed to extend and prevail for many years without any reasonable attempts at suppression. In our own country the loss in six years has been estimated at a million head; while in Holland in 230 parishes, the yearly loss has been reckoned by Sanberg at 49,661. In Wurtemberg, in ten years, the disease appeared in 705 parishes, and affected 1,706 stables containing 10,214 cattle. Of the latter 4,200 (or 41 per cent.) were killed or died of the malady.

* Sanitary Science Police, 1st vol., page 423.

"In France the disease has caused great losses, chiefly in the Northern departments where there is more importation and movement of cattle, owing to the facility with which they can be fed on the residues from the distilleries and sugar refineries. According to the statistics of the losses caused during seven consecutive years in 217 communes of the Department of the Nord, it would appear that the annual mortality in a bovine population of 280,000 was 11,200, or a total in nineteen years of 218,000 head; whose value Reynal estimates as amounting to no less than fifty-two millions of francs. The statistics collected by Yvart during his inquiries in the Departments of Aveyron, Cantal and Loyère show an even greater sacrifice; as several proprietors acknowledge having lost 30, 40, 50, 68, and even 77 per cent. The average for the three departments was not less than 35 per cent.

"In Australia the losses caused by it during the thirteen years it has prevailed there (for it did not spread to any great extent till 1860) cannot be estimated at less than 30 to 40 per cent. of the whole number of cattle, or about 1,404,097 head; which, if valued at only £6 each, would amount to about £8,500,000 through this disease alone.

"In this country since its introduction we can form but a very imperfect notion of the serious destruction wrought by the disease. It must have been enormous. Gamgee for Edinburgh alone estimated the annual loss as equivalent in money value to £200,375. For the six years ending with 1860, it has been calculated that there perished considerably more than a million of cattle in the United Kingdom, the value of which must have amounted to at least twelve millions of pounds. And my respected teacher Finlay Dun in drawing the attention of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture to the lesson afforded by the statistics of an English Cattle Insurance Company, points out that from 1863 to 1866, the death rate from this scourge was from 50 to 63 per cent. annually. During the cattle plague invasion, when cattle traffic was suspended, it fell to one per cent., this rate it maintained until the traffic was resumed towards the end of 1867. when during the first seven months the mortality from pleuro-pneumonia sprang up to 30 per cent."

THE SYMPTOMS.

The long period of incubation, its deceptive "slow, and insidious course render the detection, of this disease by others than experienced professional men, in many cases difficult, that is in places where it is not known or suspected.

Whenever an animal which has been brought from a distance, especially an infected district or country, shows symptoms of illness by coughing, losing condition, &c., and within a few weeks after its arrival others of the stock show similar signs of disease, no time should be lost in consulting the best authorities, who by careful examination will detect the changes going on and recognize the disease.

In all of our recent investigations, we found that it was first recognized by the farmers in this way, when too late to save the herd. In many instances the new cow either had the disease in a mild form or had recovered from it, she being in some cases the only one left; in others the new purchase was the first to succumb.

The thermometer is the most certain detective in the earliest stage of the disease as by its use the affected in a herd can be distinguished long before any of the ordinary or pathognomonic symptoms appear. In all cases when the disease is suspected in stock, the temperature should be noted carefully morning and evening, and all suspected animals separated from the healthy. All animals whose temperature is over 102° should be suspected, it will often be as high as 107° or even higher. If the animals are kept in close, damp, ill-ventilated byres, the temperature will be higher than in proper sanitary conditions, so that allowance must be made for circumstances.

On the separation of these animals, a careful clinical examination will reveal the evidences of changes going on in the lungs and pleura. The febrile condition is attended by thirst, quickened pulse, accelerated respiration, slight shivering fits, a dull stary coat and a gradual diminution of the secretion of milk.

For the first few days, these symptoms escape the observation of those in charge.

When they are in the pasture fields, they appear dull, carry the head low, are susceptible to cold, may be seen in a sheltered corner, with the back arched, the head depressed, appearance dejected, coat, rough, and standing dull and lustreless, the skin sticking close to the ribs. About the third day, the appetite is lessened, rumination ceases, the milk is sensibly diminished in quantity, and is withdrawn with more difficulty, "she is stiffer to milk."

Cough now becomes a prominent symptom which is aggravated as the disease involves the sensitive membrane lining the bronchial tubes, and is easily excited by driving them about or striking the sides of the chest. A clinical examination shows a rising temperature, which is however somewhat changeable, usually rising towards night, and falling in the morning, showing a maximum of 107° and a minimum of 104° . The pulse is at first somewhat full, increases in number, but decreases in force and volume up to 50, 60, or even 80 per minute. The breathing becomes short, quick, 30 to 40 per minute, and in the second and third stages, each expiration is accompanied by a grunt, which is mournful and constant, aggravated on motion, and is very characteristic of the disease. The animal gradually loses her appetite, the secretion of milk ceases gradually, the urine, in some cases, becomes high coloured and scanty, but often copious and clear; this will depend a good deal on the feed she is having,—and the previous condition of the kidneys, in swill-fed cows it is very copious, clear and offensive—she mostly maintains the standing position with out-turned elbows, depressed head, drooping ears, dilated nostrils, and heaving flanks. Auscultation of the chest by an experienced ear will detect, even in the first stages, evidences of pathological changes. In the first stages, we can distinctly hear, on applying the ear to the sides of the chest, the respiratory murmur, produced by the air rushing into the lungs, in those parts yet pervious to air, and the absence, partial or complete, in those parts which are in process of consolidation.

The percussion of the chest by means of the pleximeter or by the fingers will, by the amount of resonance or dullness, indicate the points in which congestion or hepatization has taken place. In the majority of instances these changes will be most marked in the left* side, that lung being often first and worst affected. In some cases we find the lung and pleura in a dropsical condition, and a considerable quantity of fluid in the lower part of the cavity of the chest, which will give rise to extreme dullness on percussion and is frequently attended by external or subthoracic œdema.

As the disease advances, the symptoms become aggravated, the appetite completely fails, rumination entirely ceases, the secretion of milk totally dries up, the pulse becomes quick, small and weak, reaching 80 to 100. The breathing becomes quick, short, and jerking; the nostrils dilated, the head hanging, ears and horns cold, the cough suppressed and painful, the expirations plaintive and the moaning loud and constant, the elbows very much turned out, the chest œdematous and appearing propped as a heavy weight between two insufficient posts. The dullness on percussion of the chest increases, she grinds her teeth, becomes listless, indifferent to surrounding objects, a fatal diarrhœa usually sets in and the emaciation and weakness towards the end is rapid, the animal dying in from three to six weeks, although death may take place through asphyxia at an earlier period.

POST MORTEM APPEARANCES.

In animals dying from lung plague, the post mortem lesions are so characteristic and so readily recognized by any ordinary observer that they require only to be once seen to be ever afterwards distinguished from any other disease.

The pathological conditions are almost entirely confined to the cavity of the chest, as indicated by the clinical examination during life. The diseased processes affect chiefly the lungs and pleura, neither the pericardium nor the heart being

* Some other investigators say the right is most frequently affected, my experience shows it to be the left.

seriously involved, except the latter in cases which assume a dropsical character, or linger for some time; we sometimes find it as well as the pleural sacs containing effusion.

The following notes of an autopsy held on a cow, purchased by me for the purpose at Alexandria, Virginia, on the 22nd of January 1879—at which I was assisted by Joseph Bushman, M. R. C. V. S., Washington, will serve as an illustration. The subject was a medium sized red cow six years old, owned by a coloured woman, Mrs. Franklyn. She was ill for about two weeks at the time of our visit; she presented the following symptoms: she stood with her head down, ears drooping back, arched, eyes sunken, expression anxious and haggard. Respirations numbering 36 per minute, each expiration accompanied by a loud grunt or moan, and dilatation of the nostrils, the whole body heaving in the respiratory efforts.

The pulse 100 per minute, small, thready and counted with difficulty, while the heart sounds were disproportionately audible. Temperature, 103° F. The muzzle dry, the legs and ears cold, horns hot at the roots and cold at the tip. Bowels relaxed, feces black and foetid. She refused food, grinding her teeth, and was made to move with difficulty. Auscultation gave absence of respiratory sounds in the lower part of the left lung, with increased murmurs in the right and abundant mucous rales.

Percussion on left side showed a solid non-resonant condition of the lung, throughout nearly the whole extent. On the right side, on the central portion only, the chest being tender and the percussion causing her to cringe from the operation. The cow was killed by concussion of the brain by a blow from an axe.

On dissecting the skin and muscles off the side of the thorax, with a hand axe breaking the ribs near the vertebræ, sawing through the sternum and thus removing one side of the chest, the contents were exposed *in situ*. A small quantity of slightly reddish serum was found in the cavity, in which shreds of yellow coagulable lymph floated or adhered to the thickened pleura. The costal pleura of the left side was thickened, oedematous, and by its inner surface was firmly attached to the pulmonary pleura, nearly throughout its whole extent, particularly in the middle and anterior part, it being detached with difficulty. On detaching the lungs from the ribs and removing them from the cavity the left was found enormously increased in weight, solid, devoid of crepitation and sinking readily in water. Its pleural covering was thickened, adherent, mottled here and there by dark red or brown patches. The lung on the right side was comparatively healthy, its central part only showing the inroads of the disease in a portion about four inches in diameter, which was discoloured, swollen, reddish-brown in colour and its pleura adherent and studded by warty encrescences partially adherent to corresponding eminences on the opposing costal pleura.

On closer inspection the left lung was found swollen, heavy, presenting especially on the upper and anterior lobes an inordinately thickened soft spongy pleura in some places fully half an inch in thickness.

On cutting into the substance of the lung the characteristic *marbled* appearance so often described and so faithfully represented in the coloured lithographs illustrating professor John Gamgee's Report on Lung Plague to the United States Government published 1871, in which he says: "On removing the lungs, great variations in extent but uniformity in essential appearances of disease exist.

"In recent and mild cases one lung is found affected, its surface may be smooth from the absence of deposit around it, parts of the organs are collapsed, as in health, and the usual normal pink color is noticed. The affected part is swollen hard and mottled. On cutting into this, the older diseased portions present a very peculiar marbled or tessellated character. The substance of the lobules is solid and of a dark red colour, and the tissue between the lobules is of a yellowish red, more or less spotted with red points, but sometimes of almost pure yellowish white colour.

"The more recent deposits are distinguished mainly by a lighter red colour of the thickened lobules, and there are gradations from this condition to that on which the lobules are but slightly infiltrated with some liquid serum, and air passes more or less into their air vesicles.

"As the disease advances, the extent of solidified and darkened lung increases, and portions of the lung tissue lose more or less the marbled appearance, from the blood-staining of the interstitial deposit. The consolidation of structures advances so that the blood vessels are obstructed, the diseased lung loses all means of nourishment, and the older, darker and more solid portions become detached so that they remain as foreign bodies imbedded in cavities in the diseased tissue. The admissions of air through the air passages into these cavities by dissolution of the lung tissue, lead to the cavernous sounds which the ear can detect in the living animal and the broken up tissue decomposes and induces great fœtor of the breath."

The remarkable anatomical difference in the lungs of cattle from those of the horse or man, account in part for the very marked pathological conditions which they present. In the bovine lung, we find each lobule distinctly isolated by interlobular cellular tissue, forming an independent lung unit with its own air tube and cells nutrient and functional blood vessels.

These irregular shaped lobules can, by careful dissection, be separated completely from each other. Not only does the connective tissue form the division and isolating substance, but it is also the matrix in which the delicate plexus of lymph channels which, according to Professor Yeo,* in many of the largest interspaces assume the form of wide succulated and irregular passages freely intercommunicating with each other.

The same investigator in recapitulating the normal anatomy of the lung of the ox, arrives at the following conclusions:—

1st. The vascular and bronchial territories are distinctly defined and independent of one another.

2nd. The lobules of the lung of the ox are quite distinct and may be separated without injuring their air-cells.

3rd. Each lobule is enveloped in a loose case of connective tissue which contains a rich plexus of lymphatics.

4th. A sheath of delicate connective tissue also surrounds the *broncho-vascular systems* and forms the bed of large lymph channels.

5th. The lymph from the interlobular spaces passes along the peribronchial passages.

6th. As the lymph vessels follow the course of the broncho-vascular systems, those around any given system, must drain the territory of the lung tissue supplied by that system.

7th. The sub-pleural lymphatics seem to take a less important share on draining the tissue than in the case of many other animals.

Whatever the true nature of the specific virus on which the disease depends may be, it acts on the blood in such a way as to produce specific effects, the most marked of which is the localization of the exudative inflammation, if such a term may be used, in the lungs and pleura.

This effusion of coagulable lymph into the interlobular areolar tissue, general infiltration of the parenchyma, fibrinous and lymph deposits on the pleura and in the cavity of the chest which were at one time considered by Prof. Simmonds as dropsical and not inflammatory, certain it is, that the lung, if taken out of a recently killed animal, while yet warm, before conglutination of the lymph has taken place, and the consolidated lung be cut in several places, and suspended, a very large quantity of serum will escape oozing from the oedematous interlobular spaces. Whether we look upon the disease as dropsical or not, one fact we cannot overlook is, that the course of the disease and the pathological lesions resulting differ from ordinary pleuro-pneumonia, as seen in other animals, hence the difficulty those members of the medical profession who have not paid any attention to comparative pathology, have in understanding the term pleuro-pneumonia to mean a contagious plague.

This paper not being intended for scientific readers, it is not my intention to enter into a minute elaboration of the different investigation of pathologists into the

* Veterinarian, July, 1878.

minute pathological anatomy of the disease. * Professor Yeo's paper being the most recent and being most in accordance with what appears to me to be the true nature of the pathology of the disease, I submit the following deduction from it.

He says: "With regard to the lesions of the pleura I feel convinced of the following points:—

1. It has the characters common to the ordinary forms of acute pleurisy.
2. It always varies in degree of severity in different parts of the same pleura.
3. The point of greatest intensity corresponds to the apparent starting point of the lung lesion.
4. It is not an invariable or essential part of the disease.
5. It usually appears to be of more acute type and more recent development than the lung lesion.

6. Its occurrence often gives the first indication of the existence of disease.

Of the lung lesions he says in summing up the important points:

1. The lung parenchyma is usually the seat of various forms of irregularly arranged exudation which give it a mottled look.

2. The interlobular spaces are always the seat of more or less exudation, which gives their sections the appearance of pale yellowish lines.

3. These pale lines subdivide the mottled surface into irregular small fields and thus give the effect which is deemed so characteristic marbling.

4. Three kinds of lesion must be distinguished in the lung,

(a) A more or less fluid exudation, making the parenchyma airless, though soft and translucent; this is diffused superficially and wide-spread.

(b) A dense opaque consolidation which is generally the central focus of disease and is wedge-shaped and defined.

(c) Black consolidation—hæmorrhagic infection.

5. (a) or (b) may pass into consolidation of a dense kind, and ultimately may form tissue of a cicatricial hardness.

6. (c) May produce gangrene, caseous degeneration, or fibrinous crumbling.

Of the *Broncho-vascular lesions* he says "The chief points of importance concerning the bronchi and vessels may be this briefly summed up:—

1. The bronchial tubes are always diseased in the region affected with the opaque conical form of consolidation and in its immediate vicinity.

2. The mucous membrane is extensively diseased, the epithelium destroyed, and the bronchus fitted with a plug.

3. In this region also the walls of the bronchus are thickened and its calibre is diminished.

4. The sheath common to the broncho-vascular system is throughout swollen, rigid, and densely infiltrated.

5. The lymphatics of the entire vascular territory are rendered impervious by dense exudation.

6. In the early stages of the affection, the morbid process of the lining of the bronchus is more extensive than that of its wall and surrounding tissue.

7. The walls of the vessels may be implicated and their lining membrane irritated and damaged.

8. Thrombosis may occur at one or several points of the vessels, and cause the occlusion of some of them.

9. Small emboli may break off from a thrombus, and plug several branches of the artery.

10. The disease seems always to make greater progress in and around the bronchus than around the corresponding vessels."

* Those desirous of following up this subject may consult the able papers by Prof. Whalley, Dr. Burdon Sanderson and Professor Yeo, published in the *Veterinary Journal* and *Veterinarian*.

CONTAGION.

That Lung plague is both contagious and infectious has long ago been satisfactorily proved by observation and experiment and that while a small percentage of the animals exposed to the virus may escape the disease, fully fifty per cent. will become affected.

The history of the disease in every country in which it has appeared has been traceable to contagion. In every instance in which I have found an owner candid enough to detail his experience of the disease in the United States, he could refer to a certain cow bought at an infected point, and her introduction to his stock as the source of the contagion.

The infecting principle is most active in the expired air, also in the serum of the lungs. The skin, blood, secretions and excretions are all considered contagion bearers. Railroad cars, steamboats, wharves, sheds, bales of hay, articles of clothing, may all be vehicles of conveying the virus.

It is a remarkable fact, however, that this disease will at times assume very perplexing features as regards its contagiousness. Thus in some recent experiments conducted by Dr. Burden Sanderson, Professor and Superintendent of the Brown Institution, London, he failed to produce the disease in several instances by direct injection of serum from diseased lung both subcutaneous and directly into the veins. In some instances it appears to select only a few animals of a herd, while in others but few will escape. The history of its introduction into Australia* as related by Mr. Fleming is interesting to illustrate both its long period of incubation and its contagiousness.

"It was introduced by means of an English cow imported into Victoria, and landed at Melbourne in 1858. When the disease was discovered among the imported cattle, steps were at once taken to eradicate it. All the cattle on the farm were paid for by private subscription and destroyed and the farm placed in quarantine. Unfortunately, however, the quarantine was not strictly maintained, and a greedy ignorant neighbour who owned several teams of working bullocks, which he usually employed in carrying on the roads, seeing the good grass in the infected paddocks, put his cattle into them during the night and removed them at daybreak. His cattle soon became infected, and as he shortly after sent his teams on the roads on a journey to the border of the colony they spread the disease in all directions as they went. His other cattle again mixed with the neighbours, and the malady was in like manner diffused around his own farm.

In this way it soon spread to other colonies and is now more or less prevalent in them all; travelling stock are so frequently affected, that no sooner has a fresh race of animals grown up, which have neither had the disease nor been inoculated, than they are infected by cattle travelling through their "runs."

The following facts collected while making my inquiries about the disease, in and around Washington, are interesting in this connection. At the Cabell Farm, a few miles from Washington, rented by Capt. Cabell to Mr. Wall, as a dairy farm, a number of animals died from this disease during the past summer. Mr. Wall, a very intelligent young man who had studied the disease carefully, furnished me with the following description of his observations:

"The disease was introduced to the farm by some dairy cows bought in Washington Market, which were coughing at the time. About four or six weeks after, the disease broke out, the new stock showing the first symptoms of the disease. A slight cough, heavy, short, thick breathing in the first stage, rough sound on applying the ear to the chest, dull on tapping it with the fingers. In the second stage they lose the appetite, cough increases, breathing quick, short and painful, accompanied by a grunt. They now lose flesh, stand most of the time, if they lie down they soon get up again as it gives them pain. They will live four or five weeks, old cattle die

* Bruce "Veterinarian" 1873, page 525.

sooner, the well bred stand it worse than grades. Within a few days after taking ill the milk becomes blue and thin and soon dries up, the mouth and tongue becomes pale."

He thus describes the post mortem appearances: "The lungs are heavily coated with coagulated lymph, and some fluid with a disagreeable smell in the chest, (I was the only one of four who could stand the smell). On cutting the lung the tubes were foamy, the substance had white streaks through it. In some cases they were decayed.

"In my opinion *there is no question that it is contagious*, but some in a stock may escape, the weaker taking it first.

"I should say from from 200 to 300 head died during the past summer in the neighbourhood of Washington, certainly 200.

"It prevails most in summer and fall, there is not much of it now."

Mr. Kelly, a dairyman at West Washington who kept nine milk cows, had his stock all healthy till he bought a fresh cow on Washington market, from which the others became affected and five died.

Mr. Davis, West Washington, a neighbour of Kelly, also a dairyman, whose cattle became infected by running on the common with Kelly's. Both gave it as their opinion that the disease was "catching" and in every case they knew of, was by one taking it from another either in the stable or common.

Mr. B. F. Guy, Hyattsville, Prince George's County, Maryland, a gentleman of education and means, in business in Washington. He had eighteen head out of which he lost ten during August and September last. He gave me the following account of his experience and observations:

He had no disease in his stock till some months previous he bought a cow on Washington market. His stock consisted of grade cattle and a few Jerseys, the pure-bred died first. They presented the following symptoms, they leave the herd, stop giving milk, refuse to eat, gasp for breath, the head poked out, a painful cough, a mournful sound or grunt.

Post mortem appearance: the lungs presented the exact appearance described by Gamgee, white streaks through dark red, the chest is very offensive. He had no doubt of its being contagious. Mr. Thompson, his next neighbour, who had only one cow which took the disease from his and died. It was his opinion that it was no use treating it, all of his which took sick died except two.

He sold out his farm and buildings, he could not sell his cattle as no one would buy them.

At Alexandria Virginia, where the disease seems to be always present, the cattle are allowed to run at large on the streets and commons, and in this way the disease is constantly existing. Some of the farmers trace it to cattle from Baltimore. One miller within a mile from town was almost ruined by this disease which was introduced by a cow bought in Baltimore.

Among those whom I visited here, are Mr. John Baylis, who lost three out of four from his cows running in the common with others. He said that during the past summer, there was hardly a day but dead cows were carted out to the common. He had no doubt but between 200 to 300 had died in Alexandria. He mentioned a number who were losers, among them Mr. Bailey, Bailey's Cross Roads, who had lost seven. Mr. Hughes who keeps the Alexandria House had only one cow, she died from the disease, he had no doubt from 250 to 300 died during the summer. Mrs. Miles Murphy who lost two a few days before our arrival, said her cows took the disease on the common or street.

Mr. Graves who lost two a short time ago, had no doubt as to its being "very catching," and believed it was prevalent all over the State. He mentioned a Mr. Hunter who lost eight out of nine.

Mrs. Franklyn already referred to, had three cows all ill; had no doubt but it was "taking." Her cows took it from others.

For the history of the disease and its spreading by contagion in the State of New York, I refer the reader to a work recently issued by Professor Law of Cornell Univer-

sity,—“The Lung Plague of Cattle” page 14, where after citing about thirty instances in which it was indisputably introduced into the herds by infected cattle, he concludes by the following remarks :

“Cases like these ought to convince all that this disease is eminently and most dangerously contagious. No one who has studied the plague in Europe can truthfully claim that it is less infectious here than in the old world. What misleads many is, that during the cooler season many of the cases assume a subacute type, and others subside into a chronic form with a mass of infecting material (dead lung) encysted in the chest but unattended by acute symptoms. But this feature of the disease renders it incomparably more insidious and dangerous than in other countries where the symptoms are so much more severe, that even the owners are aroused at once to measures of prevention. In moderating the violence of its action the disease does not part with its infecting qualities, but only diffuses them the more subtly in proportion as its true nature is liable to be overlooked. A main reason why unobservant people fail at first sight to see that the lung fever is contagious, is that the seeds of the disease are so long dormant in the system. A beast purchased in October passes a bad winter and dies in February, after having infected several others; she had a long *period of incubation*, and when the disease supervenes actively, she has passed through a chronic form of illness, so that when others sicken, people fail to connect the new cases with the infected purchase.

“Then again, in an ordinary herd of 10 or 20 head, the deaths do not follow in rapid succession, but at intervals of a fortnight, a month, or even more, and those unacquainted with the nature of the disease suppose that it cannot be infectious or all would be prostrated at once.”

That the disease is still existing and spreading in Pennsylvania, I have the authority of Mr. J. W. Gladsden, M.R.C.V.S. Philadelphia, for stating that up to the 1st of November last, *twenty-seven herds* including 408 cattle distributed over seven counties, were reported to the Commissioner appointed by the Governor of the State. (These facts are substantiated by extracts published from the report of Secretary Edge.) I am also informed by Mr. Gladsden that the imperfect system adopted by the Commission for stamping out the disease tends to spread it; he says, “Instead of paying anything like a fair price for the diseased cattle, so as to kill them off at once, and have them buried, they let them linger along till the owner sees that they must die; they then offer him a small price for them, and kill and bury them. Under this system the farmers, as soon as they recognize the disease, send them off to market and get a fair price for them; in this way the disease is spread far and wide.”

The subject of inoculation so favourably considered at present in Britain as a means of modifying the disease and lessening the mortality, and the treatment of the diseased, need not be included in this paper, except to remark that neither should be tolerated, should Canada ever be unfortunate enough to be visited by the plague.

By a stringent enforcement of present regulations, the closing of our ports against importation of stock from infected countries for any but breeding stock, and for them the maintenance of a quarantine of three months at least, there is little to fear from this fearful plague.

D. McEACHRAN,
M. R. C. V. S.

The Hon.

Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ICELANDIC COLONY STATISTICS.

(Since the Report was in type the following has been received, and is of such importance as to merit insertion.)

GIMLI, DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN,

9th February, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith an abstract of the statistics of this colony for the year 1879.

The population is reduced in numbers by the absence of so many, probably five to six hundred, who are scattered over Manitoba, where they not only obtain fair wages, but acquire valuable knowledge, which will greatly benefit this place. It is uncertain what number have removed to the United States; the estimate is 120 to 150 souls. Very few of these have bettered themselves, and many are doubtless enduring privations and suffering. Two adults have died in the colony—one by accident, the other by long-standing disease, contracted in Iceland. Other deaths are of infants.

Cattle are much increased, and beef is now added to the dietary of the settlers.

Very little grain was sown, the prices being low, but as these are greatly advanced, a larger acreage will be cultivated, especially in barley and oats which afford good returns. Beans also have been very productive, and Indian corn has yielded from 80 or 90 cents to \$1. Hay is very abundant.

The fishing has been successful, yielding, in whitefish alone, an equivalent for five to six thousand bushels of wheat. This bountiful supply of excellent food is fully appreciated by the people.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN TAYLOR,

Icelandic Agent.

The Honorable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS FOR 1879.

Population resident here : families, 234; souls.....	1,029
Dwellings with cellars, 157; with wells, 115; number.....	214
Land—Number of acres cleared.....	883
Miles of fencing in the reserve.....	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miles of drains do	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
Miles of cross roads, not Government roads.....	46
No. of Cattle—Oxen, 130; cows, 476; young cattle, 611...	1,217
Horses.....	9
Swine.....	73
Sheep	25
Poultry	455
Crops—Wheat..... Bushels	660
Barley and oats..... do	37
Beans and peas..... do	218 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes..... do	13,168
Other roots..... do	907
Maize..... do	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hay..... Tons	2,690
Turnips, etc..... Bushels	907
No. of Whitefish taken	36,789
Other fish.....	201,602
Boats (tonnage 142 tons).....	130
Gills nets, etc.....	658
Fish lines, hooks on ditto.....	5,105
Births.....	68
Deaths.....	15
Marriage	10

JOHN TAYLOR,
Icelandic Agent.

GIMLI, KEEWATIN,
9th February, 1880.

APPENDIX TO THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

REPORTS OF TENANT FARMERS' DELEGATES

ON THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

AS A

FIELD FOR SETTLEMENT.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.

1880

The following was the Introduction to the Reports of the Tenant Farmers' Delegates, as published in England :—

The Hon. J. H. Pope, the Minister of Agriculture of the Government of Canada, caused a number of delegates representing Tenant Farmers in the United Kingdom to be invited to visit the Dominion in the autumn of 1879, for the purpose of examining its resources, and reporting on its suitability as a field for settlement.

In accordance with such invitation, the following delegates visited Canada :—

Mr. Biggar, The Grange, Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Mr. Cowan, Mains of Park, Glenluce, Wigtownshire.

Mr. Gordon, Comlongon Mains, Annan, Dumfriesshire.

Mr. Elliot, Hollybush, Galashiels.

Mr. Logan, Legerwood, Earlston, Berwickshire.

Mr. Snow, Pirntaton, Fountain Hall, Midlothian.

Mr. Hutchinson, Brougham Castle, Penrith, Cumberland.

Mr. Peat, Lees House, Silloth, Cumberland.

Mr. Irving, Bowness-on-Solway, Carlisle.

Mr. Johnstone, Low Burnthwaite, near Carlisle.

Mr. Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, Aberdeenshire.

Mr. Bruce, Aberdeenshire.

Mr. Wallace, Nithsdale.

Mr. Welsh, Eskdale.

These gentlemen were, in the first place, clearly informed it was of all things desired that their own judgment should be freely exercised and entirely unfettered ; and that it was simply desired to obtain from them the results of their own personal observations, as well with respect to drawbacks as advantages, to shade as well as brightness. But it may be added that even this injunction was unnecessary for men of the character of those who were sent to Canada, and their constituents do not require to be informed of it.

The motive for thus inviting delegates and affording them facilities to see every part and province of the Dominion, in so far as practicable within the limit of time at their disposal, was to obtain testimony as respects the objects stated, which should not be open to the kind of question that might attach to any statements whatever coming from Canada, no matter on what authority they might be made.

The reports now published have been made by the delegates to their respective constituents, and have been handed to Mr. John Lowe, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture of the Government of Canada, who has visited this country for the purpose of receiving and publishing them. This has only been done after careful revision by the delegate responsible for each.

The reports of two gentlemen who did not visit the Dominion as delegates, namely, Mr. John Maxwell, of Carlisle, and Mr. Chambré, from the County of Tyrone, in Ireland, but who accompanied parties of the delegates as simple observers, are appended to this publication.

It is not thought necessary to make in this place any attempt to summarize the reports of the delegates, as they will be read with very great and special interest by many in the United Kingdom. It may, however, be generally stated that those who went to Manitoba and contiguous parts of the adjoining territory, found the land to be of extraordinary richness, and specially adapted to the growth of wheat; while in the older provinces of the Dominion they found the conditions of mixed farming very much the same as in the United Kingdom. One of the delegates, Mr. Elliot, stated that, in the parts of the Dominion he visited, he did not find that cattle required to be housed longer than in Scotland.

Several of the delegates refer to the question why farms may be bought in the older provinces, and why the land is so cheap? In so far as respects price, in the last-named portion of the Dominion, it is to be observed that the value of occupied land in the older parts of a new country like Canada must necessarily, to a great extent, be governed—first, by the cost of clearing new forest land in the wooded parts; and second, by the facility with which prairie land can be obtained free, to the extent of 160 acres, on the simple condition of continuous settlement for three years. It must be plain to all men that the fact of vast areas being open to settlement on such conditions will largely affect prices of occupied land a few hundred miles distant, to which there is connection both by water and rail.

A fact to be remarked is that the farmer who migrates from the British Islands to any part of Canada does not change his flag; nor does he, except to a very slight degree, change his mode of life or his companionship. He goes among his own people, to conditions of life and society the same as those he leaves behind. He is not obliged to swear—before he can exercise the rights of citizenship, or in some States hold land—that he “renounces for ever all allegiance and fidelity” to his Sovereign and the land of his birth.

The farmer who migrates from these islands, moreover, has the satisfaction of feeling that he is assisting to build up a great British Empire, having for its seat the northern half of the Continent of North America, occupying a space as large as the whole of Europe, and containing agricultural, mineral, and commercial resources to be developed in the immediate future of almost illimitable extent; and, as the reports of the delegates will show, certainly beyond popular conception in this country.

The public lands of Manitoba, Keewatin and the North-West Territory are in the hands of the Dominion Government; and those of the older provinces, in the hands of the Provincial Governments. The regulations, as respects the Dominion lands, stating the conditions on which homesteads are given to settlers, and the prices at which other lands are sold, including the railway lands, are appended to this publication. Any further particulars on any point may be obtained by correspondence with a Government agent.

REPORTS

OF

TENANT FARMERS' DELEGATE S.

REPORT OF MR. JAMES BIGGAR, DELEGATE FROM THE STEWARTRY
OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

A meeting of the farmers of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright was held in the Town Hall, Castle Douglas, on the 22nd December, 1879, to hear the report of Mr. James Biggar, Grange Farm, the delegate sent to Canada by the Stewartry to report on that country as a field for the settlement of agriculturists. The hall was crowded in every part, a large number being unable to find even standing room. Among those on or near the platform were—Mr. Jas. Biggar, Grange Farm; Mr. Maxwell of Munches; Mr. Murray Stewart of Cally; Col. Maitland of Glenlochar; Capt. Hume of Auchendolly; Mr. W. J. Maxwell, jr., of Munches; Mr. Thomas Biggar of Chapelton; Mr. M'Queen of Crofts; Mr. Lusk, Howell; Mr. A. J. Milroy, factor for the Earl of Selkirk; Mr. Robt. Stewart of Culgruff; Mr. Moffat of Ken Ervie; Mr. Skirving of Croys; Mr. Hutchison of Balmaghie; Capt. Clark of Dunmuir; Mr. Fergusson of Kilquhanity; Mr. George Cowan, Mains of Park (the delegate from Wigtownshire); Mr. Grahame; Mr. Irving, Blackerrie; Mr. Gibbons, late of Burnfoot, Carlisle; Rev. Mr. Stark of Kirkpatrick-Durham; Rev. Mr. Wark of Auchencairn, &c., &c.

On the motion of Mr. M'Queen, Mr. Skirving of Croys was called to the chair.

The Chairman mentioned the circumstances under which Mr. Jas. Biggar had been sent out to Canada as the delegate from the farmers of the Stewartry, and said he did not think they could have selected a more qualified man. (Applause.) He was a man with his eyes all about him, and he had returned safe and sound to tell them what he saw in Canada, and whether it would be worth their while to go out and settle there.

Mr. Biggar, who was warmly received, then proceeded to deliver his report as follows:—

I think it may be well to explain the footing on which the delegates from other districts and myself recently visited Canada. You are no doubt aware that of late agents of the various Land and Railway Companies in the United States have been making extraordinary efforts to induce settlers to purchase and take up the large extent of unoccupied lands which they possess. Canada has lately discovered that she possesses in her North-West an immense extent of fertile country fit for settlement, and consequently invites a share of emigration, more especially from this country—partly to settle these new lands and partly to take the places of those farmers in Ontario and other older settled Provinces who are moving to the North-West. So many people have been deceived by overdrawn and highly-coloured pictures of the Western States, published by land companies, railway companies, speculators, and others, that much suspicion and distrust of these agents generally has arisen. The Canadian Government therefore decided on asking the farmers of this country to send delegates from amongst themselves, whose reports would be received at home with more confidence than the statements, however true, of their agents, who were strangers. The idea, I believe, originated with the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, a gentleman of whom I cannot speak too highly, and has been generally approved of both here and in America. The result was, as you know, my appointment here some three months ago, and I have now to give you my report. We landed at Quebec on Sunday, 21st September, and proceeded to Montreal. The banks of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, and for a considerable distance towards Montreal, are largely settled by French Canadians whose houses look neat and comfortable, but whose holdings are much subdivided, and there is nothing in this district which

makes it a desirable one for Scotch settlers. Some of the land is marshy, and some stony, and a good deal still uncleared. On our way to Montreal we saw a number of people gathered together to witness what proved to be a trotting match, a sport of which French Canadians are very fond. Montreal is the finest city in Canada, and the farmers in the neighborhood grow considerable quantities of potatoes for that market, which realize about £10 per acre. They also find a good market for hay, butter and other produce. From Montreal to Ottawa we went by steamer on the Ottawa river, the scenery of which is very fine. The farms along this river vary from 100 to 150 acres, two-thirds cleared, and depend for their markets very much on the lumber trade, the greatest industry in this district. On the steamer we met a good many farmers who had come from Scotland 25 to 30 years ago, poor men, but who now owned farms of 80 to 150 acres. They spoke of their success with pride and satisfaction, and were evidently comfortable and independent. We visited for several days the Dominion Show at Ottawa, which, after the custom of the Highland Society, visits the principal cities in rotation. Considering that Ottawa is not situated in a good agricultural district, and that most of the stock had been brought several hundred miles from Ontario, the show was a great success. Some of the arrangements appeared to me capable of improvement. Entries are received up till date of show, and there is therefore no time to prepare proper catalogues. The stock are not arranged in classes according to age and sex as we do, and there is not only some confusion in judging, but a difficulty in finding out the animals and comparing their merits. The cattle classes were exceedingly good, especially shorthorns, the animals from the Bow Park herd being fine and carrying off a large share of prizes. Ayrshires were also good, especially the cows and bulls; the latter were, we think, equal to any we have seen. Devons ranked next; and Herefords were good, but not numerous.

There were fully 40 entries of Galloway cattle, including a fair aged bull and three good cows. There was nothing of merit in the younger classes, hard plain heads, narrow shoulders, and high hocks, being the general defects. Sheep were a fair show, and there was a large and very excellent show of pigs.

Draught horses were not a large or important class, few showing any Clydesdale character, but were more after the type of van horses in England. The Canadian general purpose horse is required to combine activity and pace with draught, and is similar to the general run of Irish horses. The Canadians go in strongly for fast harness horses, and the exhibition of 12 or 15 in the ring, yoked to light carriages, was quite a feature of the show. These roadsters are remarkably free, clever movers, and are very hardy, but they lack the style and substance of English horses, and are rather leggy and weak in their loins.

The machinery and implement department contained many articles of novelty and interest, and displayed throughout those qualities of ingenuity, lightness of material and good construction which characterize American machinery. A large variety of harvesting and threshing machines was exhibited, the chief novelty being a machine to lift and bind grain laid off either in swathe or sheaf from a side delivery reaper, but not yet quite perfected. The smaller articles, such as forks, scythes, etc., were exquisitely finished, and far ahead of English made tools.

There was a large show of grain; wheat and peas were very fine, barley and oats fair; mangolds and potatoes were good, but turnips rather coarse.

The show of fruit was exceedingly fine.

The exhibition also included specimens of fur, minerals, native wines and other productions of the country.

A very interesting collection of Manitoba products was shown in a separate building, and was much admired. Sections of the soil three to four feet deep were shown, and specimens of its productions, including grain, hay, vegetables and turnips, which were very good.

We made a careful inspection of the dairy department, along with Mr. Graham, President of the Ontario Dairymen's Association. There was an excellent show of cheese, many of the lots being nearly equal to finest Scotch cheddars. The butter was also fine. Mr. Graham is connected with 57 cheese factories in the neighbour-

hood of Belleville, all of which are conducted on the joint-stock system. They have gone into the improvement of their cheese for our market with much enterprise and success. They have not only secured the services of the best American makers as instructors at a cost of £200 to £250 for the season, but Mr. Graham has paid several visits to England in order thoroughly to understand the English taste, and prepare their goods to fit our market. The farmres own these factories, and after paying all expenses, divide the proceeds according to the proportion of milk supplied by each. The average yield of cheese per cow is about 300 lbs. The cost of manufacturing is about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., and of collecting the milk about 5s. per cow for the season. Mr. Graham considers 5d. per lb. the lowest price at which it pays them to make fine cheese, and as prices have been of late far under that figure, many factories have stopped making.

There are very large deposits of phosphate of lime in this district, a good deal of which has been exported to this country. We drove into the country and visited some of the mines where it is found. We also visited a chemical work where it is manufactured, and where they succeeded in overcoming the difficulties of dissolving it which have made it unpopular in this country. The deposits of this phosphate are very large, and are likely not only to be an important source of wealth to the country for export, but also of great use to the farmers when they have learnt their value.

On our way from Ottawa to Toronto, we called at Brockville and met Mr. Stagg, butcher, who owns 300 acres of land close to the town, and goes in for cattle-feeding on a larger scale than almost any one we met in Canada. He feeds 100 head annually, buying three-year-old steers in spring at about £6 per head. He gives the cattle when on grass about 100 lbs. each of meal mixed with salt, and considers that £3 a head pays him for grazing. He ties up the cattle at 1st November and feeds till May; buys Indian corn, and chops and steams all the food. He allows daily about 8 lbs. meal per head, and increases it to 15 lbs. at the finish. We saw about 60 cattle in a field of good clover, about a fourth of which were bulls. The bulls cost £4 each in spring, and some bullocks bought recently £9. The bullocks were strong and in good condition, but lacked quality. I valued them at £18 a head in our market. If they had been better bred, they would have been worth 30s. more. Mr. Stagg could have bought better bred cattle in Ontario, but prices are so much higher there that he preferred buying in his own district. He expected to make his cattle worth £16 to £17 in May, and estimated cost of sending to England at £7 10s. each. Since the exportation of fat cattle to England began prices had advanced—stirks costing 50s. to £3; two-year-olds, £4 to £6; and three-year-olds, £6 to £7. A considerable number of store cattle have been sent to the States from this district, but as this trade is now shut out they will be fed off at home. We saw a good class of driving horses in and around Brockville, which seemed suitable for the English market, and were worth there £15 to £30 each. We left Toronto for Manitoba on the 30th September, taking steamer at Sarnia for Duluth—a sail of five days on Lake Huron and Lake Superior, which are part of that magnificent chain of lakes which stretch nearly to the centre of the continent and connect it with the Atlantic seaboard. Some of our party stayed two days at Thunder Bay along with the Hon. Mr. Aikins, the Secretary of State, and the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, to inspect the section of the Canada Pacific Railway which terminates here, and which is expected to be opened ere long as far as Winnipeg, in Manitoba. As I was anxious to visit the famous Dalrymple Farms, as well as the Maple Farm adjoining it, in which we have an interest, I pushed on to Duluth—the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway, on Lake Superior—where much of the western wheat of Dakota and Minnesota is shipped. There are already two large elevators here, in which wheat is received, cleaned, stored, and re-shipped at a charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bushel. As most of the grain is hastily threshed off in the field, it comes to hand rather rough, and there is considerable leak in cleaning. In our voyage over these lakes we were more than once delayed by fogs, and once run aground, but got off again without much difficulty. From Duluth westwards the railway for some miles follows the valley of the St. Louis

River, a finely-wooded and rugged glen almost like the pass of Killycrankie. The rapids and falls of the river, lit up first by the setting sun and then by the moon, was one of the finest scenes we saw in America. A hot wind prevailed during the night, which made the cars very close and uncomfortable. At daylight in the morning we were passing through a rather poor, rolling prairie, covered with low scrub and full of marshy places. It gradually improved, and was under cultivation in a rude way till we reached Glyndon, where we entered the famous valley of the Red River, containing many hundreds of square miles of the finest land in the world. We crossed the Red River at Fargo, a rising place, and 12 miles farther alighted at Mapleton Station, situated on the Maple Farm and surrounded by boundless prairie as far as the eye could reach. We found our visit to these farms very useful, as we there got details of the cost of cultivating wheat on a large scale, which we could not have got on as good authority in Manitoba, but which are applicable to that province. We had about 1,000 acres in crop last year, part of it raised on shares and part by our own cultivation. Farming on shares we pay the tenant cost of first breaking— $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 dollars per acre—(dollar, equal 4s. 2d.; and cents, equal $\frac{1}{2}$ d., or 100 cents, dollar); find seed, one and a half bushels per acre, lend steam thrasher, and pay taxes—receiving one-half of the produce; the rent paid by a 20 bushels crop being about 4 dollars per acre. We also calculated cost of producing an acre of wheat and value of produce as follows, the farm being close to railway station:—

Produce, say 20 bushels at 70 cents.....		\$ 14 00
Ploughing, sowing, harvesting, &c.....	\$ 6 50	
Seed.....	1 50	
Rent charge, 8 per cent... ..	1 00	
Interest on plant.....	1 00	
	—	10 00
Profit.....		\$ 4 00

Our crops for 3 years have averaged fully 20 bushels. We also made up a statement of capital necessary to purchase and cultivate a section of land in this neighbourhood, as follows:—

640 acres at \$9.....	\$ 5,760 00
Breaking 500 acres, say \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,250 00
House and buildings.....	1,500 00
13 horses.....	1,950 00
Harness.....	160 00
5 waggons.....	375 00
4 sulky ploughs.....	320 00
4 pairs harrows.....	60 00
3 seeders.....	195 00
2 rollers (?).....	80 00
4 self-binding reapers.....	1,200 00
1 hay mower.....	90 00
1 hay rake.....	40 00
Sundries.....	1,000 00
Total.....	\$13,980 00
Or £2,796	

The above does not include thrashing machine, which may be hired. The first cost of land may seem high at nine dollars, as plenty of land can be bought for four or five, or even less, but not so near a railway, and as we have sold some at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, we have taken above sum in our calculations. The above calculation is on a basis of 450 acres in wheat annually, 50 acres in oats for horses, and 140 acres in grass and hay; for though at present plenty of hay may be cut on the prairie, the

country is being so rapidly settled, that by and by the settler would be confined to his own land. Of course a settler could begin on a section of land with much less capital by restricting his operations at first, but, in that case, part of the land would be idle. 70 cents may be considered rather a low price for wheat, as we have sold this year at 75 cents to 77 cents; and some who waited longer got 90 cents to 100 cents for No. 1 wheat, but we prefer taking a minimum figure as a basis. The soil here consists of a rich, black vegetable mould, 12 to 14 inches deep, on a friable clay subsoil, rather of a marly character. Next day we drove over the Dalrymple farms which consists of 70,000 acres in different places. On this division they had about 12,000 acres in crop last year, yielding on an average about 19 bushels per acre. We first saw on the horizon a dark line which, as we approached, proved to be a gang of thirteen double ploughs, each drawn by four horses, and turning 2 furrows, 15 inches each in width, and 3 to 4 inches deep, going after each other on a furrow a mile long. On another section, seven double and six single ploughs were at work, and on another, eleven double ploughs drawn by four mules each. The horses were similar to second-class bus horses and showed signs of work; but the mules were in fine condition, and seemed to stand the work much better than horses. The sight was one not easy to be forgotten. In surveying the vast, unbroken prairie there was a sense of loneliness and a doubt of its value as an agricultural subject, but the rich, black soil being turned up, the strong, clean stubble of the former crop, and the fact of its suitability for cropping being thus practically demonstrated, dispelled the idea of wildness, and brought back a feeling of admiration for the enterprise and system of that style of farming. There are four or five steadings on the farm, with excellent accommodation for men and horses. The implements were also put past in capital order. In one shed we saw fourteen self-binders and four or five steam thrashers. In another, nineteen seed drills and a pile of harrows; in others, spare parts for reapers, ploughs, &c., and a row of waggons outside. Each of these double ploughs travels from 18 to 20 miles a day, and turns over about 5 acres daily. The crop is cut down by self-binding reapers, cutting down 12 acres a day, and attended by a driver and two stokers. It is thrashed out in the field, the straw burned, and the wheat taken straight to the cars on a special siding. Each machine thrashes about 1,000 bushels daily. Wages for ploughmen are 18 to 20 dollars a month and board. We were told that analysis of the subsoil showed that it contained all the elements necessary for growing wheat should the surface soil become exhausted, but the latter is expected to last many years. In returning to the station we saw the train approach quite half-an-hour before it reached us, as the track is perfectly straight for 50 miles W. On our way back to Glyndon we saw extensive prairie fires raging to the northwards, but they were fortunately extinguished by heavy rains during the night. We met the rest of the party at the station next morning, and proceeded by rail to Winnipeg, which we reached in 18 hours.

At Mapleton Station a special train with 300 Montana cattle passed *en route* for Chicago. They were the tops of a lot of 900, which had walked several hundred miles from Montana to Bismark, and were large, heavy cattle, in good condition. We afterwards heard they weighed about 1,600 lbs., live weight, and that some of them were sent to New York.

From Glyndon the railway traverses the great wheat State of Minnesota, and enters Canadian territory at Emerson. Near to Glyndon the prairie is rather low and marshy, but we gradually emerged on the dry prairie, which had been swept by fire, and was black and bare. In places we saw patches of low willow, but no timber, except along the banks of the rivers. We saw a good many homesteads along the line of railway, some being on a very rude and small scale, and a few evidently belonging to men of some capital. We were much struck with the gross neglect of expensive implements. Self-binding reaping machines, costing £60 each, and other implements were lying about where they had last been used; occasionally three or four of these binders had been drawn together, and two or three furrows ploughed round them to protect them from the prairie fires. The houses were all of wood, and the stables, a

rude frame of logs covered and sometimes surrounded by a pile of straw. We saw a fair number of cattle and a number of stacks of prairie hay. The surface soil seemed lighter than in Dakota, and we did not think so much of the country.

We were very kindly received in Winnipeg. Winnipeg (formerly Fort Garry) is situated at the confluence of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, both of which are navigable by steamers for many hundred miles, and is increasing very rapidly in importance. For some years prior to 1871, the population was stationary at about 400. It is now stated to contain 12,000 inhabitants, though it did not look to us like a city of more than 10,000.

In order to see as much of Manitoba as possible our party divided, part going west as far as Rapid City, on the Little Saskatchewan. I only went as far west as Portage-la-Prairie, 65 miles, and afterwards went to the district on Tobacco Creek, at the foot of the Pembina Mountains, about 90 miles south-west of Winnipeg. The first journey took nearly four days, the latter five. We travelled in spring waggons, holding four persons and some baggage, drawn by a pair of horses, costing us about 24s. a day. The road from Winnipeg to Portage-la-Prairie is about equal to a fair peat road, and innocent of macadam. The larger creeks are bridged over, and some of the smaller filled with bundles of willows, which make them fairly passable. The road is the great highway of the North-West, and is traversed daily by trains of Red River carts carrying goods to the North-West and bringing back furs and other produce. These carts are constructed entirely of wood, and drawn by oxen or ponies. They carry a load of 80 to 1,000 lbs., and some go 1,000 miles to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. The trail frequently shifts 50 to 100 yards to avoid places which become bad; and in the rainy season, June, the roads are very heavy, and no travelling is done which can be avoided. In some places a corduroy road has been made and covered with earth from the ditches on each side, but, as a rule, there has been little attempt at road-making, the trail winding over the open prairie or through clumps of willow and scrub oaks. Near Winnipeg we passed some good farms of dry land belonging to Mr. D. A. Smith, the Hon. James McKay, and others. Mr. McKay has a small herd of tame buffaloes and some buffalo crosses. Some ten miles out we passed the copse wood mentioned, but there is no heavy timber except along the banks of the Assiniboine on the left. There are a good many half-breed settlers on the banks of this river, their claims being very narrow, but extending back from two to four miles. We stayed all night at an inn at Pigeon Creek. Part of the district beyond this is low and marshy, but at Poplar Point we find good dry land, thickly settled; and at High Bluff, some six or eight miles from the Portage, is some of the most desirable land we saw in N.-W. It was rich, dry soil, settled and fenced. The crop was stacked in the fields, and on some farms thrashing was going on. We called on some farmers from Ontario, who settled here some years ago and are doing well. The stubble was clean and strong, and we took samples of the wheat, which was very good. We heard very different statements of the yield of wheat, varying from 20 to 40 bushels. McLean, a farmer near Portage, had 1,230 bushels Five wheat off 40 acres. Another man, a native of Ross-shire, who was ploughing his own land, told us that he had cropped it for 17 years in succession, his last crop yielding 35 bushels per acre. Mr. Ryan, M.P., a good authority, said the average of wheat might safely be taken at 25 to 30 bushels, 60 lbs., and of oats, at 60 bushels, 34 to 38 lbs. We also saw an Ontario farmer, who came here some years ago and bought 500 acres of land at \$10 per acre. He had 300 acres of arable and 200 under timber, the latter being probably the most valuable portion.

There is a saw-mill at the Portage, the timber being floated down the Assiniboine a distance of 360 miles. The price of wheat at the time of our visit was 55 cents at the Portage and 65 at Winnipeg, but it soon after advanced 10 cents to 15 cents. The rate of freight to Montreal is about 34 cents per bushel, but as soon as the railway is opened to Thunder Bay, which is expected in less than two years, the rate will not exceed 25 cents; and is put by some as low as 17 cents per bushel. As a field for wheat-raising I would much prefer Manitoba to Dakota. The first cost of land is less; the soil is deeper and will stand more cropping; the sample of wheat is better,

and the produce 5 to 20 bushels per acre more, all of which is profit; and as soon as the new railway is opened the cost of delivering it at the seaboard will be the same or less. I have not before referred to the grasshoppers, a scourge which has visited the country several times and destroyed the crops. The settlers do not seem to fear them much as they only appear at considerable intervals, and disappear altogether when the country is cultivated. With regard to the competition of this western wheat in our markets, wheat sold at 70 cents in Manitoba leaves a good profit to the grower, and will cost, delivered in England, about 4s. 6d. per bushel, a price which does not pay the English farmers. It is evident, however, that this western grain is affecting the Eastern States of America quite as much as this country. The average crop of the United States is surprisingly low, the returns for a good many States being as low as 12 to 14 bushels per acre; this evidently does not pay the grower, and many are therefore giving up wheat, and going in more for other branches of farming. Much of the wheat-producing land in the east being thus, for a time at least, exhausted, supplies will have to come from the virgin soils of the west, and as these are rapidly undergoing the same process, the farmers of the United States will, before very many years, be very much on a level with the farmers of this country. The *virgin soils* of Canada are, however, much more extensive, and will probably be able to send us wheat when the United States have ceased to be an exporting country.

In returning to Winnipeg we made a detour of some miles to the north of High Bluff, and found it all good, dry prairie, pretty well settled. Returning to the main road, night came on, and we travelled at a walk for two weary hours before reaching our halting-place. We passed the tents and fires of many of the cart trains encamped for the night, and could hear the bells on their horses and their cattle feeding around, though we could not see them in the darkness. We had some difficulty in keeping the track; and in crossing some of the sleughs or ditches had to light matches and show the way over the willow bridges. We were heartily glad to reach the first inn. Next day we met many emigrants going west, and conversed with several. One, a native of Lanarkshire, had first heard of the fertility of Manitoba from an old Hudson's Bay man in Glasgow 30 years ago. He had been over most of the United States as a mechanic, and was now going to land he had taken up, 20 miles west of the Portage. We also met Mr. John Henry, a brother of Mr. Henry, Bogfoot, in the Stewartry, going west with his family. He had sold his Ontario farm of 200 at 47 dollars per acre, and taken up 320 acres of land for himself, and the same for each of his five sons, on the Government terms—in whole, 1,920 acres of fine land, eight miles west of Rapid City; and was highly pleased with his prospects. This is a good illustration of an anecdote Lord Dufferin related in one of his speeches.

When Lord Dufferin was on his way to Canada to enter on the office of Governor General, he visited the steerage and addressed the emigrants, numbering some 400, who were in the ship. One man complained that he had too large a family. Lord Dufferin, in the course of his remarks, referred to this, and said that in the old country it was possible sometimes for a man to be burdened by too large a family, but in the country to which they were going a man could hardly have too many children. Whereupon a stalwart young fellow slapped his Lordship on the back and exclaimed—"Right you are, sir, that's just what I have been telling Emily."

These Ontario settlers are evidently the best for Manitoba. They have had some experience of the country, and are well prepared for the difficulties of pioneer life. Nearer Winnipeg we met a large party of emigrants from England, with their train of waggons and Red River carts. They had come out in connection with the Dominion S. S. Company to settle on the Company's lands. They were halted for their mid-day meal, and as the weather was fine, accepting the situation cheerfully. Many of them were fashionably dressed and evidently new to the life they were adopting, and as they had a journey of 14 days before them, we fear, should bad weather set in, things would not continue so pleasant. They would have houses to build, and many preparations to make; and were going west far too late in the season.

These trains were not without an element of sadness. We met a stalwart, quiet-looking Yorkshireman with three nice-looking, but evidently motherless girls, from 10 to 14 years of age. Beaten at home, he was entering a new country to try again. His span of oxen were jaded and evidently inferior, and he had already fallen behind the main party. He would require a change of oxen to get over the 150 miles of road to Rapid City. The old man's prospects were not bright, but the girls will doubtless soon find homes of their own.

Winnipeg is the best place to buy waggons, cattle, implements, &c.; but settlers should take advantage of the competition in trade which exists. We found that some settlers had paid considerably more than they should have done for some of their waggons, &c. It is a great mistake for emigrants to take heavy or bulky articles with them—the carriage costs more than they are worth.

Next day we started for the Pembina district. Crossing the Assiniboine our road lay for 40 miles south along the bank of the Red River. For 10 miles or so to the La Salle river the road passes through rather low and wooded country, most of the timber being small copse. We then emerged on open prairie, most of the river lots being settled and under cultivation. This continued, with intervals of unbroken prairie, all the way to Morris, which we reached at dusk. The prairie west of the road was mostly unbroken, and had been swept by fire. We saw a good many stacks of prairie hay and some cattle. Prairie grouse were pretty numerous, and we shot 25 brace on this journey. The land at Morris is hardly so heavy as nearer Winnipeg. Crops were reported to average 18 to 22 bushels per acre.

Next day we struck west along the base line, and ten miles out reached the Lowe farm, the only house for 25 miles. We were kindly entertained by Mr. Lowe, junr., on our return. This farm consists of 19,000 acres, which Messrs. Lowe intend farming on a scale similar to the Dalrymple farms. They have erected a fine house and buildings, and have 500 acres broken for next crop. They have had some loss among their horses, the work of breaking being severe, and the hay and water not suiting horses from Ontario at first. Oxen or mules do better for breaking. They have also had some difficulty in getting good water, and have put down a bore of 90 feet to the rock, where they hope to find a good supply. Meantime they have to draw supplies some distance. Water is one of the first considerations with the settler. It is rare that water is so difficult to get as in the case we have mentioned. The water of the creeks is good; and we made a point of tasting the well water at a good many places we visited. Sometimes it was sweet, and sometimes it had an alkaline or sulphureous taste, but stock take it readily enough. The Lowe farm is all level prairie, with a little marsh, on which you might drive a plough for miles in any direction. It is intersected here and there by small channels or coolées, which carry off the water in spring, but do not impede the plough or reaper. The soil is a rich, black mould 18 inches deep on a clay subsoil.

Our trail for several miles lay through the south corner of the big marsh, consisting of many thousand acres, which is flooded by the Boyne River in the rainy seasons, but could be drained with little difficulty. It was covered with most luxuriant grass, in some places three to four feet high. In some places it was still soft, and the horses went up to their knees and pulled us through with difficulty. We travelled over 40 miles, and reached Messrs. Riddel's farm on Tobacco Creek just in time. We were hardly well inside when a thunderstorm, with heavy rain came on, and a very dark night. Next day we drove over Messrs. Riddel's farm, and some of the surrounding country. Messrs. Riddel have several thousand acres of nice, dry land, well situated on the Creek, along which there is some fair timber. They have not yet cultivated much wheat, as they are some distance from a market, but they expect ere long to have communication with Winnipeg by the Pembina Railway Branch, which will add greatly to the value of their land. Their wheat has averaged fully thirty bushels per acre. This and the Pembina Mountain district is considered one of the finest parts of the Province of Manitoba. The Pembina Mountains are terraces 200 to 300 feet high, well clad with timber, their summits being an immense plateau of level prairie, which is thickly settled nearly as far west as Rock Lake.

This district is fairly well wooded and grows the wild dog rose, a sign of good, dry land. We re-crossed the Atlantic with a young man who had bought 320 acres there, with a log-house and some improvements, for 500 dollars. We had fine weather for our return to Winnipeg.

We drove out to Mr. Gerrie's farm on Sturgeon Creek, eight miles north-west of Winnipeg. Mr. Gerrie owns 44,000 acres in different parts of the province, and has here a block of 5,000 acres, nearly all dry and well situated. The soil is a black loam of 12 to 18 inches deep on a friable clay loam. A crop of oats, sown on breaking, had been very bulky; but the quantity of the oats grown on new land is generally poor. Mr. Gerrie had sold a part of this block at \$1 an acre. Returning to Winnipeg we passed through a considerable breadth of lower land on which hay had been cut. We saw loads going into town, where it sells from 6 to 8 dollars a ton in quantity. Six dollars is about the lowest price; and as the cost of cutting, stacking, and delivering in town does not exceed 3 to 3½ dollars per ton, it seems to be a profitable business on land which yields two tons per acre, and which can be bought at less than 5 dollars.

We also drove out with Mayor Logan and some other gentlemen to Bird Hill, east of the Red River, from which we had a fine view. The country east of the river is more rolling and broken than on the west side, and more wooded. We saw prairie fires to the south and west. The railway from Winnipeg to Selkirk is now finished, and we saw here some large deposits of gravel, which, by-the-by, will be of great use in road-making. We passed through the settlement of Kildonan, which skirts both banks of the Red River, north of Winnipeg. It was settled by Highlanders from Sutherlandshire in 1812. The claims are from 5 to 12 chains wide, and go four miles back. Only a small portion along the river is cultivated, the rest being used for hay and pasture. We saw land which had been in wheat from 35 to 50 years. We took samples of the wheat soil and subsoil. We also saw some first-rate turnips. We did not see any signs of manure being applied, though we saw manure heaps, the accumulation of 20 years. As there is no decrease of crops the natives do not think it necessary to use manure yet; indeed, it has been customary to draw the manure on to the ice of the river in winter and allow it to go off in the spring freshets. Others, who had not this facility, had found it necessary to remove their barns rather than remove the manure heap. The cultivated land was clean, and seemed in good condition.

On the banks of the river we could see a depth of 12 to 14 feet of soil, all an alluvial deposit. The settlement of Selkirk, farther down the river, was settled in the same way, and is similar to Kildonan. Returning to Winnipeg, we saw a start being made on the first section of the Canada-Pacific Railway, west of this point. The construction of this section is contracted for at \$6,000 per mile, being little more than the cost of rails, sleepers, and ballasting. The cost of working will also be light, as the steepest gradient from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains does not exceed 1 in 100. When in Winnipeg a banquet was given to the Ministers Aikins and Bowell, to which the delegates were invited, and at which a great future for the Canadian North-West was confidently predicted. Mr. Cowan, from Wigtonshire, who visited the district west of the Portage, as far as Rapid City, describes that country in his report. Mr. M'Kenzie, who came from Ontario eleven years ago, gave Mr. Gowan some useful information. He owns about 18,000 acres of land, selected very judiciously in various parts of the Province. One of his sons is on a farm of 1,700 acres on the beautiful plain, and he has 300 acres under crop. He has also a grazing farm, 60 miles north-west of the Portage, on which he says 800 acres would yield enough hay to winter 2,000. He lives on a farm of 2,400 acres, 9 miles west of Portage-la-Prairie, some of which he has cultivated for nine consecutive years. His wheat yielded 41 bushels per acre in 1877, 36 bushels last year, and he expects 40 bushels from this year's crop, all of the Fife variety, and 60 to 62 lbs. per bushel. He sows wheat from 15th April to 12th May, and reaps in August. Oats may be sown till 20th May, and barley as late as 10th June. Oats yield 75 to 80 bushels per acre, 34 to 36 lbs.; barley, 40 to 45 bushels, 50 to 52 lbs. He drills in

about 2 bushels of each. His land is good black loam, 18 inches deep, on a subsoil of 3 or 4 feet of loamy clay, and grows excellent crops of roots of all kinds. Potatoes, with very rude cultivation, grow 7 to 10 tons per acre, and turnips as high as 30 tons without manure. Swedes frequently weigh 16 to 20 lbs. One exhibited last year weighed 36 lbs. Good water is found at 16 feet, and stock do well. Mr. M'Kenzie has a stock of very useful well-bred cattle, the best in the Province. He finds a ready market for all his produce in settlers coming in, and expects to need no other for some years. He pays £40 a year and board for white labour, and 2s. per day and board for Indian labour. He had an Indian ploughing one of his fields. Mr. M'Kenzie must be considered a good authority on the matter of crops, but his results are evidently considerably better than the average, and it would not be safe to calculate on his figures.

Though we spent nearly four weeks on our Manitoba journey, we saw only a very small proportion of the 9,000,000 acres it contains; and as Manitoba is only the beginning of the immense extent of fertile country which extends to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, we can hardly do more than say that we have had our foot in the North-West. The British possessions in North America are larger than the whole of Europe, and larger than the United States, without Alaska; and as the wheat region through which the Canada Pacific Railway will pass is estimated to contain 160 million acres, the Canadians may well be enthusiastic over their possessions. None of the delegates went west of Rapid City, but the south to the Assiniboine is reported good dry land, water good and timber scarce. At Shoal Lake, 40 miles N. W., the land is similar, and on to Fort Ellice and the Touchwood Hills. At Edmonton, 850 miles, the land is said to be undulating and of the finest description, and those who have visited the Peace River describe it as the finest country of the whole, and say that, notwithstanding its high latitude, it grows wheat well, while, owing to its situation on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains, the climate is much milder than much lower latitudes. A reference to a map on which isothermal lines of winter and summer are marked, will illustrate this. But I may say that, while it is in the same latitude as Scotland, the summer is similar to that of Belgium. Most of the land in the Province of Manitoba is now taken up, and emigration is flowing westward to the free grant lands. The land is surveyed in sections of a mile square, or 640 acres—half of these sections, corresponding to the white squares of a draught board, are reserved as railway lands, and sold at fixed prices according to distance from the line of railway. The sections corresponding to the black squares are reserved as free grant lands—each settler receiving 160 acres on payment of a nominal sum, and with power to buy 160 acres more on easy terms, the price varying from 1 to 2½ dollars per acre. The policy of the Government is, if possible, to build the railway ahead of settlement, but we hardly think it will succeed. The Government also wish to prevent speculators getting possession of large breadths of land to hold on speculation, but in this they have hitherto failed, as many men own from 10 to 40 thousand acres within 100 miles of Winnipeg. These lands, at present, bring in no revenue to the owners; indeed it is probable that some are paying interest on the purchase money at high rates. These lands are all for sale at prices from one to five dollars per acre for unbroken land, and in some cases improved lots might be bought for the higher sum. There are many men who have taken up homesteads and pre-emptions who will sell their rights for a small profit; so there is no likelihood of land being scarce for many years to come, and settlers who can pay the prices I have named do not require to go far west unless they choose.

On the whole, I was favourably impressed with Manitoba, and the other delegates whom I met expressed the same opinion. No one who sees the immense extent of fertile soil and the excellence of its products can doubt for a moment that there is a great future before that country. Nearly everyone we met who had seen anything of the North-West spoke of it in glowing terms; and though it is necessary to allow considerable discounts on the statements of those who have not much experience in agriculture, we were satisfied that settlers with industry, experience, and some capital could not fail to do well. A man with £100 can make a start on a homestead; a

man with £200 to £300 can start well; but, as a rule, men with more capital have the best chance.

Stock do well, but require shelter and hay in winter. There is a good home trade in cattle, large numbers being imported at present from Minnesota. The cattle we saw in Manitoba were good and strong, rather short of breeding, but infinitely superior to the Texas and native Colorado cattle we afterwards saw in the Chicago markets. We think Galloway cattle would suit the country well. Yearling cattle were selling at 12 to 16 dollars; two-year-olds at 20 to 25 dollars; and three-year-olds at 40 to 45 dollars. Draught oxen bring 90 to 180 dollars per pair according to size, condition, and training. Most of the settlers at present are avoiding the low lands and taking up the dry lands for wheat-growing, which gives a quicker return than cattle; but as soon as stock-raising is more general, we think these lands will be found very valuable. We saw some few flocks of 50 to 100 sheep. In some districts a spear grass grows, which gets into the wool, pierces the skin, and kills the animals; but this only occurs at one part of the year, and when the land is cultivated this grass disappears. Like cattle, sheep require shelter and hay in winter. The disadvantages of Manitoba are at present bad roads, especially in the rainy season—the long winter of fully five months, the scarcity of wood and of water in some parts, the musquitos and black flies, which for a couple of months in summer, and especially in marshy places, are very annoying to man and beast, and particularly to new settlers. The opening of the railway will help to get over the first difficulty, and also bring in supplies of timber where needed. Care is required in selecting land where good water can be had. The winter is long and the temperature often very low; but we were assured by Governor Morris and others that the cold is not severe, as the air is generally still and clear, and that even invalids with weak lungs find the climate healthy and pleasant. There is no cure for the insect plagues, which, however, disappear as the land is drained and cultivated. It is well for the emigrant to be prepared for these difficulties, which we would be careful neither to exaggerate nor conceal.

As a field for money-making and enterprise we consider the North-West decidedly the best part of the Dominion; and those who are willing to face these difficulties and disadvantages of pioneer life—difficulties and disadvantages which will be rapidly overcome, and which are nothing to those which the early settlers in Ontario had to contend with—have every prospect of success and independence. It would be a great mistake to suppose that I recommend Manitoba to all who think of emigrating. The propriety of going there depends very much on the means and habits of the emigrant. There are many whom I could not recommend to make a change, which would involve the loss of a good many of their present life comforts, and which might be especially hard on the female members of the family; but young people with health, energy, and some means, accustomed to work, would certainly improve their position and do well. There are many families, too, who may be working as hard here, without making things any better, as they would have to do there, for whom the change would be a good one. Men of capital might also, by residing in Winnipeg, secure for their families and themselves all the advantages of city life until they chose to remove to their farms.

We left Winnipeg on Tuesday, 21st October, and, travelling night and day, reached Chicago in 48 hours. We passed over the St. Paul and Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Michigan Central Railways, a distance of 1,200 miles, on five passes. These railways carry most of the emigrants who go to the North-West at present, and the arrangements are very satisfactory. During the whole of the first day we traversed the expanse of burned prairie we have already described, which often stretched away for miles to the horizon, unbroken by a house or tree, but strewn with numerous bones of buffalo, deer and other animals, scattered over the surface, or half buried in the soil.

Near Emerson and Cookson we saw some farms of considerable size; on one there were excellent buildings, and five or six teams were returning from work. On another we saw ten horses at work driving a thrashing machine. There were more

than 100 large stacks of wheat in the fields and in the buildings, and it struck us that there was work enough for a steam thrasher, and that the horses would have been better employed ploughing. At night we passed some extensive prairie fires, which were tearing along before a brisk wind, and, where the grass was high, leaping to a great height. It was a grand sight. We heard that many settlers had lost houses and crops by recent fires.

We spent two weeks in Ontario, which was not sufficient to see it thoroughly, but our visit was cut short by an early fall of snow. We visited some farms near Toronto, on one of which we saw stumps extracted by an ingenious machine. Two men and a boy and a pair of light horses were pulling up large pine stumps expeditiously. These stumps are not ripe for pulling for seven or eight years after the trees are cut, and in passing through the Province the patches of land under stumps, and the snake or rail fences, were the strangest features.

We visited Guelph and were kindly entertained by Messrs. M'Crea, natives of Balmaghie, and several other gentlemen. This is one of the best farmed districts in Canada, the stock of cattle on several farms being exceptionally good. The chief attraction here was the Ontario School of Agriculture and Model Farm, an excellent institution, partly supported by Government. They have at present 83 pupils, and have had to refuse many applications for want of accommodation. The pupils study and work half time. They are paid for their labour according to industry and ability, and it is possible for an active lad to make payments for work to nearly cover the charges of the school. We were shown over the farm by the Professor of Agriculture, Mr. Brown, a Scotchman. We saw a fine field of turnips tested to average 20 tons per imperial acre—10 or 12 sorts of swedes had been tried. Experiments were also being made with different varieties of wheat. The pastures were sown out with clover and timothy, and were fairly good, but rather patchy in places. The land is a good, deep, gravelly loam, heavier than similar land here, and not so red in colour; some parts seemed rather soft and heavy. It was clean and in good order. The stock included good specimens of shorthorn, Hereford, Devon, Polled Angus, Galloway and Ayrshire cattle; and of Southdown, Cotswold and Leicester sheep; a good many of the animals being imported from this country. Several of the horses were very nearly pure Clydesdale. They are at present carrying on experiments in cattle-feeding with animals of different breeds, and test the increase of live weight on the scales from time to time. Professor Brown expects each animal to gain 2 lbs., per head, daily. He has found it profitable to reduce the allowance of roots to 30 or 40 lbs. daily, and allow a larger quantity of grain, &c.—6 lbs. to 10 lbs., according to circumstances. He has tried steaming and chopping all the food, but found the stock do equally well on the raw food. In experimenting with various forms and kinds of food, he found that pigs made most progress on peas supplied whole, although a considerable proportion seemed to pass through the animals undigested. The results of these experiments, as well as a general report of the affairs of the school and farm, are published annually, and form an interesting and instructive volume. We saw parties of students engaged on various farm work, attending stock, and threshing out experimental lots of grain. We think this is a valuable institution, and worthy of imitation in this country. We visited several farms in this district. At Mr. Stone's we saw some very good shorthorn stock and Cotswold sheep. At Mr. M'Crea's we saw good turnips, and a nice herd of Galloways, including some of the principal prize winners at Ottawa. At Mr. Hobson's farm we saw some excellent shorthorns. Mr. Hobson feeds a good many cattle, buying half fat cattle in December and January, and feeding till June. He allows 12 lbs. to 15 lbs. meal daily and 60 lbs. roots. He also feeds off 400 lambs on rape, buying them in August at 10s. to 12s. each, and making them worth 22s. to 24s. by middle of December. The rape is sown in drills and worked same as turnips. On this farm of 300 acres, 240 cleared, four men are employed in summer and two in winter, with some extra help at busy seasons. Mr. Hobson estimates the necessary capital for such a farm at £3 per acre. Of course, where pedigree stock is kept, it is much higher. We visited a farm of 180 acres, all good land except 20 acres, which

was for sale at about £13 per acre. It was a nice place, near a railway station. The house was new—had cost £800; and the buildings fair. Another farm of 100 acres, let at 12s. an acre, was considered too dear. The soil was a fair, sandy loam on a clay subsoil, intersected with a gravelly ridge. The turnips were a very good crop. The divisions of crop on this farm were as follows:—70 acres hay, 60 pasture, 15 turnips, 90 fall wheat, 20 peas, 20 oats.

The taxes payable by the tenant were £13, in addition to eight days' statute road labour. This farm was part of a block of 500 acres for sale at £12 per acre. Near Guelph we saw two farms of 400 acres farmed by two sons of the late Mr. Gerrand Marchfield. They pay about £200 a year rent and taxes, and are said to be doing well. These seemed very desirable farms, in a good situation, and were for sale, price £12 to £13 per acre.

We passed through part of the Paisley block, a district settled a good many years ago by emigrants from Paisley, few of whom had been brought up to farming. They have in nearly all cases been successful, and possess very comfortable residences, and tidy, well-managed farms.

We next visited Galt, where a large proportion of the people are of Scotch descent. Mr. Cowan, a native of Dumfriesshire, has a good farm of 540 acres in the neighbourhood. Mr. Cowan is a member of Parliament, and well-known as a breeder of Leicester sheep. We saw a first-rate flock of ewes. He also breeds shorthorns. The land is mostly rolling—a deep sandy loam, and free from stones.

We went to Bow Park, near Brantford, where we met an old acquaintance, Mr. John Clay, junr., of Kerchesters. Bow Park belongs to the Hon. George Brown, of Toronto, a gentleman of much spirit and enterprise, who founded the splendid herd of shorthorn cattle there. Mr. Clay had just returned from Chicago, where he had sold 40 head of shorthorns at an average of 60 guineas each, and some Clydesdale horses at handsome prices. After luncheon we inspected the splendid buildings and the stock they contained. There are at present about 340 head of shorthorns and one or two Clydesdale horses on the farm. We first saw a very fine lot of one and two-year-old heifers, including some very stylish animals. We then passed through the stable for 24 horses, the immense barn filled with crop and hay, and root-house underneath. In a shed containing 44 loose boxes we found a splendid collection of cows and heifers of the Oxford, Princess, Duchess, and other famous tribes. Many of the animals were very fine and had been imported from England at great expense. Some had just returned from a round of shows, where they had carried all before them. In other sheds we found more cows and heifers and Fifth Duke of Clarence, a magnificent bull of great style and substance. Mr. Clay informed us that they found a ready market for their young stock, chiefly in the United States. Now that Canadian cattle are shut out they will have to find a market in Canada; but judging from the impetus which has been given to cattle-breeding by the export trade to England, we would expect the home trade to increase and by-and-bye pay the proprietors. The importation and breeding of such a class of cattle is calculated to be of untold benefit to the province, and indeed the whole Dominion. Bow Park estate contains 500 acres of fine sandy land, situated in a loop of the Grand River, and grows excellent crops of Indian corn, rye, barley and oats. A large breadth is cut for hay and the 150 acres of Indian corn are also cut green and stand in the field in stack till required for stock. The stock consume all the produce of the farm.

We drove from Brantford to Paris through a very nice country. On the way we visited a very nice farm of 540 acres, 80 acres in wood, nicely situated and well laid out. The house was fine, but buildings inferior. The land was a deep sandy loam, easily cultivated, but not in good order. We saw a 60-acre field of grass sown down five or six years ago, which was the best sole of grass we saw in Canada. This was a most desirable farm, and was for sale.

We went from Paris to Woodstock in Oxford County, and visited Mr. Donaldson's farm of 300 acres at Zorra. Mr. Donaldson is a native of Cumberland, and had excellent farm buildings and very good turnips. He feeds a good many cattle and gave us some details of expenses and returns. He allowed 60 to 70 lbs. turnips, and 8 to

10 lbs. meal and bran daily, which he estimated rather low, we thought, at 3s. per week. His cattle paid 13s. per month for grazing without cake, and from 22s. to 30s. per month for house feeding. He estimates grazing sheep at 3d. per week, and wintering at 6½d. or 20s. 6d. per annum. Ewes kept in this way should pay nearly 30s. each in wool and lambs. He estimates cost of fattening sheep in winter at 7½d. per week, including an allowance of grain. Sheep, like cattle, require to be housed in winter, and do well, if not too crowded—40 in a lot being sufficient. Sheep in Canada are not affected by scab, foot-rot or murrain.

We stayed a night with Mr. Dunlop, a native of Avyrshire. Mr. Dunlop has his farms let at about 12s. per acre. He also owns land in Dakota, and furnished us with useful information. He estimates the necessary working capital for a farm of 200 acres in Oxford County, where 20 to 50 per cent. of the land is still under timber, at 43s. to 50s. per acre, but of course many start with much less. The annual labour bill would amount to 16s. to 20s. per acre if hired, but on such farms the farmer takes an active part in the work. He estimates the cost of raising fall wheat, including rent and taxes, at 75s. per acre, and of spring wheat at 50s. Barley sometimes pays as well as wheat, but prices are more fluctuating. Oats are only grown for home consumption.

We visited a large cheese factory at Strathallan Station recently erected on the best principles. The storing-room is placed some 20 feet from the making-room, and is connected with it by a tramway. The piggeries are about 80 yards off. The balance of cheese on hand had been sold at 6½d. per lb.

At Stratford we met Mr. Ballantyne, and visited his factory at Black Creek, eight miles off. This factory was started in 1864, and was one of the first in the neighbourhood. Mr. Ballantyne is largely engaged in the cheese trade, is connected with a good many factories, and is probably as good an authority on cheese-making and the cheese trade as we could have met with. He has devoted great attention to the scientific principles of cheese-making and overcome the main difficulties which American makers have to contend with. He is of opinion that in many cases the milk is tainted before it is drawn from the cow, owing to water, pasture or other subtle causes which affect an article so susceptible of taint as milk. In dealing with such milk (which is indicated by floating gasey curd), Mr. Ballantyne sets at a temperature of 90 deg., he maintains this temperature and draws off the whey as soon as possible, even at the loss of a little curd—as he holds that he gets rid of much of the taint in the whey—and that allowing the whey to remain on the curd simply fixes and increases the taint.

He allows the curd to ripen well before going to press, during a period of from one to five hours, during which the oxygen of the air brings the curd into proper condition. The fitness of the curd for press is tested on a moderately hot iron. If it is sufficiently ripe it should adhere to the iron and draw out in a stringy fashion. I do not know enough of cheese-making to make any remarks of my own on these points, but no doubt many of you can appreciate these hints, which I simply repeat as Mr. Ballantyne stated them. July and August, when the weather is hot, is the most critical season with Canadian cheese makers, and we saw some August cheese made on these principles from tainted milk, which were perfectly sweet. At this factory they receive the milk of 1,000 cows, and make fully a ton of cheese daily. The cows yield most milk in June, some 26,000 lbs. daily, producing 2,600 to 2,700 lbs. cheese. The worst yield is in July. The milk is richest in October, when eight and a half pounds milk will yield one pound of cheese. Farmers sending milk to the factories do not as a rule feed their cows highly, and consider £6 per cow a fair return for the season. Mr. Ballantyne said it would not pay them to make good cheese under 5d. per lb., and that in consequence of the low prices prevailing for some time, many had led off their cows. The make of American cheese was therefore short, and would probably continue so for some time. He expected to see prices maintained, and did not think makers of fine English cheese would be affected as they had been by American competition for a good few years to come.

We visited Niagara, and were much impressed with the grandeur and magni-

ficiency of the falls. The surrounding country is very fine and largely devoted to the growing of fruit. The neighbourhood of Grimsby and St. Catharines are also famous for apples, some farmers growing 2,000 to 4,000 barrels, worth 6s per barrel. The whole of the western peninsula of Ontario is fine, and we would have liked to visit the Counties of Kent, Huron, Wellington, Grey, and Bruce, all of which are fine lands, but the ground being covered with an early fall of snow, we had to give up that idea. A fine stretch of land lies all the way from Kent to Lake Huron; the County of Huron being recently settled, land is cheaper than in other districts, and very good land can be bought at £6 to £10 per acre. East of Toronto, along Lake Ontario, there is some good land, especially in the neighbourhood of Markham, Whitby, and Port Hope, prices reaching £16 to £20 per acre; farther back round Peterborough the land is more broken and about half these prices. The land round the Bay of Quinté is considered the finest barley soil in Canada, and large quantities of barley are grown and exported to the United States. Some farmers here grow barley on half their farm, and keep very little stock. The crop ranges from 30 to 50 bushels per acre, worth 55 to 70 cents. The land around Kingston lies on a limestone formation, and is light and broken. We drove 12 miles east along the St. Lawrence, and saw some fair farms, but were not very favourably impressed with the district. Belleville and Prince Edward's County are good, and contain many cheese factories. Dairy farming is also general around Brockville, butter being made at many factories in that district.

We met here a dealer who had been exporting cattle to England. He was paid during spring and early summer, but latterly had lost money, especially on a lot of grass-fed cattle, which sold for £13 5s. a head. He had paid four dollars a head forfeit on 70 cattle rather than ship them to England, where they would probably have lost 10 dollars each. Freights in spring and summer, when shipping was briskest, were £5 to £5 10s, Montreal or Quebec to Liverpool, and came down in autumn as insurance increases, and shipments fall off, to £3 10s. This gentleman said the farmer was not paid for feeding cattle on corn for less than five cents per lb., live weight, and said nothing but such cattle would stand the voyage, and pay to send here. He estimated the cost of cattle fed in Ontario and sold here as under—

Bullock, 1,600 lbs., at 5 cents.....	£16	9	0	
Freight and expenses to shipping port.....	1	0	0	
Ocean freight.....	5	0	0	
Insurance, 2½ per cent.....	0	10	0	
Keep and attendance on voyage.....	0	10	0	
Commission and expenses in England.....	1	0	0	
	£24	9	0	
Estimated cost to dress 900 lbs. beef, 6½d.....	24	7	0	
900 lbs. beef at 7d., £26 4s. 6d.	Loss	0	2	0
	Gain	1	15	6
Bullock 1,400 lbs. at \$4.65 per 100.....	£13	8	0	
Expenses as above.....	8	0	0	
	£21	8	0	
Sold, say 784 lbs beef, 6½d.....	21	4	1	
	Loss	0	3	4
Or 784 lbs. beef at 7d., £22 17s. 4d.	Gain	1	9	4

This statement agrees very closely with our Chicago calculations, and seems to show that beef cannot be sent here to pay much under 7d. per lb. 2½ per cent. is a

low rate of insurance, applicable to contracts from 1st May to 1st September; from 1st September to 15th September it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and increases to 7 per cent in November, and 8 per cent. in December and January. This party also said that he thought fully one-third more cattle were being stall-fed in Canada this winter, but that at present the stock of shipping cattle was cleared out, and though he had been offered freight at £3 10s. he did not know where to find a waggon load of suitable cattle.

We paid a rather hurried visit to the Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, going by rail from Boston to St. Johns. From Bangor, in the State of Maine, to St. Johns, we travelled all day through a thickly-wooded country of no agricultural value. We saw numerous saw-mills, but often passed for hours through forest without seeing a house. In many places the heavy timber had been cleared off—in others it was too small for cutting. Much of it was second growth spruce and tamarac, and in some places scrubby birch. Some parts of the forest had been swept by fire, and the remains of giant trees were lying in indescribable confusion. Here and there a giant pine towered above the undergrowth, naked and dead, the top broken off by storm or lightning, and the trunk blackened by fire. Some of the heaviest timber had grown where the land was covered by granite boulders, and seemed incapable of supporting vegetation. Where the land was low and marshy, the timber was poor and stunted. During the whole day's journey we did not see 500 acres of cultivated land. Mr. Livingstone, Government Agent at St. Johns, informed us that up the River St. John, 100 miles between Fredericton and Woodstock, there is a good agricultural district being rapidly settled, but time did not permit us to visit it. We saw some of the country round St. Johns, but it is not well adapted for cropping, the early summer months being damp and foggy. We sailed across the Bay of Fundy to Annapolis, in Nova Scotia, and travelled through the Annapolis Valley, which is about 90 miles long and four to eight miles wide. At the lower end there are extensive meadows reclaimed from the sea, and we saw hundreds of small hay ricks perched on circular stands of stakes three or four feet high. The soil of this valley varied from heavy clay to sandy loam, and in some places was low and peaty. There was not much under cultivation, the most of it being in pasture or meadow. We saw a good many orchards, the valley being famous for apples. The hills along each side are more or less covered with timber, and resembled somewhat the shores of Loch Ness or Loch Lochy, but are not so high or rugged. The farm-houses seem neat and comfortable, but we did not see much sign of agricultural enterprise. Crops there are sown in May and reaped in August. On the 18th November we went by rail from Halifax to Amherst, and saw no good agricultural land till we reached Truro, which is pleasantly situated, and here we saw the first of the famous grass marshes of the district. These marshes are flat at the upper end of the Bay of Fundy. They are formed by the alluvial deposits of high tides, and are similar to the warp lands of Lincolnshire. They are protected by dykes and sluices, and are very rich, producing crops of two to three tons hay per acre year after year without manure or decrease. The tidal deposit is large, sometimes reaching two inches in high tides. These lands are valued at from £15 to £25 per acre. The adjoining elevated lands are good red soil. We drove from Amherst to Sackville, ten miles through these marshes. The hay is of two kinds: broad leaved hay, a coarse grass two to two and a quarter feet long, and resembling prairie hay; the other, called English hay, is a mixture of timothy and other sown grasses, and resembling strong meadow or lea hay. The former was put up in ricks of about a ton each, and we saw thousands scattered over these meadows; the latter was stored in numerous wooden sheds. These meadows were quite a new feature to us, and were the richest grazing lands we saw in Canada. Mr. J. L. Black, M.P., and some other gentlemen, met us at Sackville, and we drove to Mr. Wood's farm, and saw some 20 good large bullocks just put up to feed. We also saw some very good one and two-year-old cattle, which were above the average of our store cattle in respect to quality. Mr. Wood and his neighbour, Mr. Humphrey, are putting up 50 cattle each to be ready for our market in spring. Having only begun, they could not give any exact details of their system or expense

of feeding, but we think they have good facilities for raising cattle in this district, and are nearer the winter ports of shipment than any other part of Canada. The Counties of Pictou, Colchester and Cumberland are the best agricultural districts; and Grand Pre (the scene of Longfellow's poem) is called the garden of Nova Scotia. Westmoreland, in New Brunswick, is similar to Cumberland; Prince Edward's Island, which we had not time to visit, contains a considerable proportion of good farming land. The southern coast of Nova Scotia is rocky and wild, but in the south-west a good many sheep are kept, the winter climate being modified by the Gulf Stream. The sea fisheries of Nova Scotia are valuable and worth \$6,000,000 a year; and the salmon fishing in the rivers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are splendid. They belong to Government, and some are leased to English gentlemen, but on many streams a fly has never been thrown. June and July are the best months for rod fishing. On one river, last year, three rods killed an average of 2,000 lbs. salmon per day for several successive days. We travelled to Quebec by the Intercolonial Railway. The north of New Brunswick is a hilly and thickly-wooded country, and we saw almost no attempt at cultivation till we reached Rimouski, on the St. Lawrence. From this point to Quebec the bank of the river is settled by French Canadians. In some places we saw considerable stretches of level land, but much of it is stony and all subdivided into narrow strips on the French fashion. The class of cattle we saw were poor. We also visited some of the eastern townships of Quebec, viz., Compton and Sherbrooke. We drove to Mr. Cochrane's farm at Hillhurst, and saw his fine herd of shorthorns, including some very promising calves from the same cows as the heifers lately sold in England at over 4,000 guineas each, and which are probably the most valuable cattle in Canada. The produce of one cow has brought Mr. Cochrane £27,000. This farm consists of 1,400 acres, nice, dry, undulating land—not unlike Galloway land. The soil is a dry loam, with a fair mixture of stones, rather heavier than similar land here. It evidently grows good roots, as Mr. Cochrane's turnips were large and fine, and averaged fully 23 tons per imperial acre. The streams were clear and running over a stony channel. The valley of St. Francis River, which flows past Sherbrooke, resembles the valley of the Dee opposite Barstibly. The land does not seem adapted for growing wheat, but it grows good crops of oats, barley and hay, and grazes well. Cattle may be put to grass early in May, and sometimes in April; and Mr. Cochrane had only put up his feeding cattle at the beginning of November. We drove some miles into the country around Sherbrooke, and regretted we had not time to see more; but as winter was setting in, and snow falling, we returned to Quebec. This country seemed well adapted for stock-raising, and is more like the arable valleys of Galloway than any part of Canada we saw. We were told that good cleared farms of 100 to 300 acres, with good fair buildings, could be bought for £5 to £6 per acre, and £10 per acre would buy a very choice farm. At these prices it seemed cheap, and we would advise any who visit Canada with a view to settling to see this district for themselves.

In offering you these remarks on what we saw in Canada, I must ask you to remember that we have only seen it for a period of nine weeks at one season of the year, and though in that time we travelled between 8,000 and 9,000 miles—often travelling night and day—we saw only a very small portion of the vast territory comprised in the Dominion of Canada. We endeavoured, however, to see as much as the short season would admit of, and found every one ready to give us information. We were not biassed or influenced in any way, but we were allowed every facility to see what we liked and how we liked. We found the Canadian people exceedingly kind, hospitable, and attentive, and warmly attached to the mother country. There was, however, a misapprehension among many with regard to our visit to Canada. They thought that the movement had arisen in this country instead of from their own Government, and accepted it as an outcome of the depression in this country. We met many Canadians, and Americans too, who believed that the old country was "played out" in consequence of American competition, and failed to recognise bad trade and bad seasons as factors in the agricultural depression here. We also found that for at least five years, owing to these same causes, the farmers of

Canada had anything but good times. Many admitted that for several years they had not done more than pay expenses. We met some who made very broad statements, but on the other hand we came in contact with many of the best men in Canada, whose statements could be implicitly relied on, and who frankly gave us both sides of the question. We have already noticed Manitoba, and may now confine our remarks to the older provinces. Of these Ontario and the Eastern Townships of Quebec impressed us very favourably. A great deal of Western Ontario would compare very favourably with some parts of England. The land is good and well managed, there is a nice proportion of timber, and the farmers' houses are in many cases exceedingly neat and comfortable. They have, in fact, an air of refinement and prosperity beyond what we expected in a comparatively new country. We believe it would be hard to find in any country of similar size as many men who had done as well as Ontario farmers. Many who went out 30 to 40 years ago with nothing, now own farms and stock worth £2,000 to £6,000. There are, however, a good many who have mortgages on their farms to a considerable amount, for which they pay 7 or 8 per cent. interest. This, together with bad seasons and emigration to the North-West, accounts for the large number of farms which are at present for sale. I may here remark that the custom of letting land is not so common as in this country. Farms are only let from year to year, and as the tenant in these circumstances is supposed to take out what he can, owners are more ready to sell than let. At the same time, it is possible to get farms on rent, and emigrants from this country would do well to rent a farm for a year or two until they have time to look around.

I have stated the prices at which land in different districts can be bought, and at the prices it could be let to pay from 4 to 6 per cent. on the purchase, with every prospect of an increase of value. In a statement drawn up for us by a committee of practical farmers, the interest on farming capital is shown at 6 per cent. on an average of the last five seasons, which have not been favourable ones. We saw a good deal of land badly farmed, no exact system of rotation has been followed, but successive grain crops have been grown too long, till wheat is in many cases not a paying crop. Farming in Ontario may be said to be in a transition state from crop to stock-raising, as the farmers are beginning to see that they must pay more attention to green crops and stock. The pastures of Ontario did not come up to our expectations, they were generally thin and patchy, but a better system of farming and manuring would no doubt improve them, as the land is naturally good. Very few use artificial manures, yet by-and-bye they are likely to come into more general use. A large buyer of barley told us that a few farmers who used superphosphate sent him barley as much as 5 and 6 lbs. per bushel heavier than their neighbours. Labour in Ontario is about 15 per cent dearer than in this country, but the farms are evidently worked with fewer hands. We were told again and again that no farmer should go there who did not intend to work, but taking the whole year round we think we know many farmers here who work as hard as farmers seemed to do there. We now come to the question of emigration. I feel that there is much responsibility on answering that question. I am satisfied that men with some capital could make more of it in Canada than in this country. I think there is most money to be made in the North-West, but even in Ontario and the other provinces I think prospects are good. I do not advise people who are doing well here, with a prospect of providing for their families, to change; but those who are working for nothing, and especially those who have a working family, need have no hesitation in going to Canada. They will find in many parts of it as good farmers, as good houses, as good schools, as good neighbours as they have here. They will also remain under the British flag. I met many Americans who did not hesitate to say that some day they expected Canada to be part of the United States; but I have very much mistaken the feelings of Canadians if there is any such feeling on their side of the line. They are proud of their territory in the North-West, proud of their connection with this country, and somewhat jealous of their neighbours. Of course, you will see that considerable capital is required to purchase one of the improved Ontario farms, but in the Eastern Townships, and in many other parts, there is plenty of land at lower prices, which can

be bought for less than it would have cost a few years ago. In short, young men and men with grown-up families and small capital should go to Manitoba. Men with sufficient capital and young families should settle in the older Provinces, or, should they prefer Manitoba, they might leave their families in town for a year or two, as before suggested. With regard to working men without any capital, I think ordinary labourers are as well off at home; but skilled workmen are well paid, and intelligent men with rising families could improve their position and give their children a better start in life. In all classes industry, economy and intelligence are essential to success.

I feel that in this report I have gone a good deal into detail. I have done so because, though I may have stated my views on some points, I wish any who think of emigrating to be guided by the information I have been able to gather, rather than by any opinions I have expressed. I have been careful to avoid even the appearance of exaggeration. I may possibly have been too cautious, but I wish all I have said in favour of Canada to be taken in its fullest sense.

At the conclusion of Mr. Biggar's address, which was warmly applauded,

The Chairman invited questions, but none were asked.

Mr. Lusk proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Biggar for his very able, comprehensive and interesting account of Canada. (Applause.) They could have found no man more fitted for the position, and they must feel highly gratified at their choice. Mr. Biggar had left his native country at great personal inconvenience, and he had made excellent use of his eyes, legs and ears, and they had listened to his report that day with great pleasure and profit. His report was thoroughly satisfactory, and he hoped it would do good to all parties interested. (Applause.)

REPORT OF MR. GEORGE COWAN, THE DELEGATE FROM WIGTOWNSHIRE.

One of the largest meetings of farmers ever held in Wigtownshire took place on December 19th, in the New Town Hall, Stranraer, the object being to hear from Mr. George Cowan, the popular and genial tenant of Mains of Park, Glenluce, his report on Canada. Mr. Cowan, whose judgment on agricultural matters is always looked up to with respect, was no doubt eminently fitted from his experience for the important task with which his colleagues entrusted him, and it will be seen from the able and lengthy report he made at the meeting yesterday that the confidence reposed in him was by no means misplaced. To welcome him home, and hear his account, came farmers from every part of Wigtownshire, and as a result, great as the accommodation the Town Hall can undoubtedly afford, the room was much too small. Before two o'clock every available inch of standing and sitting room was taken up, and those who came later had to be content with a peep in at the door. The gallery, too, was filled to overflowing, and at length it was found that those who came late had to go away disappointed. At two o'clock Mr. Cowan appeared at the platform and met with a most cordial reception. Mr. A. H. McLean, Auchneel, presided, and on the platform were Messrs. Rankin, Aird; Murdoch, Glenside; Ralston, Milmain; Whyte, Kirkmabreck; Stroyan, Dindinnie, &c. The audience included the Right Hon. Sir John Hay, Bart., C.B., M.P.; Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., Mr. Mark Stewart, M.P.; Provost Campbell; Rev. Mr. Robertson, Leswalt; Mr. Greig, factor to the Earl of Stair; Mr. McCaig, Kilhilt; Captain Picken, Newton-Stewart; Mr. Nicholson, Penninghame; Mr. W. Agnew, Newton-Stewart; Rev. Geo. Fisher, Glenluce; Messrs. Ferguson, Cults; Symington, Glenluce; Nish, Glenluce; Frederick, Cairnhandy; Frederick, Clendrie; Hunter, Whiteleys; Mr. Master, Carrochtrie; Paterson, Coltin; J. Gordon, Stranraer; Parker, Inchparks; Mr. William, Craichmore; McLelland, Balyett; Agnew, Mark; Gunion, Barsolus; Fowler, Castle-Kennedy; Hunter, Garthland; McDowall, Auchtralure; Martin, Larbrax; Wallace, Banker; Milroy, Balgrogan, Campbell, Dunragit; McMeikan, Knocknean; Stevenson

Knocknean; Maclean, Solicitor; Robertson, Clendry; T. H. Dalrymple, Stranraer; M'Clew, Dinvin; Dunsmore, Solicitor; M'Credie, Grocer, Stranraer; M'Master, Three Mark; M'Master, Culhorn Mains; Bailie Taylor, Stranraer; M'Lamon, Kirronrae; John Todd, Merchant; Cochran Portencallie, Park, Architect; M'Conchie, Mains of Penninghame; M'Ilwraith, Barwhannie, &c., &c.

On the motion of Mr. Ralston, Mr. A. H. M'Lean (Auchneel) was called to the chair.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, on taking the chair, on this interesting occasion, I have to thank you very sincerely for the honour you have conferred upon me. You are not, however, to imagine that I myself have any intention to emigrate, or that I am tired of my own native land. I am too old to be transplanted—(hear, hear)—but I know that the subject of our present meeting is deeply interesting to many of our younger men who are anxious to know the prospects held out to them in the new country. (Applause.) I think the first duty that devolves on me is to ask you to give a cordial welcome to our friend Mr. Cowan—loud applause—who we are all glad to see back amongst us, not looking much the worse, but rather some people say the better of his great fatigue on the other side of the Atlantic. (Applause.) He is before you to give an account of his trip and the views he entertains of the great territory over which he has passed as a field for emigration. I have no doubt that the report, the interesting report, and also I may say the instructive report, he will give you, will justify your choice in electing him as the delegate from this district—(applause)—and the confidence you reposed in him as an honest, impartial, intelligent observer of what came under his review. (Applause.) Without further remarks I beg to call on Mr. Cowan. (Loud applause.)

Mr Cowan on rising to address the meeting met with an ovation. When the cheering had subsided he said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to find myself amongst you again, and the time seems very short indeed since, in this very hall, you honoured me so highly by appointing me your Delegate to go out to the Dominion of Canada, to report on the capacities of that great country, in so far as its agricultural resources are concerned. On that occasion, gentlemen, I promised, to the best of my ability, to bring home an authentic account of its fitness as a field of emigration for the farming population of this country and now it will be for you to decide, whether or no, I have in any degree fulfilled the promise I then made. At the same time, I must ask you, in forming an opinion about my report, to remember at the time I left these shores, the season was pretty far advanced, and there was only a limited time at my disposal before the advent of winter in Canada; I must also ask you to bear in mind the vast extent of territory in the Dominion, containing as it does 3,500,000 square miles of land. Or, by way of comparison, that it as large as the whole of Europe, and larger than the United States of America, leaving out Alaska. Gentlemen, I had barely eight weeks to spend in that country, during which time I travelled many thousands of miles, averaging fully 1000 miles per week, and I journeyed as frequently as possible during the night to economise time, but with all that, the time at my disposal was much too short to enable me to do anything like justice to the country; and I feel that it is somewhat presumptuous on my part, to venture to offer an opinion on its agricultural resources, which from the foregoing explanation you will readily understand must necessarily be very incomplete and superficial. Having said so much, I will now state to you the manner in which I propose to proceed. On looking over my notes, I found they were too voluminous to write out fully, I would occupy too much of your time, and become wearisome, were I to attempt to bring all my observations before you, I have therefore thought it best to condense them considerably, and should any one wish for information on any particular subject or with respect to any particular district which I have visited, it will give me great pleasure to give it at some future time. I have endeavoured as much as possible to confine myself to a strict narrative of the facts I was able to glean from my own observation, and from gentlemen with whom I came in contact, and on whose judgment I had good reason

to rely, about the different systems of farming, descriptions of crops raised, and the most suitable kinds of stock, &c., for the various districts I visited day after day during my hurried journey through the different provinces of the Dominion, and at the close of the report I will venture to give you the impressions made upon me during my visit, with respect to the country, its people, soil, and climate. Gentlemen, in a very few days after my appointment as your delegate, I sailed in one of the Allan Royal Mail Steamers from Liverpool to Quebec, where I arrived after a very pleasant passage on the 28th September last. Immediately after landing, we took the cars for Montreal and Ottawa. On reaching the Capital, I lost no time in reporting myself to the Hon. J. H. Pope, the Minister of Agriculture, who received me courteously, and informed me that every facility would be afforded me to see all that I wished in any part of the Dominion. M. Pope impressed me as being a very shrewd, clever, practical man of business, thoroughly acquainted with all matters pertaining to agricultural affairs, and desirous that the great resources possessed by the Dominion should be made known to the farming population of England or Great Britain. Having expressed a desire to visit the Province of Manitoba, and the North-West Territory, I was at once provided with passes over the various railways between Ottawa and Winnipeg, the distance between the two cities, *via* Chicago and St. Paul's, being something like 1,700 miles, entailing a night and day journey of upwards of 90 hours, or nearly four days. I was so fortunate as to have for travelling companions during most of the journey, Mr. Logan, the Mayor of Winnipeg, and the Hon. Mr. Gault, M. P., for Montreal, and from both of these gentlemen I received much kindness, and also useful and valuable information. On our journey we passed through several of the large Western States of the Union, the scenery of which in many places was very grand. We were also the witnesses of one of the largest prairie fires that has occurred in Minnesota for many years, in which unfortunately, two or more people lost their lives, and a large amount of property was destroyed. I trust I may be excused referring to this as it is somewhat foreign to my subject, but being the first thing of the kind I had ever seen, I was very much impressed with the magnificence of the sight, especially after nightfall, when the train was at one time almost encircled with the flames, which every now and again rose to a great height, rolling on before a strong gale of wind at the rate of many miles per hour. At one place during the night we found the track had been burned through, and a little further on a culvert burned down, the repairing of which caused a detention of nearly 12 hours. At length, however, we reached Winnipeg in safety, and very shortly afterwards the Mayor drove me through the town and introduced me to the Hon. M. Norquay, the Premier of Manitoba, and several other influential gentlemen belonging to the city. Mr. Norquay informed me that the Provincial Show was to be opened at Portage La Prairie the following day for the exhibition of stock, grain, and roots, that he proposed starting for it that evening, and asked me to accompany him. I gladly availed myself of his kindness, and got my first experience of travelling over the prairie under his guidance. I found Mr. Norquay a most genial companion, and was greatly indebted to him for much valuable information respecting the past and present history of the province, and its prospects in the near future. The first half of our journey was after nightfall, so I did not see anything of the country through which we passed. The road being in good order, and having a good team of horses, we reached our destination for the night at 11 p.m., having accomplished our journey of 25 miles in three hours, although we got off the trail once or twice owing to the darkness of the night. During the remaining part of our journey the following morning, we passed through a very fertile district, and it was a pleasant sight to see comfortable-looking farm houses to the right and left, surrounded by large stackyards, which, with the appearance of the stubbles, spoke well for the abundance of the season's white crop. On our arrival at the Portage we found that the exhibition, which was to continue for a couple of days, had been opened. We at once commenced our inspection, and I had reason to congratulate myself in having reached the Portage in time to see it. I was greatly pleased with the samples of the grain and roots exhibited; they were all of

excellent quality, and of the latter, the specimens of potatoes, cabbage, and onions were superior in size to anything I had ever previously seen. Turnips and mangold wurzel, &c., were also very good, as well as the wheat and barley, several samples of which I secured to bring home with me. I also visited the Ladies' show of fancy and other work, which was very interesting, and was highly patronized by the gentlemen as well as the ladies themselves. In the course of the day, I was introduced to a great many of the leading agriculturists of the Province, who seemed to be a body of very intelligent gentlemen, all very sanguine about the great future of their comparatively new country, and very kind in giving me information about it. Amongst others I was introduced to Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, M.P.P., a gentleman well-known throughout the province of Manitoba and the vast North-West Territory as one of the largest, most enterprising and successful farmers. Mr. Mackenzie was so kind as to invite me to his home at Burnside, about nine miles from the Portage, which I did, and there spent a couple of days under his hospitable roof. I was greatly indebted to Mr. Mackenzie for much information about the management of the land, &c., in the newly-settled districts, and the yield of the various crops, as well as with regard to the stock kept in the different parts of the Province, and which I was afterwards able to get corroborated with respect to most of the different branches alluded to, from other reliable sources. As Mr. Mackenzie is quite a representative man in the North-West, I propose now to give you a brief history of his hitherto very successful career as a tiller of the soil.

Originally from Scotland, Mr. Mackenzie settled early in life in the Township of Guelph, Province of Ontario, where he remained for a period of a quarter of a century, and being highly skilled as an agriculturist, and particularly with respect to the rearing and management of stock, he was very successful in his farming pursuits, and eventually became the owner of a considerable portion of land. Mr. Mackenzie would probably have ended his days in peace in Ontario, but about eleven years ago, for the sake of his large and rising family of sons, he determined to see for himself the Great North-West, and find out whether the country was as fertile as it was reported to be. At the date already mentioned it was a much more difficult matter to reach Winnipeg (then a small town with only a few hundred inhabitants) than it is now, and Mr. Mackenzie had to buy a team of horses and Red River cart at St. Paul's, in the State of Minnesota, to travel a distance of nearly 500 miles to the new province. He remained in the province about a year, and at last was so thoroughly satisfied with the richness of the soil, its capability to produce heavy grain crops with very little expense, and the great future that awaited the country, that he finally determined to return to Ontario, sell off his land, and migrate with his whole family to the new land of his adoption, and he informed me (what I could well believe) that he never since had reason to regret the decision he then arrived at. At that time, in the year 1868, there were comparatively few settlers in Manitoba, and Mr. Mackenzie had the length and breadth of the land to choose from, and from what I was able to see of his different possessions, he had certainly displayed great judgment in fixing on most desirable sites, where the land was dry and good, with plenty of timber, and last, though far from least, on the borders of running streams. Mr. Mackenzie at present owns about 18,000 acres of first-class land in various parts of the province and territory. He resides on the Burnside Farm, containing 2,400 acres, and his sons (four of whom I had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with, and who are all very enterprising and intelligent young men) are in possession of his other farms. Mr. Mackenzie, during my stay at Burnside, took me over his farm, showed me his stock, and readily gave me all the information I wished. I was certainly surprised at the wonderful fertility of the soil, which is a rich black loam, averaging about 18 inches of surface soil, on friable clay subsoil, 5 and 6 feet in depth, beneath which is a thin layer of sand, lying on a stiff clay. The land is quite dry, and is well watered by a fine stream which flows through it. Of course every one cannot have the same advantage with respect to running waters, but he informed me that a plentiful supply could always be obtained in that part of the country by digging wells to a depth of 16 or 17 feet. I went over a large field of 180 acres on

which had been grown this year a heavy crop of wheat and barley, this season's crop was the ninth in succession without any manure; indeed it appeared to me that it would not require any for many years to come, and that its fertility could be renewed at any time by bringing up an inch or so of new soil. On a portion of this field where some store stock had been getting straw, the previous winter, the crop had been much too heavy and gone down. It was quite a sight, and would gladden the heart of any farmer, to have seen the various stackyards on the farm, taking into account the comparatively limited quantity of land at present broken up. Mr. Mackenzie, when turning over the virgin soil in the early summer, merely pares the surface, he then backsets the furrow after harvest, ploughing about a depth of three inches, turning over a very broad furrow varying from 12 to 16 inches in width, and so far he has not yet exceeded a depth of four inches on any of his land. He considers the fertility of his land is practically inexhaustible, as in his opinion the friable clay underneath the surface soil, after a little exposure to the action of the atmosphere will be as fertile as that above it. With respect to the yield of his crop, he favoured me with his average for the seasons of 1877 and 1878, and his estimate for the present year, these were as follow:—Wheat crop, 1877, averaged 41 bushels; 1878, 36 bushels; this year he expects it to be close on 40 bushels per acre. The variety grown is called Fife wheat, which has a hard, flinty, plumb kernel, reddish in colour. The average weight is from 60 to 62 lbs., but has grown it as high as 64 lbs. per bushel. His estimate of the oat crop for this year is from 75 to 80 bushels per acre, weighing from 34 to 36 lbs.; last year he had a yield of 88 bushels from two bushels of seed sown on an acre; has grown potato oats of 42 lbs. and upwards, but considers he is better paid by the extra yield from the black Tartarian. His barley this year he expects will be from 40 to 45 bushels, of from 50 to 52 lbs.; the variety sown is 6 rowed. He drills his seed in as follows:— $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels wheat, 2 bushels of oats, and 2 of barley per acre. The wheat is sown from 15th April to 12th May, oats up to 20th May, and barley from 24th May to 8th and 10th June. Reaping generally takes place in August. The Manitoba wheat is much prized by millers in the United States for its superior quality, and brings the highest price in the market. Mr. M., at the time of my visit, expected to receive from 2s. 3d. to 3s. per bushel for his wheat, delivered at the Portage; for oats from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d., and for his barley from 1s. 10d. to 2s. The latter crop is at present mostly used for horse feeding. The freight on wheat per steamer to Winnipeg is now $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., and thence to Montreal 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., in all 1s. 5d.; but in the course of a short time, when the Canada Pacific reaches this district, the cost of transport to Montreal, *via* Thunder Bay, will not exceed 1s. per bushel, all expenses included. Mr. Mackenzie also grows excellent root crops, his swede turnips averaging from 30 to 35 tons, and potatoes, without any care in cultivation, sometimes even not being moulded up, will yield between 300 and 400 bushels of 60 lbs., and sell from 1s. to 2s. per bushel. Onions, where cultivated, are also very prolific, yielding as much as 300 bushels per acre, and sell from 3s. to 4s. per bushel, according to the season of the year when sold. Mangold also grows heavy crops, but I did not see any on the ground. The butter produced in the district is of excellent quality, but very little cheese has yet been made, and what I saw was only of very middling quality; so that any of our first-class cheese makers going to the Far West shortly, will have a capital opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and figuring highly in the prize lists at the provincial as well as at the local shows. Mr. M. told me that both cattle and sheep thrive well, keep healthy throughout the extremes of temperature, and that no disease is yet known in the Province. With regard to labour, he has never had any difficulty hitherto in securing it, and does not anticipate any, at least in the immediate future, as many of the new settlers on first entering the country, find it to their advantage in gaining experience, to hire themselves out for the first year. Meantime labour can be had for \$40 per annum with board, or for the summer season at about £5 per month, and Indian labour at the rate of 2s. per day. Mr. Mackenzie meantime lets a portion of his land on the following terms: he provides his tenant with one-half of the seed sown, and receives in return one-third of the yield of grain, no rent being charged for the ground used

for pasturage or green cropping. The land all around the Portage, and which I may here state I considered as a whole the best of the Province which I visited, is all well settled, but can be bought from 30s. to 50s. per acre, partly housed and snake fenced; a wooden dwelling-house of fair dimensions can be built at a cost of from £50 to £60, exclusive of the expense of hauling the wood. After spending a couple of days at Burnside, I started with a team of horses and buggy for Prairie City and Rapid City, lying on the Little Saskatchewan, about 180 miles west of Winnipeg, under the guidance of a very respectable farmer, a native of the Province, who was well acquainted with the country through which we had to travel. Thanks to Mr. Norquay, who made the arrangements for my journey, we were well provided with stores and also a tent for camping out, and as the weather continued as a whole very good until our return to Portage La Prairie, the tent life, which was quite a new experience to me, was very enjoyable. I was very fortunate, too, in being accompanied for the greater part of the journey by Lient. Col. Higginbotham, ex-M.P., for Guelph, who owns a considerable tract of land in Palestine, and Mr. Coulthard, also a native of Ontario. These gentlemen proved themselves to be most agreeable companions, and I will long look back with pleasure to the pleasant days in travelling over the prairie, and cheerful evenings by our camp fire, which I passed in their society. The Colonel was well provided with guns and ammunition, and we were enabled to provide ourselves with a variety of game, which proved a welcome addition to our regular fare whilst on the prairie. After leaving Burnside, the land for a considerable distance was of a similar character to that I have already described; afterwards it got more swampy and where dry, was of a lightish sandy nature, until we approached within a few miles of Gladstone, the capital of Palestine, when the soil again got heavier. Gladstone, at present only a small town, is situated on rising ground on the banks of the White Mud River, and the country surrounding it is well covered with poplar and grey willows, but there is little or no heavy timber. About a couple of miles past Gladstone we entered upon the North-West Territory; the land for a short distance was a sandy loam, and then we drove through a low and swampy country for many miles, on which there were no settlers, and which indeed is unfitted for settlement until drained. At the further side of this extensive marsh we came to a large poplar wood or plantation, on emerging from which we entered on the Beautiful Plain on the western side of which flows the White Mud River, at this place a clear, rapid running stream. The Beautiful Plain is a level ridge of land rising above the surrounding country many miles in length, and varying in breadth from a quarter to a half mile, and the view to be obtained from it is very extensive and grand. Here we spent some time at another of Mr. Mackenzie's farms, the management of which is carried on by Mr. Adam Mackenzie, his eldest son. This farm extends to 1,700 acres, but only 300 are at present under crop. At one end of the farm there is a valuable meadow, which in spring is covered with the overflow from the river, and afterwards yields heavy crops of hay. The whole farm is dry, and I considered the soil on the portion of the land which I examined to be the richest I have ever seen. The crops have been very heavy this year, and were expected to yield similarly to those already reported as grown on the Burnside farm, but I may here remark that these yields must not be taken as the average of the whole country. Meantime they are considerably higher, and must be accounted for by their generally superior management and the excellent quality of their lands. Mr. Adam, like his father, is fond of stock, and had a large herd of well-bred cattle on the farms, which I was fortunate enough to see. On remarking to this gentleman that he was a long way from a market, he informed me that he had at present no difficulty in disposing of his stock or crop at remunerative prices to passing settlers, and by the time the country is well filled up the new railway at present in formation will have opened the province to the markets of the world. Mr. Mackenzie has another large grazing farm well watered about twelve miles north of the Beautiful Plain, from 800 acres of which he could cut as much hay as would winter well 2,000 head of cattle. On resuming our journey from the Beautiful Plain the land for some distance was of fair quality, afterwards got light and sandy on the level land, but improved considerably

when we came to the Rolling Prairie and over the Riding Mountains. This district is well watered by the Stony Creek River, and large numbers of small ponds or lakes, and seemed to me to be well adapted for mixed husbandry. At present the country there is only thinly settled, and you would scarcely see more than one farmhouse in a day's journey. We passed over the south-east end of the Riding Mountains, which was covered with good sized poplars, unless where burned through by prairie fires. On arriving at Prairie City I was somewhat surprised at its size, as meantime it would not make a respectable clachan in Scotland, and does not at present contain a score of inhabitants. The site, however, is well chosen on the banks of the Little Saskatchewan. It is surrounded by high land, and may some day become a place of importance. The country in the neighbourhood of Prairie City abounds with game, prairie chickens, snipe, plover, &c. The lakelets are crowded with wild duck, and the ardent sportsman may occasionally get a shot at a bear or wolf. Wild strawberries, raspberries, currants, and cranberries grow plentifully in this district. The land in the immediate neighbourhood of the Little Saskatchewan is of a light, sandy, and gravelly nature and would not stand much cropping, but at a distance of a mile from the river, on its eastern side, the land is very rolling, and much heavier, with a fair depth of black loam for surface soil. This district is thickly covered in many places with scrub, and is dotted here and there with lakelets, some of which in size and appearance reminded me much of the pond at Castle-Kennedy, although the most of them were considerably larger. Many of them are impregnated with alkali to such an extent that they cannot be used for drinking or cooking purposes; in others the water is quite good in the early part of the year, but becomes rotten further on in the season. Good water, however, I was informed can generally be got at a depth of five or six feet from the surface. I have already said that I thought this district to be well adapted for mixed husbandry; indeed, I considered it about the most suitable for stock farming of any that I have seen in the North-West, although on the whole the soil was nothing like so rich, in my opinion, as that from Poplar Point to Burnside in the vicinity of the Portage. Arrow or spear grass grows in this country, and frequently enters the bodies of sheep and kills them, but it is dangerous in this way only at certain seasons of the year, and disappears as soon as the land is brought under cultivation. I visited several farms on the journey from Prairie to Rapid City, which had been lately settled on. At one of these farms about ten miles distant from Rapid City I examined the soil in one of the fields where several teams were at work, and found it to be black loam to the depth of about twelve inches, on a clay subsoil. The crop of this year appeared to have been a very bulky one, but having been late sown the grain was very light. I was informed that this land was only taken up the previous season, the tenant having obtained 160 acres as a homestead for £2 as fees, and pre-empted another 160 acres for which he had to pay about 4s. per acre during the first three years of his occupancy. On nearing Rapid City I came to more newly-settled farms, on one of which part of the crop, which had also been late sown, was still outstanding in the field. The crop had also been a heavy one, so far as the straw was concerned, but on examining the grain I was again disappointed with the quality, as it would not have made respectable drawings with us. I was, however, given to understand this was frequently the case with first crops, especially if too late sown. One of the farmers through whose lands I passed was busy thrashing out his grain in the old primitive style with the flail, and on the next farm in a field of beautifully coloured oats in stock a team of oxen was already busy at work turning over the soil for a succeeding crop. On reaching the rising ground at the end of the Saskatchewan Valley we looked back over a very pretty landscape; but to the west, on the other side of Rapid City, we saw an immense expanse of prairie, as far indeed as the eye could reach, burnt black with a recent prairie fire, the farmhouses that had been saved looking very dreary in the midst of the blackened plain. I learned afterwards that this fire had burnt a district 30 miles in length by from 10 to 12 in width, causing considerable loss through the destruction of farm buildings and stacks of hay. I found Rapid City to be somewhat larger than its rival farther up stream, as it can

already boast of some twenty inhabited houses, and several more were in course of erection. There were also some goods stores in the place, and altogether it had a bustling go-ahead look about it, as much as to say that it would be a place of importance some day should the railway pass that way, as I have reason to believe it is now likely to do, and it is certainly wonderful how quickly large cities spring up in a new country, as witness Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, which seven or eight years ago had only a population of 400, and has now from 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, with beautiful villas in all directions, and as extensive stores as you will find in many of the older and larger towns of the Dominion. At Rapid City I had a letter of introduction to Dr. McIntosh, who has lately started a saw-mill there, and is now doing a large and profitable business. Meantime he has to bring his large timber down the winding Saskatchewan a distance of nearly three hundred miles. Finding it impossible to spare the time to go farther West, I was indebted to the doctor for the following information about the land in that direction. The land between the city and the Assiniboine, which lies to the southward, 25 miles distant, is a nice loam with clay subsoil on top of gravel. The land is all quite dry; plenty of water can always be had, but wood is scarce. Direct west to Oak River, 18 miles distant, the soil is of a similar nature, but there is more timber, some of it oak, and the country is being rapidly settled. At the Shoal Lake, a settlement 40 miles distant, the soil is all of a similar nature to that already described and much of the same character at Fort Ellis, and the Touchwood Hills still farther away, and at Edmonton, 850 miles distant, the land is undulating, and the soil of the very best description. When at Rapid City, I was much surprised and much pleased to meet with Mr. Lockhart, recently from Liverpool, a gentleman related to Messrs. Lockhart of Kirkcolum, who had finished his education at Glenluce, and was well acquainted with all the places and many of the old inhabitants of the district. He had bought a considerable tract of land bordering on the Saskatchewan, and felt very sanguine of success. On leaving Rapid City, on our return journey, we took the south trail, which enabled me to see quite a new tract of country. At first the land was very rolling prairie, with a good strong soil; afterwards we got on to the level prairie and entered on the Big Plain, where you could scarcely see a tree or elevation as far as the eye could reach. About 25 miles or so from Rapid City I came to another of Mr. Mackenzie's farms, and was hospitably received and entertained by his two sons, who were at that time residing there, and busy at work with five teams, three of which were horses, one oxen, and the other mules. This farm contains 4,000 acres of land and was entered on last year; the crops this season had been good considering that sowing was not commenced until the 26th May; of course much too late to allow the wheat crop time to mature properly. I examined the oats and barley, and found them to be of fair quality. 50 acres of this farm were broken up last year; this season they expect to have 220 acres turned over. Their second ploughing is from three to four inches deep, and from 12 to 16 in width. The work, to my eye, was somewhat rough, and would not altogether satisfy our prize ploughmen in the Rhins, but, notwithstanding, the prolific soil always yields bounteous crops; consequently more regard is had to the quantity of the work done rather than to the quality of the ploughing, &c. The Messrs. Mackenzie told me that each team was at that time daily turning over upwards of two acres of ground. The soil of this farm averages about 12 inches of surface soil, and is a sandy loam on a clay sub soil. I was given to understand that the water supply was pretty good, but there was no timber meantime growing on the farm. After leaving the Messrs. Mackenzie our course was continued through the Big Plain for many miles, until we arrived at the Sand Hills, near the eastern boundary of the Territory. This large extensive plain is very level, and, as I have already stated, is quite destitute of timber, a want I fear that will be much felt there, as well as in many other parts of the North-West for some time, until the country becomes more settled on, when settlers will, no doubt, plant a certain portion of their own lands. On examining the soil in various places on the Big Plain, I found it all to be a sandy loam, in some places of fair depth, in others rather light,

and wherever there was anything approaching a ridge the soil was gravelly. The prairie grass, too, was much finer and shorter than I found it on the north trail, or in the other districts I visited either in the North West or in Manitoba. The plain is watered by Boggy Creek, a clear stream of water, and by several small lakes. The land is all quite dry and requires no drainage, but will not be able to stand anything like the cropping of other parts of the country I visited, without resorting to the manure heap. The Sand Hills, through which we passed after leaving the Big Plain, are some miles in width, and extend as far as the Assiniboine, fully twenty miles away. It was mostly very useless land, and in some places entirely destitute of vegetation. A few scraggy oaks and poplars were here and there, also some pine trees which helped to beautify the landscape. The district is well watered by the Pine Creek, on the borders of which in some places, good sites might be found for grist and saw mills, in both of which there appeared to be a great want in most of the districts which I visited in the North-West. On emerging from the Sand Hills we entered on a scrubby plain which appeared to be good soil, and a little farther on, the land was lower lying and the soil deeper and richer, and this continued to be the character of the country until we again struck the main trail a few miles from Burnside, my starting point, except that at some places the land was somewhat swampy. This district is still thinly populated, but the most of the land bordering on the trail has already been bought up, and will shortly be brought under cultivation. As already mentioned, my short visit to the North-West Territory was very enjoyable, the daily drive from morning until sundown, over the prairie in the fine air and moderately, warm sunny days of the Indian summer season, was delightful as well as exhilarating, and although anxious to get on with my journey as quickly as possible, I experienced a feeling akin to regret when I found it drawing to a close, but I became quite reconciled to my lot, and thankful indeed that I got so far on my return trip, when on the day before our arrival at Burnside, the weather changed, and the district through which we were passing was visited by a severe thunderstorm, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, which soon converted the previous good trail into an almost impassable quagmire, making me wonder what the track would become like in the rainy season, as very little progress, indeed I may say none has yet been made, either in Manitoba or the North-West in the matter of road making, and this certainly is one of the present great drawbacks to new settlers, and will be somewhat difficult to overcome, as there are very few beds of gravel to be found anywhere along the few hundred miles over which I passed. During the thunderstorm we took shelter at the farm house of Mr. Cook, where we were most hospitably received, and when there our host informed me that he had taken up his land about eighteen months previously. He liked the country very well, and although previous to the time of settling in Manitoba he had no knowledge of farming, yet he was getting on first-rate, as the land did not require very particular management, and he had no fear of his ultimate success. Early the following afternoon we reached Burnside, and shortly afterwards again started for the Portage, where I was so fortunate as to meet Mr. Walker, the Attorney-General of the Province of Manitoba, who was on his way to Winnipeg, and kindly gave me a seat in his buggy to that rising city; on our way down we met a great many covered waggons and Red River carts filled with emigrants and their stores on their way to the Far West. Indeed, on my journey eastward, from Rapid City, I felt greatly surprised at meeting day after day, long trains of waggons and carts going west, many of the emigrants being newly out from the Old Country, as England is generally designated in the Dominion. At Winnipeg I met with several of the Delegates, who had preceded me to Canada, and who had just returned to the city from visiting another part of the province. They were all much pleased with what they had seen, and Mr. Biggar, the Delegate from the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, son of Mr. Biggar, of Chapelton, a gentleman well known in this county, was kind enough to favour me with the following notes on the district through which he passed. [Mr. Cowan then read Mr. Biggar's description of the Pembina district and the great Dalrymple Farm in Dakota.] Messrs. Logan, from Berwickshire, and Peat, Cumberland, were also very kind in giving me every information that I desired.

During our short stay at Winnipeg we were very courteously treated by every one with whom we came in contact, and were honoured by an invitation to attend a banquet given by one of the political parties in the Province to Messrs. Mackenzie Bowell and Aikins, members of the Dominion Government, who were at that time visiting Manitoba. The banquet was a success. Many eloquent speeches were delivered and our healths were proposed and enthusiastically received. Our stay at the Capital was not, however, taken up altogether with banqueting, and we were much indebted to Messrs. Gerrie, Ashdown, and Ross, for driving us to a number of farms in the vicinity of Winnipeg. The first named gentleman, besides being a merchant and a landowner, is also a farmer on a large scale; he at present owns about 43,000 acres of land in the Province, of which, however, he only farms 4000 acres lying at a few miles distance from the city; he was kind enough to drive us out to and over the farm, and gave us every information about its management, cost of working, &c. The soil is a good deep loam on a clay subsoil, the land dry and well watered by a creek passing through it. He grows wheat, principally of the Fife variety, and black Tartarian oats; he estimates his yield of the former this season at fully 30 bushels per acre, and had been offered 3s. per bushel delivered at Winnipeg. He also has had no difficulty so far in getting a sufficiency of labour, has paid as high as £48 per annum, with board for a good man. His expenses of management per acre were as follow;—The first breaking of the land costs 12s., and second ploughing in autumn 8s., and can get it done by contract for the above sums; seed, harrowing, harvesting, thrashing, 20s., which in addition to the first cost of the land, say 20s. per acre, amounts in all to £3 per acre. So that any one who will take the trouble of calculating the value of the first crop grown on the land as given above, will see that for at least the portion of the farm brought under crop, the owner of the land has been fully paid both capital and interest for his outlay during the first year. Mr. Gerrie, who is a good specimen of an intelligent, shrewed, canny Scotchman, informed me that he is always prepared to dispose of some of his extensive property, that early this summer he had sold 240 acres not far from his own holding at £1 per acre; and that good land within easy distance of Winnipeg could at present be bought for that sum, whilst low lying swampy land, capable, however, of drainage, could be bought as low as 8s. per acre. On our return to town we passed through some very swampy lands, from which large quantities of hay can be cut in the dry season. Before leaving Winnipeg we were also indebted to the Mayor (Mr. Logan) and Mr. Ross for a pleasant drive to the Springs on the Gravel Ridge at Birds Hill, about 11 miles from the city. From the highest point of the Ridge we obtained a splendid view of the surrounding country, in different parts of which several prairie fires were then raging: the atmosphere was so clear that we could see quite distinctly a portion of Winnipeg in the distance. During our drive along the Red River to the Springs we passed through the well-known Kildonan settlement, one of the oldest in the province, and which was settled on as far back as 1812 by a colony of Scotchmen taken out by the late Earl of Selkirk. The soil in this district, bordering on the Red River, is a loamy clay of great depth and very fertile. We spent a short time on the farm of Mr. M'Beth, and walked over a field belonging to him which I was informed had been continuously under crop for 24 years, except during three years when the province was visited by grasshoppers, during which time it was allowed to have a rest. The crop this season had of course been gathered long before the period of my visit, but the strong and thick stubbles showed that it had been a good one; and I was told that it would average at least 28 or 30 bushels of wheat per acre. This land had never been manured; indeed the tenant did not consider that it yet required any stimulant, although he proposed laying on a little manure shortly as an experiment. I saw many large dung heaps in this neighbourhood, some of which were said to be the accumulation of the last 50 years, and in many instances, to get quit of the manure, the farmer casts it on to the ice on the Red River during the winter months, and allows it to be carried away by the river when the ice gets broken up in the spring. Before leaving Mr. M'Beth's farm I secured a small portion of the soil of the field which had been so long under crop, and brought it home with me, and if

any gentleman present is desirous of seeing it I will have much pleasure in showing it, as well as a few samples of grain, &c., which I also brought home with me from the Far West, at the conclusion of my address. For these samples of grain I was indebted to Mr. Harrison, who at a present farms extensively within a comparatively short distance of Winnipeg. This gentleman, on account of ill health, proposes selling off his farm, of which he gave me full particulars. On our return journey to Ontario from Manitoba we were greatly indebted to the managers of the different railways over which we passed through the American States, for their courtesy and kindness in giving us free passes over their lines. These railways, viz., the Michigan Central, the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul's; and St. Paul's, Minneapolis, and Minnesota are well managed railways—at least so far as their roads and commodious carriages are concerned—and the scenery along the route is sometimes very grand.

On returning to the Province of Ontario, we first visited the town of Stratford, in the immediate neighbourhood of which are several large cheese factories. I was fortunate enough to have a letter of introduction to Mr. Ballantyne, M.P.P., who resides in Stratford, and who received me in the most kindly manner. Mr. Ballantyne, a highly intelligent gentleman of active business habits, is a great enthusiast in the manufacture of cheese, and has perhaps done more than any other man in Canada to perfect the system of factory cheesemaking. He owns one or two factories, and is also an extensive buyer of cheese throughout the province. We were privileged to see through the Black Creek Factory, which is situated in a fine, well-watered, grazing country, well suited for dairy purposes, about eight miles from Stratford. This factory, which gathers in its supply of milk from about 1,000 cows, was one of the very first established in Canada in 1864. It belongs to Mr. Ballantyne, but is conducted on the co-operative principle, Mr. Ballantyne charging the farmers a certain sum per gallon for hauling the milk and making the cheese. Mr. Ballantyne fully explained to me the whole process of factory cheese-making, of which he is a thorough master. The season begins in Canada at 1st May and closes on 1st November; the busiest time is in the month of June, when the cows are in full milk. During this month 26,000 lbs. of milk was sent to the factory this season, and the make of cheese per day ran from 2,600 to 2,700 lbs. Mr. Ballantyne informed us that in the early part of the year between the fodder and the grass he found the greatest difficulty in making cheese of good quality; this applied also to certain portions of the months of July and August, when the weather became extremely hot. Mr. B., however, has now managed to overcome in great measure the difficulties of making a really good article during the hot season, when the water is not very good, and the milk in some instances becomes tainted before it leaves the udder of the cow, and I tasted several cheese made at this factory from impure or tainted milk that were quite free from any impurity in either smell or taste. To attain this end, the whey is drawn off as soon as possible, even to the loss of some curd, and the temperature of the curd well kept up, the curd is also left a longer time than on ordinary occasions exposed to the action of the atmosphere, and less salt is used than when the milk is in good order. Mr. Ballantyne proposes to give a full account of his system of cheesemaking at a convention to be held in Chicago in February next, and as he promised to send me a few copies of his address for circulation among those of my friends and neighbours who are interested in this great industry, I will not meantime enter into any particulars of his system of management, and will only further remark that in the large, well-ventilated, and commodious cheese-room at Black Creek, I was somewhat surprised to find such uniformly high-class cheese, quite equal, if not superior to the finest makes in the Rhins of Galloway. The cheese were mostly uncolored, and would average about 60 lbs. in weight, and were very uniform in size as well as in quality. At the time of my visit the Kane had been disposed of up to the 1st August. They had gone to the London (England) market, where cheese from the Black Creek factory command the highest prices. On making inquiries about the future prospects of the cheese trade, Mr. Ballantyne assured me that they were much brighter than they had been during the previous two years, that the price of cheese was certain to keep up during the remainder of this season and for

some time to come, as, owing to the severe losses sustained through the unremunerative prices of the last two years, a great many factories had been closed down both in the United States and in the Dominion, large numbers of the cows from which these factories had been supplied had consequently been fattened and sold off, and that many of the farmers were now turning their attention to the raising and fattening of cattle for the British market, and that in his opinion the deficiency in the make of cheese in America next year, comparing it with the previous one, would be as much as 25 per cent. We afterwards visited another large factory at Strathaven, and were privileged to see through it. It belongs to a joint stock company, and was put up this summer, and consequently has all the latest improvements; it also is situated in a fine grazing country and very convenient to a railway station. They had about 1,000 cheese on hand when we were there, all of which had been sold at 12½ cents or fully 6d. per lb. This, taking into account the expense of freight to England, commissions, &c., was at that time a long price, and they would require to realise from 65s. to 66s. per cwt. in the English market to leave any profit to the purchaser. This factory was managed in quite a similar manner to the one we inspected at Black Creek. From Stratford we (Mr. Logan, delegate from Berwickshire, with whom I had travelled ever since leaving Chicago) proceeded to Toronto, where we were again joined by Messrs. Maxwell, Biggar, and Peat. In passing I may remark that Toronto is a handsome, thriving city, containing about 80,000 inhabitants. We stayed there a couple of days, and enjoyed the hospitality of several of its most influential citizens, to whom we had got introduced, and from whom we received information that proved very valuable to us during the remainder of our tour through Ontario. At Toronto our small party of delegates again got broken up, Messrs. Logan and Peat going their several ways, whilst Messrs. Biggar, Maxwell, and myself kept together, and I was fortunate enough to have the pleasure of the society of these two gentlemen, who proved themselves most agreeable and intelligent companions, during the remainder of my visit to Canada. On leaving Toronto, we took the cars for Guelph, where we were met by Captain McCrae, a gentleman originally from the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, who kindly took us in hand, and was so good as to drive us during our stay in his district to a great many farms in the neighbourhood; amongst others, to the Model Farm a few miles from the city, and the farms of Messrs McCrae, senr., Stone, and Hobson. At the Model Farm we were introduced to the masters, with whom and the students (81 in number) we afterwards dined. We were greatly impressed with the many advantages to be derived by a residence at this well-managed establishment, both in the lecture halls, &c., and outside in the management of the land, by the rising generation of young farmers, and have little doubt it will do much good, and become very popular amongst the agriculturists of Canada, for whose benefit primarily it has been established. The charge for board and lodging is very moderate, the average for each student amounting only to from £10 to £12 per annum. Lectures are daily given by competent professors to the students, the latter afterwards assisting in the work on the farm. The large and commodious residence and farm offices are situated on rising ground in the centre of the farm, which consists of 550 acres of various qualities of soil ranging from good to inferior. The most of it, however, being a clayey loam, resting on a sandy and gravelly subsoil. The farm is well watered and fenced. Mr. Brown, the enterprising manager, drove us over the lands, and we saw evidences everywhere of good and careful management. The white crops this season had been very good, and the turnip crop, which were being stored at the time of our visit, were of excellent quality, and would average about 22 tons per imperial acre. We were shown several flocks of sheep, Cotswolds, Oxford Downs, and Leicesters, some of them excellent specimens of the various breeds. Great attention has also been paid to cattle, several of the bulls being superior animals of first-class pedigree. We afterwards visited Mr. Hobson's farm. This gentleman, like most Canadian farmers, enjoys the pleasure of farming his own broad acres; his land extends to 300 acres, 240 of which are under cultivation, the remainder being timber, yearly increasing in value. Mr. Hobson, an excellent judge of all kinds of stock, showed us his herd of shorthorns, some of

which were very fine animals, and all of them of good pedigree. Mr. Hobson also feeds about 400 hoggets annually, generally disposing of them about Christmas. He informed us that the working expenses of his farm amounted altogether to two dollars per acre yearly. At Mr. F. W. Stone's farm we also saw some good shorthorns, but were unfortunate in not meeting with this gentleman, who, we were told, had done much good to his district in improving its breed of cattle. At M. M'Crae's, who is an excellent specimen of an enterprising successful Galloway farmer, we saw perhaps the largest head of Galloway cattle at present in the Dominion—they were of pretty fine quality. Mr. M'Crae owns a good farm, and the management was first-class. Indeed, we were much pleased with what we saw of the farming throughout the district, which we inspected in the vicinity of Guelph. The soil, generally speaking, is a strong clayey loam; the land is well farmed; considerable taste is displayed in the management of the farms; the buildings are good, and an air of comfort and well-to-do-ness is to be noticed among the farming community generally. Before leaving Guelph, we were greatly indebted to Captain M'Crae for taking us over a couple of farms that were then for sale. They were situated within eight miles of Guelph, and within three-and-a-half miles of a railway station. I will here remark that during our visit to Canada, we saw as well as heard of many farms that were in the market for sale, but as it is impossible that I can take notice of them all in this report, I have confined myself to a description of those I first saw, as I believe it may be interesting to a general audience, but to any one who may think of emigrating shortly to Canada, and who may wish for further particulars about farms for sale, it will afford me great pleasure to give every information in my power. But to proceed, Mannerbank, the first farm we visited, and situated as already described, contained 255 acres, 200 acres of which had been brought under cultivation, the remainder under wood. Soil a clayey loam of considerable depth, lying on a hilly gravel ridge running through the farm. The fields were well laid off, fairly fenced and well watered. The dwelling house was a substantial stone building containing fourteen rooms, and the farm offices, which were mostly of wood, were in fair order. This farm is at present rented to an enterprising tenant, whose lease expires next year, at £120. The price wanted is 14,000 dollars or about £3,200—to, say, £12 10s. per acre. The adjoining farm, belonging to the same proprietor, is also for sale; it contains 250 acres, of which 150 are under tillage, 85 acres meadow land, and 15 acres under timber. The soil is of a similar character to the above, and it is equally well watered, the dwelling house, however, is not so good, but the farm offices were better, having good pig and sheep houses attached. The price wanted for this farm was also 14,000 dollars. This land is likewise rented meantime to a good tenant. Both farms are being well managed, and are easy of cultivation. The taxes at present payable, amount on each farm to about £12 10s. per annum, and are principally for educational and municipal purposes. In addition to the above, the tenants, as elsewhere throughout Ontario, have to provide so many days' work of a man and team of horses annually, or an equivalent in money for the maintenance of roads. We also saw another farm, within a very short distance of Guelph, which is at present for sale. It was all under cultivation, was well farmed and in good order; the price wanted for it was somewhat higher than for those previously mentioned, owing to its convenience to the city and railway station. The opinion we formed of these farms was that they would be worth at least 30s. per acre in this country. Our time being limited we were unable to visit the country northwards from Guelph to Lake Huron, a distance of 90 miles, but were informed that the soil, if anything, was better than what we had seen, and that it was an excellent farming country. From Guelph we proceeded to Galt, where we visited a large farm of 550 acres, owned by a namesake of my own. Mr. Cowan being from home, we did not meet with him, but his sons kindly showed us his large herds of well-bred shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep. When at Galt I called on Mr. John Adair, who has relatives in this district, and who owns a large farm of 130 acres, within a couple of miles of the town. He was kind enough to give me some information about his management and the yield of his crop this season. These were as follow:—The first year he takes a crop of wheat after lea; second season, potatoes

and turnips, and the third year, sows down with barley or oats, but few of the latter he informed me are grown in his district. His crop this year was an average one—wheat, 20 bushels of 61 lbs.; barley, 30 bushels of 48 lbs.; and about 40 bushels oats per acre. The land in the immediate neighborhood of Galt was of a light, sandy, and gravelly nature, much inferior in my opinion to the district about Guelph, but was given to understand that it was much better a little further back. Mr. Adair also informed me that plenty of land could be rented at from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 dollars, or from 10s. to 12s. per acre, and could be bought at about 60 dollars, or £12 per acre. From Galt we proceeded to Brantford, and at once drove out a distance of four miles through a most beautiful country to the celebrated Bow Park farm, where we received a most hearty welcome from Messrs. Clay and Hope, the managers, to whom we had letters of introduction from the Hon. George Brown, who is well known not only in the Dominion but also throughout Great Britain and the United States as a gentleman who has done a good work for the Dominion in gathering together a famous herd of pure bred shorthorns. Mr. Hope, to whom I had been introduced some years ago in this very town by my friend Mr. M'William, Craighmore, has great credit in the management of the farm, and specially of the stock department, and is allowed to be one of the very best judges of shorthorns, and our own favourites, the Clydesdales, on the continent of America. Mr. Clay, jun., well known throughout Scotland, is also quite an enthusiast in both classes of stock. Both these gentlemen accompanied us in our inspection of the stock at Bow Park, and it was a very great treat to have explained to us the particular merits of the several high-class and valuable animals brought under our notice, many of the herd, (numbering in all 340 animals) having cost as much as 2,500 guineas. We were also privileged to see the famous bull Grand Duke, walked out for our inspection, and also one or two famous cows, all well known in shorthorn circles, and the stock from which, being scattered far and wide over the American continent, must undoubtedly rapidly improve the native breeds. Bow Park, beautifully situated on a bend of the Grand River, extends to nearly 1,000 acres, the greater portion of which is a clayey loam with more or less admixture of sand. No particular rotation of cropping is observed, about 50 acres of mangold and turnip is grown annually, 200 acres Indian corn to cut green for stock, 150 acres rye, besides considerable breadths of wheat and barley. About 30 men are kept constantly in employment. The management of the stock appeared to be perfect, and the outside department seemed to be carefully as well as economically conducted. From Bow Park we drove through Brantford to Paris, on our way to which we visited the extensive farm of the Hon. Mr. Christie, which contains about 540 acres of very fair land. The soil is a lightish sandy loam, which, with good management and manuring, would yield generous crops of all kinds. It is a well watered farm, the fields are all laid off from the public road, which runs through the centre of the farm, and are of considerable extent, running up to about 60 acres. On one of the largest was the very best sole of grass we came across whilst in Ontario, indeed, on the whole, although we saw better land in many places, we considered this farm one of the most desirable that we saw in the whole province. We were also unfortunate here in not finding Mr. Christie at home, but his son kindly escorted us over the farm. From Mr. Christie's to Paris, a distance of a few miles, our drive was through the plains of Paris, a very beautiful and well watered district. At Paris we took the train to Woodstock, where we were met by Mr. Dunlop, a gentleman originally from Ayrshire. Mr. Dunlop drove us to his residence, a distance of six miles from the town, on the way to which we passed through a good tract of country. Mr. Dunlop only farms a small portion of his land, and has the remainder let to a tenant at a rate of 12s. per acre. From Mr. Dunlop's we visited one or two well-managed farms in the neighbourhood, the owners of which were very intelligent men, and appeared to be both prosperous and happy. During our visit to the neighbourhood of Woodstock the first of the season's snow fell, and although it was by no means a heavy covering, yet it was sufficient to prevent us carrying out our intention of visiting many other portions of the Province, which we were desirous of seeing. In the course of a few days, however, I visited the great

fruit-growing district of Grimsby and St. Catharines, the last-named town being not far distant from the world-renowned Falls of Niagara, which I need scarcely inform you I also went to see, and the sight of which, had I seen nothing more during my visit to America, would have amply repaid me for my journey. At Grimsby I had the pleasure of meeting two very old friends in the persons of the Messrs. Hewetson, well known to many people in this county as brothers of the present tenant of Balfour, near Newton-Stewart. These gentlemen, with whom I spent two pleasant days, have been many years resident in Canada, have been very successful, and although they have still a warm side to their native country, prefer living where they are to returning to the land of their birth; and I may here notice that I found this feeling very general amongst all classes of people with whom I came in contact, which of itself says a good deal for the Dominion as a place to live in. The country around Grimsby is very beautiful, lying below high lands covered with fine timber, the land sloping gently down to Lake Ontario. Nearly the whole district is devoted to the growing of peaches, apples, grapes, and many other varieties of fruits. It is well sheltered from frosty winds, and the soil, which is a sandy loam of a red colour, peculiar to that part of the country, is from two to three feet in depth, and the subsoil is sand, resting on the red sandstone. This soil combined with the climate it enjoys, tends to make the country in the vicinity of Grimsby peculiarly well adapted for the growing of fruit, the cultivation of which is yearly extending, and is very profitable. It is possible that a description of one or two of the extensive orchards which I visited may not be particularly interesting to many of my audience, still as the growing of fruit has already become a large industry in many parts of the Dominion, it is only right that I should notice it, although but briefly in my report. Mr. Hewetson first drove me through a beautiful country to the residence of Mr. Wolverton, who owns a large orchard of 18 acres, situated about a couple of miles from Grimsby. Mr. Wolverton has about five acres planted with apple trees, of which there are about 70 to the acre; and five acres in peaches, with from 140 to 150 trees per acre. The latter were about 10 years old, and this year produced 1500 bushels of this luscious fruit, which he sold for 2 dollars, or over 8s. per bushel, yielding him the handsome return of £120 per acre. We afterwards visited Mr. Kitchen, whose orchard extends to 60 acres. This gentleman informed me that his orchard contained 3000 apple trees, 500 peach, cherry, pear, and plum trees, and 1000 grape vines. He sold last year 2000 barrels of apples at 2 dollars per barrel, his average yearly sale of fruit and wines amounting to 8000 dollars, or between £1600 and £1700. We also visited the farm of Mr. Pettit, which contains 150 acres of very good land. Mr. Pettit has also a portion of his land devoted to fruit cultivation, but the greater part of it is in grass and under crop. I was here shown a herd of Durhams of good pedigree (the Prince's blood). Some of the animals, especially the year olds, were very promising, and for a young bull of good colour and shape Mr. Pettit had refused a long price. Mr. Pettit grows a considerable quantity of Indian corn, of which he had a good crop this season. He informed me that the average yield of this crop in his neighbourhood would be 40 bushels weighing 60 lbs., and was value for 30 cents or 2s. 6d. per bushel. As I have not hitherto taken notice of this cereal, I may here state that it is sown generally in drills about 3 feet apart with quarter bushel of seed per acre, from the middle of May to the 10th of June. When wanted for cutting green, it is not sown until the 1st July, and yields as much as five tons of excellent food for cattle; in winter it is cut into chaff, and mixed with bran and Indian meal or other feeding stuff. Mr. Hewetson, himself, has also a very promising young orchard of peaches, which will commence bearing next season. As already noticed, we were unable to visit several other important farming districts in Ontario, and I was indebted to my friend, Mr. James Hewetson, for the following information with respect to the counties of Huron and Bruce, in the N. W. of the Provinces. As Mr. Hewetson has been many years resident in that part of the country, and at one time farmed extensively himself, every reliance may be given to his statements. In County Bruce the soil is a clayey loam on a clay and gravel subsoil; the surface soil will average about two feet in depth; little drainage is required; the land is undulating

and well watered. Mr. H. considered it one of the best wheat-growing districts in Canada, and the land was well adapted for growing green crops. Good crops of wheat, oats, and peas had been gathered in this year; the yield of fall wheat this season over the county would average 30 bushels per acre. A good many cattle and sheep are raised, the latter especially thrive remarkably well, and when paid attention to are very profitable. This county was settled about 25 years ago, and is, on the whole, well farmed. It has several large shipping ports on Lake Huron, and the Great Western railway passes through the centre of it. The farms average about 100 acres, and can be bought from £7 to £10 per acre. Good clay land similar to Baldoon could be had at £6 per acre. Not including houses, however. County Huron was somewhat of a similar character to Bruce, and was all very good farming land. In the neighbourhood of Clinton there was a splendid farming country, superior he thought to the land I had seen in the vicinity of Guelph, and enjoyed a better climate. Good farm servants could be had from £30 to £32 per annum with board, and the taxes amounted to from £5 to £6 per 100 acres. With regard to the prices of cattle, horses, &c., they could meantime be bought at the following sums:—Cows from £6 to £10; two year-old cattle from £5 to £7; sheep from 15s. to £2; and horses £16 to £40, prices varying, of course, according to quality. With respect to the profits to be derived from farming in Ontario, accounts varied very much ranging from five to ten per cent, on the capital invested; my own opinion being that the latter sum might readily be realised by any one who was thoroughly acquainted with his business as a farmer and was a good judge of stock. After finishing our tour through Ontario, my friends and I determined to spend a few days in the States.

At Boston we saw a fine lot of cattle awaiting shipment for Liverpool; we inspected the accommodation prepared for them on board the steamer, which, however, we did not consider very first-class. We were informed that the cattle are often sick for the first day or two on the passage, but with favourable weather they generally keep up their condition, and in some cases even improve. From Boston we proceeded to St. John's, New Brunswick, in the neighbourhood of which we spent a couple of days. We regretted very much that we had only a few days to spend in the Maritime Provinces, and during our too brief stay in these interesting provinces, we were only able to visit a very few places. At St. John's we were introduced to Mr. Livingstone, the Canadian Government Agent, from whom we received much kindness, and a good deal of useful information. The land in the neighbourhood of the town seemed to be pretty well farmed, the soil was of a loamy nature mixed up with a granite sand. About 100 miles from St. John's the land lying north of Fredericton and away by Woodstock is a good farming country; this district has good railway accommodations, and the River St. John which flows through it, is navigable for a considerable distance by flat steamers of a large tonnage. Cleared farms in this district can be bought from £8 to £12, but land equally good, still uncleared, can be had at from 6s. to 10s. per acre. At Sackville, another portion of the province we visited, lying on the borders of Nova Scotia, we saw some very fertile land. On the Sackville Marsh, which is 10 miles long by 4 in width, the soil is a good loam on a blue clay subsoil; large crops of hay are annually taken from this marsh or meadow, and during the time of our visit we saw many thousands of ricks—many of them containing 80 stones of hay—still outstanding, although a good portion had been secured in large wooden sheds. On examining the hay, we found that it was coarse and strong where grown on the natural meadows. But the sown grasses were much finer, and the hay of better quality. When in this district we were much indebted to Mr. Wood, Mr. Black, M.P.P., and other influential gentlemen belonging to the city, for their kindness and courtesy. At Mr. Wood's farm, which we inspected, we saw a herd of 60 cattle, some of which were fairly well-bred animals. He had 22 large cattle tied up, and being prepared for the English market, and a few had that day been sold and sent on. The price at which Mr. Wood had sold was 4½ cents., or say 2½d. per lb., live weight. Two of these cattle, under three years of age, weighed 2,970 lbs.,

and would, consequently, be value for £12 15s. each at home, which, with the cost of transport, &c., to Liverpool, amounting to £6 per head, would make them about £19 in Liverpool. Mr. Wood's farm is partly upland and partly marsh very suitable for stock purposes. On the marsh he raises crops of hay, averaging from three to three-and-a-half tons per acre, and the uplands are well adapted for growing green crops. His turnip crop, however, did not appear to have been a heavy one this year. Land in the vicinity of Sackville sells as follows:—Marsh land from £10 to £24, and hard land from £6 to £8 per acre. During our flying visit through the province of Nova Scotia we passed through the Annapolis Valley, which is of considerable length, and in some places several miles in width. There are several good marshes bordering on the Annapolis River. These marshes are protected by high banks and produce good crops of excellent hay averaging about three tons per acre. We also passed through the Grand Pré Marsh, which is situated in the neighborhood of Woolfville. The Grand Pré is not so large as the Sackville Marsh, but is very productive, and is called the garden of Nova Scotia. These fertile marsh lands contain the best land in the two Provinces, and are very valuable. They are enclosed by dykes, and whenever it is found necessary to enrich the soil, exhausted, it may be, by continuous cropping, the sluice gates are opened and the tide is allowed to overflow the meadows, and leave a rich deposit of alluvial matter to the depth of one or more inches on the surface. During our run through the maritime provinces we spent a short time at Halifax, and whilst there were much indebted to Messrs. Rogers, fishery inspector of the Maritime Provinces, and Clay, Government agent, for their courtesy and readiness to impart information.

The Province of Nova Scotia contains about 11,000,000 acres, two-elevenths of which is covered by water, four-elevenths barren rocky land, and the remainder suitable for tillage. Only a small proportion of it, however, has as yet been brought under cultivation. The south-west portion of the Province being near the Gulf Stream has a moister and warmer climate than the other districts, and sheep can be pastured out the whole winter. In the neighbourhood of Windsor we saw some excellent land, which produces good crops of wheat, barley, and corn, as well as all kinds of green crop. The land was fairly timbered, and few of the farms were altogether cleared. Land could be bought there from 30s. to 50s. per acre, partly cleared. Nova Scotia is particularly rich in iron and coal, and several of its mines are at present being profitably wrought. This Province has the great advantage of having ports on its seaboard open during the whole of winter; and in conjunction with its neighbour Province, New Brunswick, should consequently be in a better position than the more northern Provinces of the Dominion to raise stock profitably for shipment to English ports. The winters are similar to those experienced in the other Provinces, but, whenever spring sets in, vegetation is very rapid. Ploughing is resumed in April. The crops are generally sown in May, and reaped in August. Cultivation of fruit for export is becoming quite an industry in some districts, and the apples especially are of excellent flavour. The fish crop is at present the most important industry in the Maritime Provinces, and will likely continue to be so until their internal resources are more fully developed. We were informed that the average yearly yield to Nova Scotia from fish alone, amounts to no less than 6,000,000 dollars. After leaving the Maritime Provinces we proceeded direct to the Eastern Townships of Quebec, a railway journey of fully 700 miles from Halifax. On our arrival at Compton we went at once to Hillhurst, the residence of the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, the well-known and successful breeder of shorthorns, &c. Here we were most courteously received and entertained by Mr. Cochrane, who showed us through his valuable herd, all of which were of excellent pedigree, and some of them of great value and well known to shorthorn experts. I saw also a good many cattle being prepared for the English markets; they were receiving a liberal supply of hay and roots all chopped up, mixed with meal, and would be good animals by the spring, when they are generally sold off. Last year Mr. Cochrane sold his fat cattle (95 in number) to a home dealer at 5½ cents or about 2½d. per lb. They had been kept on the farm for a period of 11 months, and paid 50 dollars or at the rate of about £1 per

month for keep. We also saw his flock of ewes, hoggetts and tup lambs. They were principally Cotswolds of good quality. At the time of our visit, the 20th of November, the ewes were still on the pasture fields, but were to be housed immediately. Mr. Cochrane informed us that he sells his tup lambs as high as 25 dollars or £5 per head. We did not think so much of his work horses, but his harness horses were very good, one of his mares being superior to anything of the kind we had seen in the Dominion. His pigs of the Berkshire breed were also very excellent, in fact the whole establishment and system of management was of a high order and quite equal to the best managed farms in this country. The farm contains 1,000 acres, well fenced and laid off in large enclosures. Water is abundant, and the soil is well adapted for growing good white and green crops, the average of the turnip crop this year being over 23 tons per acre. After leaving Mr. Cochrane we visited Sherbrooke, a rising town of from 13,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, and beautifully situated on the St. Francis River. Here we were fortunate in meeting Mr. Lindsay, a large farmer in the district who drove us into the country for some distance and gave us every information desired. We also met with Mr. Pope, son of the Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture. This gentleman farms in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, and feeds-off a good many cattle. He informed us that he frequently takes quarters from his neighbour farmers during winter for his store cattle, for which he pays about 5 dollars, or £1 per head. They are fed altogether on hay, which at that time was being sold for 6 dollars, or say 25s. per ton. Mr. Lindsay also deals largely in cattle and sheep. Last spring he sold his sheep at 4 cents., or 2d. per lb. live weight for shipment to the English market. To Mr. Lindsay I was indebted for the following information respecting the Eastern Townships. The farms vary in size from 100 to 500 and 600 acres, and could be bought at present from £3 to £5 per acre. At the latter price the land would be in a high state of cultivation, with very good farm buildings: for wild or uncleared land from 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per acre, according to the location. The average yield of crops this season were as under:—22 bushels wheat, 45 bushels barley, 50 bushels oats, 26 bushels peas, 272 bushels potatoes, and from 800 to 1,000 bushels turnips. Wheat was selling at over 5s., barley at 2s. 8d. of 48 lb. bushel, and oats of 32 lb. at 18d. Milk cows were value for from £4 to £6, good shipping steers from 2d. to 2½d. per lb. live weight, sheep 2d. per lb. live weight, and lambs at 3 to 5 months old from 9s. to 12s. 6d. per head, butter from 11d. to 1s., and cheese 6d. per lb., pork 3½d. to 3¾d., turkeys 5d., and poultry 4d. per lb. Here, gentlemen, ends my report, and it now only remains for me to give you a summary of the impressions I formed of the great Dominion of Canada as a suitable field for the energies of the agricultural classes of this country; and in giving you my opinions I must again remind you that, owing to my short visit to Canada, as well as having been there only at a certain and probably the most favourable season of the year, so far as its climate is concerned, some of the statements I may make may be too high coloured, and be open to criticism. But I can at least assure you, they are given in good faith, that I have no personal interest to serve, as I do not at present own, and possibly never may own, a single acre of land in any part of the country, that during my tour through its various provinces no attempt to bias me in any way was made by Government officials, or by parties who might be otherwise interested, and that whilst every facility was given me to see all that I desired, I was left entirely to follow out my own programme. I feel, however, that considerable responsibility rests upon me in giving expression to the views I hold with respect not only to the present, but to the future of the great country I have just returned from visiting; and I purposely desire to speak guardedly, lest I may be accused of being too enthusiastic, and that at some future time, some of those present, or others who may read my report, and who thereby may be led to leave comfortable homes in their native land to try their fortunes on the other side of the Atlantic, not finding all they were led to expect, may blame me in consequence; for without doubt there are many people who will no more succeed there than in this country, and I would prefer that more attention should be bestowed on my report, in which I have endeavoured to give as much information as possible, with regard to the different districts I visited, in so far as their soils were concerned,

their suitability for cropping or stock raising, the prices at which such could be bought, the cost of management, &c., rather than to my own opinions. First in order comes Manitoba and the North-West, in which I spent the first few weeks of my visit to Canada. This immense tract of country, the extent of which seems boundless, has only become known to the outer world during, I may say, the last decade of years, and it is a matter of wonder that the fertility of its soil, and its capabilities as a wheat-growing country, should so long have remained unknown, seeing that it has been in possession of the Hudson Bay Company for upwards of 200 years. At present this great country, which is supposed to be capable of sustaining a population of upwards of 80,000,000 of people, is, comparatively speaking, almost unoccupied, although emigration from the older Provinces of the Dominion, as well as from the American States and our own country, is yearly increasing, and now that the country is being opened up by the formation of the Canada Pacific Railway to the Rocky Mountains, and thence through British Columbia to the Pacific Ocean, as well as by other railways, there can be no doubt that the tide of emigration westwards will continue to go on in an increasing ratio year by year, and that in a very few years it will have a considerable population. During my short visit (and I was only able whilst there to travel over about 500 miles of its prairie lands, and my remarks, it must be borne in mind, are only strictly applicable to what I saw) I was very highly impressed with the fertility of the soil, some of it being without exception the richest I have ever seen, and I have little doubt it will continue for many years to produce excellent crops of grain without any manure, and with very little expense in cultivation; and I would say to any one blessed with health and strength, who is possessed of moderate means, and who is of sober and industrious habits, that in Manitoba or the North-West he would have no difficulty in realising a competency in a very short time, and in many cases, in a few years, a fortune. For example, 160 acres of land is now being offered by the Canadian Government free on the condition of settlement, and 160 acres more at a price that would not amount to one year's rental of very moderate land in this country. Of taxation, meantime, there is almost none, and although churches and schools have in a great measure yet to be built, it is only a question of time, for all the settlers with whom I came in contact are as much alive to the advantages of education as we are at home, and no differences in religious belief as yet trouble the inhabitants, for I found Episcopalians, Methodists, and Presbyterian all working harmoniously together. The North-West Territory, I may mention, will in a special manner commend itself to our temperance friends, for no liquor is permitted to be sold in its vast bounds, and heavy fines are liable to be imposed on any one in whose possession it is found without having a permit from the Governor. No doubt in this new country, as in every other, there are many disadvantages to be encountered and difficulties to be overcome, and people going there must be prepared, if I may so express it, to rough it for a few years. Its climate goes to extremes, the summers being hot and the winters severe, the thermometer, I was informed, occasionally marking about 70 degrees of frost. The snowfall, however, is not so excessive as in some parts of the Dominion, seldom exceeding a depth of from eighteen inches to two feet; but people who have been resident in the North-West for many years assured me that, owing to the dryness of the air, with a little care, they never suffered from the severe cold. In summer, I was given to understand that, in common with all hot climates, life for a time was made rather miserable to the new settlers by the mosquitoes, sand flies, and other pests; but these troubles are not considered of much account by the pioneers of civilisation. The scarcity of timber on these vast prairies is also to be noticed. This is a want that will undoubtedly be felt by many settlers for some time, but in the course of a very few years, will be overcome, when the country becomes more settled and the land brought under cultivation, which will prevent the ravages of prairie fires, which are at present unchecked, and keeps down the growth of timber except on the borders of the streams and rivers. The roads, too, as I have already noticed, are still in a state of nature, and become worse in the rainy season, and this is at present a difficulty with the new settler, but even now they are in a fair state for travelling over, and

for hauling purposes during about three-fourths of the year. As soon as railways are made through the country, they will tend to divert the heaviest of the traffic from the roads. Tramways are also likely to be found very suitable for the prairie country, and are sure to be brought into requisition at no distant day, and even the present roads can be greatly improved by the judicious use of brushwood and proper water tabling. With regard to water, I fear that this may prove to be one of the greatest disadvantages with which many of the settlers may be called to contend. In all the districts I visited my enquiries were specially directed to this subject, but from information I received, I am led to believe, that although in the summer months there was in some places more or less difficulty in getting a pure and sufficient supply, yet good water had always hitherto been obtained from wells sunk to a lesser or greater depth from the surface. I also made enquiries as to the ravages of grasshoppers, but although it was conceded that the Province had occasionally suffered severely from these pests, settlers did not anticipate much loss through them in the future, when the country was brought more under cultivation. I have now brought before you the good and the evil, and will only further remark, that in my opinion a very great future awaits Manitoba, and the Canadian North-West. Its boundless prairies will soon be brought under cultivation, and when opened up by railways, and also by water communication through the Hudson Bay direct to this country, it will become the granary of the world, and be able to supply the wants of many peoples with the staff of life, and at a price that will be a blessing to our struggling millions, but will bear hard on the occupiers of grain-growing lands in this country. With regard to the next part of the Dominion which I visited, viz: the Province of Ontario, I was also much pleased with what I saw of its agricultural resources. The greater part of the country through which I passed was very good farming soil. Several districts were perhaps as well farmed as our own country, but, as a rule, I did not consider the farming of a very high class. No regular rotation seemed to be observed, and the value of manure, as an aid to raising good crops, if understood, did not appear to be acted upon. Too much attention appeared to me to have been given in the past to raising cereals, and too little to the raising of stock. But farmers seemed now to be turning their attention more that way, and I have no doubt that when farming is pursued in a systematic manner, similar to that observed in this country, that a prosperous future awaits the agriculturists of Ontario. In my report I gave full details of the prices of land, stock, and working expenses, so I need not now allude to these matters. But to any one thinking of emigrating to Ontario, I may tell him, that with the exception of the climate, which, however, I was informed, is not so extreme, either with heat or cold, as in the North-West, he will have none of the difficulties to encounter in the districts I visited that he would have to face in Manitoba. Indeed I thought it very much like our own country with respect to its large and thriving towns and villages, and the appearance generally of its country districts. It has sufficient railway and water facilities through all its bounds. Its roads are excellent and in good order. Its educational system is, I think, better than our own—in fact, it enjoys all the advantages that we possess in this country. And now with respect to the Maritime Provinces and the Eastern Townships in Quebec Province, I do not feel myself to be in a position to say much. I had only a hurried run through both, and the season was too far advanced to see much of them. The former, in my opinion, has the great advantage of being near shipping ports that are open throughout the year, and the places I visited seemed to be well adapted for raising and fattening stock. I felt greatly pleased with the little I saw of the Eastern Townships. The country greatly resembled many of the best districts in Galloway. The land was undulating, well watered and wooded, and the soil appeared to be good, and particularly well suited to grow first-rate green crops and excellent pasture. I thought too that land, considering its quality, was cheaper than in its neighbouring Provinces. And now with respect to these older Provinces of the Dominion. Whilst the mother country may in a few years look to the great North-West for abundant supplies of cheap grain; from them she will also receive

yearly increasing quantities of excellent beef and mutton, &c., at moderate prices. And now to sum up briefly, to those who think of emigrating to Canada, I would say, that in my opinion the Dominion has the advantage of being nearer England than any of her other colonies, that to whichever of her Provinces they may go, they will meet with the kindest, most hospitable people on the face of the earth; they are also as loyal subjects as Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen has in any other part of her vast Dominions, they will go to a land of immense mineral as well as agricultural resources yet to be developed, a land that has a great future before it, and which I feel assured, will some day become one of the mightiest countries on the face of the earth. (Loud and continued cheering. Mr. Cowan was also repeatedly applauded during the delivery of his lengthy address.)

At the conclusion of the address, which was listened to with intense interest,

The Chairman said Mr. Cowan would be glad to answer any questions.

No questions were put, the audience evidently thinking that Mr. Cowan had given them all information that an intending emigrant could desire.

Mr. Rankin, of Airds, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Cowan for his able address, said he wished Mr. Cowan not merely to be thanked for the excellent and interesting address they had just listened to, but for the patriotic way in which he had acceded to the wish of the farmers in leaving home and his business at so short a notice to go to such a distant country for a long period of time without fee or reward. (Cheers.) The able report they had listened to proved the wisdom of their choice. (Loud applause.) It was not too much to say that there were few men in the kingdom who could make those observations and put them before the public in such a practicable manner as Mr. Cowan had done. (Cheers.) His information had been given in such a form as to be of the greatest use to those who intended to emigrate to Canada, and it was most satisfactory to find that country so highly recommended by a gentleman so competent as Mr. Cowan undoubtedly was. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cowan's promptitude in making his report had added greatly to the obligations they were under to him. (Loud cheers.)

The vote of thanks having been carried most enthusiastically,

Mr. Cowan acknowledged the compliment, and said he thanked them most sincerely for their great kindness. He could assure them his visit to Canada had been a most enjoyable one, and that he would always look back with pleasure upon it. He could have given them much more information, but he knew that it would be wearisome to them, and, as he had already said, he would be happy to give them any information they desired at some future time. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. White proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the proceedings, which lasted two hours, terminated.

Mr. Cowan exhibited some wonderful specimens of Canadian potatoes and grain, which were inspected with much interest.

REPORT BY MR. R. W. GORDON, THE ANNANDALE DELEGATE.

A meeting of farmers was held in the Town Hall, Annan, January 9th, to hear the report of Mr. Robert W. Gordon, Comlongan Mains, Ruthwell, the Delegate appointed by the Annandale farmers to proceed to Canada and report upon that country as a field for emigration for agriculturists. There was a very large attendance, the hall being uncomfortably crowded, and some were unable to gain admission. Among those who accompanied Mr. Gordon were Mr. Johnstone Douglas, of Lockerbie; Provost Nicholson; the Rev. Mr. Gillespie, of Mouswald; Mr. Marshall, Howes; Mr. W. J. P. Beattie, Newbie; Rev. W. P. Johnstone, Kirtle; Mr. Brown, Hardgrave; Mr. Crawford, Northfield; ex-Provost Batty, Mr. C. McLean; Mr. James Bell, seedsman, Dumfries, &c., &c.

On the motion of Mr. Marshall, Howes, Provost Nicholson was called to the chair.

The Chairman, in introducing Mr. Gordon, said—I am sure it affords us all very much pleasure to welcome Mr. Gordon home again from his arduous, but I have no doubt interesting journey. (Applause.) I have been highly pleased to hear the universally expressed satisfaction at the appointment of the Delegate sent from this district, for every one seems to think we have made a very judicious choice. From what I know of Mr. Gordon's powers of observation and his general intelligence, I am sure he will give you a most interesting and, I have no doubt, a most instructive report of what he has seen and heard since we appointed him about three months ago. (Applause.) I will not detain you longer, but will call on Mr. Gordon.

Mr. Gordon, who was warmly received, and frequently applauded during the delivery of his report, then proceeded—I suppose I need not apologise for appearing here before you to-day, nor need I waste your time by explaining the circumstances under which I was appointed to visit Canada, but will at once proceed to give as faithful an account of the districts I visited in the three Provinces of Québec, Ontario, and Manitoba, which constitute a part of the great Dominion of Canada, as it was in my power to obtain. I shall conclude with a short summary of each Province as a field for emigration from this country, but shall do so with some diffidence, in consequence of the short time I was able to spend in each district. The season of the year selected was also greatly against my using my faculties of observation, as the corn and potato crops were gathered, and a considerable quantity marketed before I arrived.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

My party, on landing in Canadian territory at Point Lévis, Quebec, on September 21, proceeded as fast as an emigrant train would allow us to visit the Eastern Townships. These townships constitute part of the Province of Quebec, and occupy the south-eastern portion of it. They are bounded on the north by the river St. Lawrence, on the south and west by the United States, and on the east by what are called the Maritime Provinces. They lie between latitudes 45 deg. and 47 deg. north, which traverse also the south of France. The climate consequently in summer is similar to that experienced in the south of France; but the winter is a rigorous one, and is estimated to last a fortnight longer than in Ontario. Our visit to these Townships lasted only two days, but during that time we were shown a fair sample of the district. The surface of the country is undulating, and as a consequence the soil is very varying in quality, alternating from rich alluvial deposits to almost barren sand. The water supply is excellent, beautiful crystal springs catching the eye on all sides. The woods were at that time quite a feature in the landscape from the variety of their tints; and contain cedar, maple, hickory, elm, ash, spruce, &c.,—all trees which indicate, we were told, good farming land. Clover, timothy grass, roots, barley, and oats grow to perfection. Second cuts of clover are equal to crops in this district, roots are superior to our average crops, and grown without artificial manures. Land here will lie out in permanent pasture. Fruit is in great abundance and of splendid quality from apples to outdoor grapes. The inhabitants are for the most part composed of English, Scotch, Irish, and French—the French element being the strongest. The latter do not, as a rule, make good settlers; but are quiet, peaceable neighbours, very merry, and an advantage to our countrymen in this way—that they make capital labourers. Wages are pretty much the same as with us, men being procurable at about £50 a year without board, and relatively cheaper when board and lodgings are provided. Land is procurable at prices ranging from £2 to £10 per acre, according to the quality of the soil, the situation as regards markets and railway accommodation and the value of the buildings, fences, and other permanent improvements which have been executed. I may just remark here that the buildings, as a rule, are inferior, and that there is great room for improvement in the cultivation of the soil. The cattle are chiefly what are called native and are, one would fancy, to look at them, a cross between the Ayrshire and the old-fashioned Irish breeds. There are, however, several herds of shorthorns, and these are gradually improving the native

breed; in fact the first cross makes a good marketable animal. Horses are light, active, clean-legged and very hardy, admirably adapted for the work required of them. The sheep are of the Leicester and Cotswold breeds generally, and are much too fat and heavy weights to suit the English markets. Farmers are beginning to find this out, and are enquiring for sires containing a larger proportion of lean flesh, such as the Shropshire, Hampshire or Southdown. Berkshire pigs are bred extensively, and seem to thrive as well as in their native country. Schools and churches there are but as yet not thickly planted; the roads also are for the most part in a primitive state. There is, however, no want of material for making them, and doubtless as the country gets more settled they will be improved. Railway communications are good.

THE VALLEY OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

We next passed through the valley of the St. Lawrence, where, although we were informed the soil was 10 feet deep, the appearance of the country was wretched through utter disregard of the first principles of farming. The inhabitants are nearly wholly of French extraction, and lay out their farms, as they do also in the Eastern Townships, in long, narrow strips, sometimes in width only room enough for a house and stretching back a couple of miles. This system is adopted in consequence of their fondness for society, and for keeping their families, even when married, around them, which leads to the erection of their houses along the roads and in close proximity to each other.

ONTARIO.

We ran through the Province of Quebec and entered Ontario, the most important Province at present in the Dominion. It is bounded on the south by Lakes Erie and Ontario and the river St. Lawrence; on the west by Lake Huron and the great North-West territory; on the east by the Province of Quebec; and, like Quebec, has no limit northward till it reaches the North Pole. The 45th parallel, however, runs north of the bulk of the land at present settled. The surface of the parts we visited in this province is not so undulating as the Eastern Townships. The winter is shorter, and the snow often disappears, leaving the ground bare, a condition of things not desirable in so cold a climate. The summer, however, is warmer, and ripens Indian corn, tomatoes, &c., while grapes and peaches grow as if they were natives. One thing strikes the traveller very forcibly while passing through Ontario, and that is the almost total absence of anything re-sembling our Scotch bums, which leads him to fancy that there must be a great scarcity of water. This however, is not the case, as on enquiry we found that good water off limestone rock can be had by sinking wells deep enough in all but very isolated cases, and this we found verified by the number of windmill and other pumps we saw as we drove through the country districts. As in the Eastern Townships, there are still forest lands to be broken up, and fields are here and there studded with the decaying stumps of primeval monarchs of the forest. Oak, elm, maple, cedar, tamarac, hickory, spruce, pine, and other timbers are to be found in different localities. The first place we halted at was Ottawa, and we were just in time for the Dominion Show, which is held by rotation in the principal cities. We found the show on the whole a creditable one, considering that the exhibits were all from a distance, as although Ottawa is the capital of Canada, it is situated in anything but a good farming district; in fact, it has no industry worth the name with the exception of the lumber trade, and that is indeed an extensive one. In cattle there were represented the shorthorn, Hereford, Devon, Galloway, Ayrshire, and native cross-breeds—in all of which classes, with the exception of the Galloways, there were some good animals. Sheep were not well represented. In horses, what we consider the correct stamp, was almost totally absent, the horses of the district being much lighter than ours, and are bred with a view to rapidity of motion rather than heavy draught. The feature of the show was

the trotting horses driven single and double in buggies round and round the enclosure, and doing their best pace. Roots, vegetables, and fruit were an extraordinary good show; for size, variety, and quality, I never saw them equalled in our country. Machinery and implements were excellent, and combined lightness, simplicity, durability, and great ingenuity, with cheapness. Harness also may be described in the same manner. The land around Ottawa is, as I before mentioned, very poor—being either very light, sandy soil or too rocky for good cultivation. It is selling at from 10s. to £10 per acre. There is a very extensive lime quarry about two miles out of town, and a hill of phosphate of lime about eight miles out, which is quarried and exported. From Ottawa, we journeyed to Toronto, doing most of the distance by night, and crossed Lake Ontario to visit the Falls of Niagara, which, although not strictly within our mission, have such world-wide reputation that it would have been a mistake to have passed them. And well were we rewarded. To stand and watch one hundred million tons of water, travelling at the rate of 26 miles an hour, falling 160 feet and rebounding from the rocks below, forming clouds of spray, is a sight never to be forgotten. Leaving Niagara, we returned to Toronto, passing through hopyards and magnificent orchards of peaches, apples, &c.,—the climate and soil being admirably adapted for the growth of these products. After spending one night in Toronto, we left for London to attend a local show, or fair as it is named in Canada. We found the exhibits much as at Ottawa, except the sheep, which were decidedly better. The soil, judging by the view we got of it from the railway carriage from Toronto to London, is rather stiff, except in the neighbourhood of Guelph, which is a good district and well farmed. Orchards abound; and young wheat when we were there, in the end of September, was from 6 inches to 1 foot high—much too luxuriant we thought. Cattle, sheep and pigs were turned into the fields to eat it down, as when snow falls it is smothered and rots. In London we were shown over a large brewery, fitted up with every modern appliance, even to the consumption of petroleum tar in the engines as fuel instead of coal or wood, which, we were told, saves 30 per cent, in the outlay. Canadian-grown hops are used, and barley costs from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per 48 lbs. From London we passed through Bothwell to Chatham, then along Lake Erie shore to Blenheim and Thamesville, and thence to Ingersoll. Soil of almost any quality can be got on this route, from forest lands at £2 to magnificent deep clay and sandy loams worth from £15 to £25 per acre. The Indian corn grows here luxuriantly, yielding from fifty to sixty bushels per acre. Fall or autumn wheat, clover for seed, and roots are the principal crops. The farmers are making experiments in growing sugar beet, which, if successful, will return them £40 per acre. They are promised by a company £1 per ton for the roots delivered at drying kilns erected from five to ten miles apart. The pulp when dried, is forwarded to the sugar factory; and as they estimate they can grow on this land forty to fifty tons per acre, the success of the experiment is looked for anxiously. Orchards are also a feature of this district, particularly along Lake Erie shore. Making Ingersoll and Woodstock our headquarters, we drove to Paris, Brantford, East Zorra, Norwich, Dereham, and Simcoe. This is a great dairy district, the cows being almost entirely of the native breed, although some have a dash of shorthorn in them. Well-managed cheese factories stud the district, which collect the milk night and morning with their own carts. They are own generally by a company of the farmers themselves, who put in a manager, and remunerate him either in cheese or a percentage on the year's sales in money. The expenses are deducted at balancing time, and each farmer gets an equivalent of money in proportion to the quantity of milk he supplied to the factory. In this way a much more uniform make for the whole district is secured, and consequently a higher price. One factory was making one ton per day, and another 15 cwt. Unfortunately some of the managers had sold their season's make of cheese to 3½d. per lb., a very unremunerative price, but before we left it had risen to 5½d. This will encourage dealers to give a good price for next season's make. Fruit is grown here also in abundance; the soil is very variable, and suited to all kinds of crops. We came across an Osage orange fence when near Lake Erie, which grows so close, so quickly, and is of such a

prickly nature, that all further difficulty in the matter of permanent fencing seems to be at an end. The fencing question would have been a difficult one to solve in a few years, as wood is getting in some districts scarce and dear. There are no stones, at least you can travel miles without seeing one; and our white thorn will not grow. When at Brantford we visited the celebrated Bow Park farm, where the largest herd of shorthorns in the world is kept, and saw a number of animals of great merit. The farm is kept entirely or nearly so for raising food for these cattle. I may mention here that when in the Eastern Townships we paid a visit to the Hon. M. H. Cochrane's farm, with whom your townsman, Mr. Simon Beattie, was so long connected. We saw a splendid farm of 1,200 acres in extent, highly cultivated, and grazing a herd of world-renowned shorthorns and a nice little flock of Shropshire sheep. We were introduced to a fine cow called Dairy-maid; sire, Knight of the Tyne, whose dam (Milkmaid) was bred by Mr. Marshall of the Howes, and exported, I believe, to Canada by Mr. Beattie. In this district (I now return to Brantford) it is the practice to sow both rye and Indian corn to be used as green fodder or made into hay. Indian corn yields 40 to 50 tons of green food, and when made into hay about 9 tons per acre. It is considered equal to turnips for feeding cattle. Timothy, orchard grass, and clover are the only grass seeds sown in the province. Permanent pasture is, I believe, unknown. Our next move was to Stratford, thence to Listowel, Harriston, Walkerton, Clinton, and Seaforth, where we took rail to Guelph. We saw the same variations in soil and crops as in other parts of the Province, but noticed that although the land was fully as good as we had seen it was not so well farmed, nor were the houses and buildings so good, and orchards were not so numerous. We were informed that it was a younger farming country, which would account in a great measure for these deficiencies. These remarks do not apply to the immediate neighbourhood of either Stratford or Guelph. The Agricultural College here is a grand institution, and says much for the enterprise of the Ontarians. It is a fine building, about a mile out of the town of Guelph, and situated on a rising ground about the centre of the farm. There is accommodation for 91 students, and at present it is quite full. The students practically execute the whole labour on the farm, and are instructed in the sciences applicable to agriculture and horticulture, the course of instruction lasting two years. The Government aids private parties in providing the funds, and in addition each student pays about £20 a year. He, however, is paid in return for his work, and it is calculated, if he is careful, that he should save £7 each year. Judge, then, of the value of an institution which teaches what will be all-important to future generations of farmers, and at the same time may be a source of present profit to the student. Our own country might well follow such an example. There is a staff of professors, headed by a principal, and instructors in the working and stock departments. The flock consists of 100 ewes, and their produce, of the Leicester, Southdown, and Hampshire Down breeds. The herd is composed of four or five animals each of the Shorthorn, Hereford, Polled Angus, Galloway, Ayrshire, and native breeds. The present result of careful comparison of these several breeds is in favour of the Hereford and Polled Angus. The farm is over 500 acres in extent, the soil being in some fields a sandy, and in others a clay loam, with a gravel subsoil. We were informed that their wheat crop averages 35 bushels. After leaving Guelph we again returned to Toronto, and from there visited St. Catharines, and passed Grimsby and the Welland Canal. Near St. Catharines we visited a manufactory of native wine: the vineyard which supplies the grapes is 50 acres in extent; the soil is a stiff clay of a reddish colour, which is considered the best class of soil for fruit growing. The climate here is remarkably mild; winter is shorter and not so severe as in other parts of Ontario. The Welland Canal passes St. Catharines. There is a new one in the course of construction, which is of a capacity to allow Atlantic steamboats to pass up through it, and thence to the great lakes. The neighbourhood of Grimsby is admitted to be the best fruit district in Canada.

THE INLAND SEAS OF NORTH AMERICA.

Leaving Toronto we took the train for Sarnia, *en route via* the Great Lakes for Manitoba. In the largest of these lakes it is boasted by the Canadians that they could give the whole of our Little Island a bath. And certainly if it could be ground into powder and shipped across the Atlantic I am not sure but that such would be possible. Lake Superior is the largest body of fresh water in the world; it is 360 miles long, has an average width of 85 miles, and an area of 32,000 square miles; its greatest depth is 800 feet, its height above the level of the Atlantic Ocean is only 600 feet, so you will understand that the bottom of the lake at its deepest place is 200 feet below the level of the ocean. The first point of interest we touched at was Sault Ste. Marie, opposite which the river which connects Lakes Superior and Huron is rendered unnavigable by rapids. There is a canal at present up which pass the Lake steamers, but in course of construction there is another canal sufficiently large to complete the connection here with the Atlantic in the same manner as the new Welland Canal does between Lake Erie and Ontario. There is also a talk of a company being formed for the construction of a railway from the Sault Ste. Marie to Lake Nipissing, which will connect with the Canadian Pacific Railway when constructed from Montreal to Winnipeg *via* Thunder Bay. We next spent a few hours on Prince Arthur's Landing, which is the rival port at present to Fort William, from whence will be shipped goods from the great North-West, and brought here by the Canadian Pacific Railway. On our voyage from here to Duluth, the terminus of the Lake route, we had the great pleasure of a visit to Silver Island, which lies at the foot of Thunder Cape, a basaltic cliff 1,350 feet high. The silver mine from which the island takes its name is worked by an American company having their headquarters in New York. The quartz, which is very rich in silver, is crushed on the mainland close by; the silver is then washed out of it and conveyed by steamer down the lakes to its destination in the States. One of the shafts is 700 feet deep, and the workings are carried on underneath the waters of the lake. An island which rises 90 feet above the lake near here has a small lake on its summit in which are fish of a different species from those which inhabit the surrounding lake.

MANITOBA.

After resting a few hours at Duluth, we continued our journey to Winnipeg by train *via* St. Vincent and Emerson. The province of Manitoba, of which Winnipeg is the capital, lies north of the 49th parallel, along which runs the boundary line dividing the United States from Canada. This line also traverses Belgium, Germany and Austria. It forms the centre of a circle which might be drawn round the continent of North America, and is thus described by Lord Dufferin in his well known eloquent language:—"From geographical positions and its peculiar characteristics Manitoba may be regarded as the keystone of that mighty arch of sister Provinces which spans the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It was here that Canada emerging from her woods and forests first gazed upon her rolling prairies and unexplored North-West, and learned as by an unexpected revelation that her historical Territories of the Canadas; her eastern seabords of New Brunswick, Labrador, and Nova Scotia; her Laurentian lakes and valleys, corn lands, and pastures, though themselves more extensive than half-a-dozen European kingdoms, were but the vestibules and anti-chambers to that till then undreamt of Dominion, whose illimitable dimensions alike confound the arithmetic of the surveyor and the verification of the explorer."

Such is the opinion expressed by the late Governor General, on the occasion of his visit to Winnipeg in 1877, of a country which until a few years ago was the hunting ground of the Indian and the pasture field of the buffalo. The traveller's first idea on gazing across the vast prairie lands is that it deserves the name applied to it, or rather to the whole North-West, by Lord Beaconsfield, when he called it "that illimitable wilderness." But upon a closer examination he sees that beneath that

surface of dried grass or ashes, consequent from the frequent fires, there lies hidden a treasure in fertility of soil which when developed will sustain millions of the human race. All prairie lands are, you may say, almost level, and this Province forms no exception to the rule. There are, however, here and there bluffs or ridges, and also what is called rolling prairie, but which displays no more irregularity of surface than is to be found in many parts of England, where, before the era of drainage, the plough was used to ridge up the land. Along the river banks and up on the bluffs timber abounds, oak and poplar being the prevailing kinds, and amongst the brush-wood we noticed the raspberry, dogrose, and a thorn very much resembling the white thorn of England and Scotland. Of roads there are none, Indian, trader, and settler having as yet ignored them. The same absence of streamlets here, as I mentioned before in Ontario, is forced upon one's attention, but this want is aggravated by the circumstances that when found, which is done by sinking wells, the water in many cases is not palatable. Cattle, however, thrive well on it, and we were assured that if these wells were sunk deep enough, good water would be found. We came across one, however, where, although it had been sunk 90 feet, good water had not been secured. They had, however, struck rock, and were in hopes of succeeding at last. As this requires a considerable outlay of money, settlers would do well to locate where good water is known to be attainable at less cost. The climate varies from almost tropical heat to arctic cold, the thermometer marking occasionally 70 degrees of frost. Old settlers told us that though they occasionally got frost-bitten, the cold was not worse to bear than in Ontario in consequence of the stillness of the air and the extreme dryness of the atmosphere. Snow seldom falls to a depth of twenty inches. The grasshopper plague, although a serious one when it arrives, comes seldom; for, it is said, they have appeared only five times within the last 50 years. Mosquitoes, also, are a great annoyance, but disappear before improved cultivation. From Winnipeg we drove to Selkirk, Niverville, Otterburne, Cook's Creek, Moosesknowe, and Birds' Hill. These two last-mentioned places constitute part of a gravel ridge which commences about twelve miles from the city, and is the only place we came across from whence may be acquired material for road making. The soil is nearly all of the same formation, although in some places the variation in depth is very considerable; but as the ground was frozen we had less opportunity of testing this than we desired. We, however, never saw the subsoil turned up by the plough, and where there were water runs or holes dug we noticed as great a depth as four feet. We were told that it is found even nine. The subsoil in most parts is of deep clay, and of such a rich friable nature that we could fancy it would grow wheat without the assistance of the surface soil. The price of land varies, if bought from speculators, from 4s. to £2 10s. an acre; but settlers can get from the Government, under condition of residence and cultivation, 160 acres for nothing, and if they choose, can pay for 160 acres more at from 4s. to 10s. an acre, 4-10ths of the purchase money, together with interest on the latter at 6 per cent., being payable at the end of three years, the remainder being payable annually thereafter in six equal sums, with interest at above-mentioned rate on each unpaid instalment. This is called a preemption, and the buyer binds himself to commence to work this along with his first acquired 160 acres, which is called a homestead within three years. What is called railway lands can also be bought from the Government with no condition of residence or cultivation, at 4s. to 20s. per acre. The native cattle, which are much better than in the other Provinces (I do not speak of improved ones), seem to thrive well on the prairie grass in summer and on hay in the winter. They were invariably in good condition, and are fattened readily with the addition of a little grain. There are few sheep kept yet, as the wolves on the one hand and spear grass on the other play havoc with the flock. Spear grass we did not see, but were told that it penetrates the skin and kills the animal. When the land is all settled and cultivated, both of these enemies of the fleecy tribe will disappear; but I am of opinion that, as a rule, Manitoba is not a sheep-growing country, the land being too level and too soft. Horses are mostly imported from the States and Canada, and suffer from a debilitating fever until they have been some time in the

country. Some attribute this disease to the climate, some to the water, and others to the prairie hay; but as oxen thrive well, are kept more cheaply, do as much work in ploughing, and are not far behind in carting, why should they not take the place of horses until these are bred in the district? Wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes are the principal crops: and turnips, cabbages, &c., have grown well where planted. I may say here that the samples we saw at the Ottawa show, and also in our route through the country, prove beyond the possibility of a doubt that both quality and quantity of roots can be grown; that the country is thoroughly adapted for wheat growing; but that barley and oats, although the yield is good, ripen too fast, and are therefore badly filled, and consequently light. On leaving Winnipeg we turned our faces in a south-westerly direction, and drove through Morris and Nelsonville, across the Pembina river to Crystal City, and thence to Rock Lake, when we again changed our direction, and made for Emerson, passing Mountain City and a large Mennonite settlement. The Mennonites are, although of the German race, emigrants from Russia, and have two large reserves in the Province granted them by the Government of Canada, for which I believe they paid nothing, and also were granted immunity from the payment of taxes, and also from serving in the army. They are a quiet, peaceable, hard-working, frugal people, something after the nature of our Quakers, and are laying by money. The cities I have mentioned are only cities in name as yet, for although the adjacent land has been laid out by surveyors in town lots, two or three houses compose the present city. It is expected that a railway is to run in this direction, starting at Winnipeg, passing Rock Lake, and tapping the coal region on the Souris river. We were informed when in Winnipeg that a company had already been formed to carry out this scheme, and that coal would then be had in Winnipeg for four or five dollars—*i.e.*, 16s. to 20s. per ton. When the great Saskatchewan coal fields are tapped also, it may be expected to be even cheaper than this. I will not weary you further with a description of our journey than to mention that on leaving Emerson we proceeded to New York, passing a short time in each of the following cities: Minneapolis, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, and Boston, all, as you know, cities of the United States.

SCHOOLS.

The school system in Canada is founded on this basis. All public schools are free and managed by School Trustees elected by ratepayers in each school district. The funds are raised by rating the inhabitants of these districts. In Manitoba a school rate will be long in being required, as the Government have set aside a large quantity of land to be sold solely for the purposes of education, so that education in the public schools there will, for many years, be absolutely free. In the other Provinces, in country districts, the rate is very light, and as the election of Trustees is periodical, and entirely in the hands of the people themselves, there is little likelihood of it becoming burdensome. In Ontario the number of public schools is very noticeable, and the teaching very efficient; in Quebec they are more widely scattered; while in Manitoba there are few as yet, although there is, as in the other Provinces, a perfect system of education in operation. All the principal cities in the Dominion have also numerous higher class schools, in which a capital education may be had, and at a less cost than at home. It may not be out of place to remark here that Canada, and especially the smaller cities in the Province of Ontario, is a good country to which people with families and limited incomes might emigrate. They would have the advantage of good and cheap schools, their cost of living would be much less, and they could invest their money to greater advantage than in this country. Seven to nine per cent., according to the ability of the lender, can be made with perfect security, and it is estimated that a family spending £300 a year at home can live as well there for £200. There is also a wider field in which to start young people in the world. Canada is a country in which no one says he cannot work, but where every one says, "To beg I am ashamed." Perhaps this is the reason there is not a poor-house in the Dominion.

THANKS TO THE CANADIANS.

Our visit to Canada was rendered the more enjoyable on account of the kindness and courtesy we received from all ranks of society there. The Canadians are a frank, enlightened, high-spirited, and specially hospitable people, and vied with each other in their solicitude to do us a service. Our thanks are due in a very high degree to one and all of those with whom we came in contact. At the same time I would dispossess them of the idea which was expressed by one gentleman at a public meeting, at which I was present, that we on this side of the Atlantic are the cold inhospitable people he then pictured, but would remind them that although perhaps of a more reserved and less impulsive nature, our hearts are none the less warm, nor are our hands less ready to welcome the stranger who visits our shores.

THE PROVINCES COMPARED.

I now come to the important questions—Is Canada the place to emigrate to? and, if so, which of her Provinces is the most desirable? The first question I will answer in the affirmative, (1) because of its boundless extent of cheap and at the same time fertile lands; (2) because of its proximity to our own country, and therefore to the best market in the world! (3) because of the similarity of its people to ourselves; and (4) because of its loyal allegiance to the British Flag. The second I will leave you to decide for yourselves after pointing out shortly the advantages and disadvantages of each Province as I was able to discover them. The capital required varies of course according to the system adopted and the district chosen, and may be roughly estimated at from £3 to £30 an acre. This includes the first cost of the land. After that, of course, there is no rent to pay. Land, however, can be bought to be paid in a certain number of years, with interest on the unpaid portion. In this case less capital is required, but this leaves a yearly burden in the shape of interest, which virtually forms a rent for a limited time. The yield of wheat in Quebec and Ontario varies from 10 to 40 bushels per acre, but the average, I fear, can hardly be put down at more than 17 bushels of 60 lbs. weight. This low average is a result of the land having been so badly farmed in the past. The farmers, however, are now alive to the fact that they must turn their attention more to the rearing and feeding of live stock for exportation to the British markets than to the growing of wheat. The yield of barley may be reckoned at 35 bushels of 48 lbs., oats at 50 bushels of 32 lbs., and Indian corn, where it will grow, also at 50 bushels of 60 lbs. Wheat was making 5s., barley 2s. 4d., and oats 1s. 4d., per bushel. Fruit is also a valuable adjunct in these Provinces. Turnips and potatoes are similar to our own crops in ordinary years. Beef was selling retail at 5d. per lb.; mutton about the same figure; and the 4-lb. loaf at 4½d., to 5d.; cheese, when we landed, at 3½d., per lb., when we left, 6d. From all I could learn, a farm can be worked cheaper than in this country, for although wages are higher, fewer hands are required. Labour may be estimated, when all paid for, at 10s. to 15s. per acre. For every £100 invested in land, the total taxes payable do not exceed 15s. It will be understood that as nearly all farms are owned and occupied by the same parties, this tax is equivalent to both landlord's and tenant's taxes in this country. I may say that, as a rule, no artificial manure is used. The capital required for Manitoba need not be so highly estimated, as in no case can the sum required exceed £5 per acre; but, on the other hand, no man should go there from this country with a less capital than £500 to attempt to cultivate 160 acres. He can easily start and flourish with the half of this, provided all things go well, but there are contingencies, such as grasshoppers and severe weather, it would be well to provide for. Wheat may be safely estimated to yield, with reasonable cultivation, 30 bushels of 60 lbs., and oats 60 bushels of 32 lbs. The yield of barley I did not ascertain. Grain is not expected to require much outlet for some years, as the new settlers always require seed and food for themselves and animals until their own crops are matured. There is a demand also from railway contractors, and by the time these markets fail, communications will

be better. Wheat was worth 2s. 6d. to 3s. per bushel, and oats 1s. 8l. to 2s. Potatoes and turnips grow well, as I have stated previously, and cattle do well on prairie grass in summer and on hay in winter, which can be got as yet in any quantity off unsettled land in the neighbourhood. There is nothing to pay for it except the labour. The first breaking of the land out of prairie can be let by contract for 12s. an acre; the next and following years it can be ploughed for 8s. Harrowing is a mere bagatelle after the first year; and harvesting, owing to the dry climate and the level nature of the surface, is inexpensive. In Quebec (when I speak of this Province I mean the Eastern Townships) you have the advantage of being near the seaboard, consequently the freight to the European market is low. You require less capital than in Ontario, as land of the same quality is cheaper. The wages are lower. Water is in better supply naturally, and permanent pasture is found to answer. On the other hand, Ontario can furnish a greater choice of more valuable land; roads are better; schools more numerous; winter is shorter; and the people generally are more like ourselves. This arises from the absence in a great measure of a foreign element as compared with Quebec. Ague is still present in some parts of Ontario, while Quebec and Manitoba are free. Manitoba has a disadvantage as compared with both these Provinces in her distance from a market, in her sparse population, greater scarcity of schools and churches, roads and good water, and a longer and more severe winter. On the other hand she has a virgin soil of vastly superior quality, which is to be had at a comparatively low price, less labour is needed, although wages are higher (railroad men earn from 6s., to 8s., a day), and there are no taxes. Quebec and Manitoba, as settlement advances, will have better roads, and more churches and schools. A very good idea of the rate at which settlement in the latter Province is advancing is gathered from the fact that the post offices have been increased in little more than a year from 58 to 120; one land office last year had located 900 settlers, and sold 400,000 acres of land. The communication between here and the old world will soon be vastly improved through the competition of the Thunder Bay route and the construction of new railway lines now in contemplation. A new route is also proposed, *via* the Nelson River and Hudson Bay, which will bring Winnipeg as near Liverpool as New York is at present. The grasshopper and mosquito plagues will moderate or disappear altogether as they have already done in older Provinces, and the prairie fire, which is the dread of the new settler, need do him no damage, except through his own extreme carelessness. Persons going out there, however, should be still robust and active, as of course at present it is a pioneer's life, while if they go to the older Provinces, when once there they can make themselves as comfortable as at home.

COMPETITION IN PRODUCE IN THE PAST AND WHAT WE MAY EXPECT IN THE FUTURE.

And now, before concluding, it may perhaps interest you to hear the increase in imports to the United Kingdom of various agricultural products for the past five years, and also to listen to a few arguments showing why they are likely still to increase. The following figures show the greater quantity of agricultural produce imported to this country from all foreign parts in 1877-8 than was brought in five years previously—that is, in 1873-4, the quantities being expressed in tons and round numbers:—

Wheat.....	550,000	Beef.....	23,000
Flour.....	75,000	Pork.....	650,000
Barley.....	275,000	Butter.....	26,000
Oats.....	60,000	Cheese.....	15,000

These figures do not include the live cattle, sheep, and pigs daily arriving at our ports. Nor do they give you an idea of the much greater increase I could have shown you had I calculated for ten years past instead of five. It is estimated that at the present time the population of the United Kingdom is little less than thirty-five mil-

lions, while that of the North American continent is about fifty millions, yet these fifty millions occupy a country fifty times larger than would have to support, were there no importations, the thirty-five millions. Imagine, then, what these fifty millions of people can produce over their own wants, with hundreds of thousands of square miles of virgin soil to work upon, with railways made, or which can be made, through these districts at little cost, and with thousands of miles of navigable rivers and inland seas to oppose them. Look next at India; she too is coming to the front as a wheat-exporting country. In 1870 the export of wheat from the port of Calcutta was only 17,000 bushels, while in 1878 it reached the extraordinary number of 7,369,772 bushels. We have Australia in 1874 exporting 3,400,000 bushels of wheat, and in 1878 an aggregate of 5,000,000 bushels, of which nearly one-half reached these shores. And now she too threatens to send us live cattle and sheep. The estimated increased acreage of winter wheat sown this year over last in the United States alone is 12 per cent.; while in Canada there is also a very large acreage, and it was never known to look as well. Mr. J. W. Barclay, M.P., in speaking of America the other day in a contribution to the January number of the *Fortnightly Review*, says—"In the present agricultural crisis, I observe that hope is maintained in some quarters by the notion that the supply of agricultural produce from America will fall off; this hope is based on the expectation of an increase in the cost of transport, and of the inability of the American farmer, in the face of an increasing home demand, to grow wheat as cheaply as he has hitherto done. It seems to me that for some years to come, at all events, these expectations will prove delusive. In the Western States it cannot be doubted that wheat can be raised on the grand scale at a price with which the British farmer cannot compete, assuming that he continues to pay the present rents." And then he goes on to say, in reference to the freights, which are expected also by some to increase in the future—"From the improvements to be expected in steamers, and an increase of competition by the opening of new lines of communication by land and water, the reasonable prediction is that rates of carriage will be lower in the future than in the past. I cannot, therefore, bring myself to think that we have seen the last of American competition, or that the lowest point in depression has yet been reached." Mr. John Clay, one of the British Commissioners now travelling in America, similarly expressed himself the other day in Chicago when interviewed by a newspaper correspondent. And I am certain that no impartial traveller there could return without a similar impression. The inflation of prices of produce lately is believed by many well-informed men to be only temporary, and to be caused mainly by a large ring of speculators on the other side of the Atlantic preying upon the supposed needs of not a few of the countries of the European continent.

A WORD TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

And now (I am speaking to my brother agriculturists) in the face of this fierce competition, and with the alternative before you of emigration to a country where traffic in land was free and untrammelled, would it not be well for you to bestir yourselves and throw off the yoke that has hung about your necks in times past? Would it not be well for you, by emigration or otherwise, to rid yourselves of such unequal laws as hypothec and the like, and would it not be well for you, to acquire more security for your capital and more freedom of action than is accorded by the most of your leases, drawn up as they were by lawyer factors 50 years ago? On the other hand, would it not be well for landlords to relax somewhat these stringent clauses framed under conditions which no longer exist? Would it not be well for them to look more closely and personally into their own interests? Would it not be well for them (although there are some generous, and in the long run wise exceptions, who have already done so), to extend to the tenantry a helping hand, and thereby assist to remove a load which is threatening to cripple, if it does not destroy, the greatest industry of the kingdom? By failing to do so they may either banish from their native land a patient, industrious, and frugal tenantry, whom, when too late, they may wish to retain, or they may condemn them, if they stay, to a ruin from which it may take even a lifetime to recover.

CONCLUSION.

Then, gentlemen, if any of you can make up your minds to leave the shores of your native land to find a home on Canadian soil—if you can make up your minds to face the inconveniences and hardships I have endeavoured to portray—and if you come to the conclusion from these remarks of mine, and from information you have gathered or can gather from other sources, that you can better your position by going there, I may tell you that you will go to reside among a people in whose veins the blood of your own ancestors—a people strong in the hope that a great destiny awaits their country—a people peaceable and law-abiding—a people of like aspirations with yourselves in social and intellectual life, who will extend to you the right hand of fellowship with a vigour and an earnestness which will cause you almost to blush.

Mr. Brown, Hardgrave, said some weeks ago he had the pleasure of proposing that Mr. Gordon be sent to Canada as the delegate from Annandale. He did so knowing full well the qualifications Mr. Gordon possessed for discharging the duty, and he thought the able report to which they had just listened fully justified them in their choice. (Applause.) He would ask them to accord a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Gordon for his excellent report. If the old country should ever be played out, as some seemed to think it would, there was a grand country across the water ready to receive them, and a country where, as Mr. Gordon had said, the poorhouse was not necessary. (Applause).

Ex-Provost Batty, in seconding the motion, said the report was a most exhaustive one, and showed that there was a wide field for farmers in Canada, where their condition in life would be greatly improved, and land could be had on much easier terms than in this country. (Applause).

The Chairman, in conveying the vote of thanks to Mr. Gordon, expressed the pleasure with which he had listened to his lucid and faithfully drawn account of the country he had visited. (Applause).

Mr. Gordon, in acknowledging the compliment, said his trip to Canada was a most enjoyable one, and if he had been able to give them any assistance in making up their minds on the question of emigration he was pleased, he had a great many more details in his note-book at home, which he did not think it necessary to trouble them with there, but he would be glad to communicate them to anyone desiring further information. (Applause).

Rev. Mr. Gillespie proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, to whom they were greatly indebted for the public spirit he displayed and the active part he took in everything connected with Lower Annandale. (Applause).

The Chairman having acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated, having lasted about an hour.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES, MESSRS. ELLIOT, LOGAN AND SNOW, AT STOW.

An adjourned special meeting of the Gala Water Farmers' Club was held in the Town Hall, Stow, on the 19th December, to hear the report of Messrs. Walter Elliot (Hollybush), John Logan (Legerwood), and John Snow (Pirntaton), three of the farmers' delegates from Scotland appointed to go to Canada and report on the inducements which the Dominion offers to British farmers. The chair was occupied by Mr. Stewart, Collielaw; and Mr. T. Gibson, Ferniehurst, acted as croupier. Among the others present were Mr. Riddell, Hundalee; Mr. Tweedie, Burnhouse Mains; Mr. Smail, Galashiels; Mr. Rae, Hawknest; Mr. Aitchison, Middletown; Mr. Smart, Bowshank; Mr. Forsyth, Whitelee; Mr. Bell, Cortleferry; Mr. Riddell, Corshope; Mr. Tillie, Hangingshaw; Mr. Gardiner, Cairntonbarns; Mr. Mercer, Stow Mill; Mr. Thomson, Millbank; Mr. Thorburn, Brockhouse; Mr. White, Stage Hall; Mr.

Harper, Muirhouse; Mr. P. Harper, Muirhouse; Mr. Gibson, Haymount; Mr. Leithhead, Turnerdykes; Mr. Dunn, Laidlawstiel; Mr. Hall, Crosslee; Mr. White, Lugate; Mr. Campbell, V.S., Galashiels; Mr. Renwick, Hawkburn; Mr. Jamieson, Muttonhole; Mr. Logan, jun., Legerwood; Mr. Inglis, Brothershiels; Mr. Broomfield, Lauder; Mr. John Cairns (Secretary), &c., &c.

The Chairman, before calling on the delegates, said he was sure all those present would join with him in saying that the committee of management of that club deserved every praise for having called a special meeting to hear the report of the Canadian delegates—(applause). He would now call upon Mr. Elliot, who, he believed, would treat of the Province of Ontario, the Province of Quebec, and the Eastern Townships.

MR. ELLIOT'S REPORT.

Mr. Elliot said—Gentlemen, having been appointed by Mr. Dyke, Canadian Government Agent, Liverpool, to go to Canada and report upon the advantages which that country holds out to agriculturists, I shall endeavour in this paper to state my views thereon as clearly as possible. Sailing from Liverpool on the 11th September, in the good ship "Peruvian," we landed at Quebec on the 21st, having had a good passage. Thence we started by Grand Trunk Railway for Richmond and Sherbrooke, in the Eastern Townships, travelling through a poor country most of the way, and badly farmed as a rule. The population principally French.

September 22nd.—Started from Sherbrooke and drove 30 miles through the Counties of Compton and Stanstead. We were not very favourably impressed with the soil upon the whole, a great part of the country being badly farmed. Where well farmed, the crops were all good, turnips specially so. We visited the Hon. M. H. Cochrane's farm, near Compton, where we were most hospitably entertained. It extends to about 1,200 acres, upon which he raises magnificent crops of all kinds, and that entirely without artificial manures. He can house 400 cattle, besides breeding horses of various kinds. There are large piggeries, and also barns capable of holding all the crops. There are besides, a fine house, garden, and greenhouses, and large orchards, all of which with improvements cost him rather under 40 dollars per acre. We also inspected his far-famed herd of shorthorns (reared 1,100 feet above sea level), which certainly for numbers and general excellence could not easily be excelled. I may mention one two-year-old heifer for which he refused 5,000 guineas. He also keeps a flock of Shropshire Downs, sheep, in my opinion, very suitable for the country; the ram lambs of which he sells at six months old; and they realize from 30 to 40 dollars per head. Land can be bought in the district with ordinary buildings from 20 to 30 dollars per acre.

September 23rd.—Started from Sherbrooke at 12 midnight for Ottawa, where we arrived at 3 p.m., after a very tiresome journey. The country between Montreal and Ottawa poor and badly farmed. We inspected the Parliamentary and other public buildings beautifully situated on the banks of the Ottawa River.

September 24th.—Visited the Exhibition which, taken as a whole, was very good. The several cattle classes were well represented—the Shorthorns and Herefords especially so. The sheep classes as a rule were only middling, although there were many fine animals amongst them. Pigs were well represented, especially the Berkshire breeds. Horses as a class I did not think much of, although I have no doubt very suitable for the country; but appeared to me to be too light for heavy work. Roots, grains, and fruits of every description, too numerous to mention, could not be excelled in any country; while every other industry was well represented and very creditable to a young country.

September 25th and 26th.—Drove out into the country both days, and also visited exhibition. Did not think much of the country, as a rule, for farming. Started for Toronto at 10 p.m.

September 27th.—Arrived at Toronto, noon, passing through some very good country along the shores of the Lake Ontario. The crops, from the appearance of the stubble, had been good. Few turnips grown in the district; fine country for

fruit. We saw many large orchards as we passed along at the farm places. Good crops of second clover which were being cut for seed. Farmers all busy sowing wheat; and many fields well up. Land can be bought here for \$40 per acre. In the afternoon we sailed across the Lake to Niagara.

September 28th.—Visited the falls (a very grand sight), and all places of interest in the neighbourhood. This is a great fruit-growing district.

September 29th.—Left Niagara for Toronto, by way of Hamilton; passed through some fair, good country, and, for the most part, badly farmed; fruit and wheat being the principal crops, the pastures having a poor appearance. After leaving Hamilton, the farming improved. Coming along we saw a good number of well-bred cattle in the fields.

September 30th.—Set off for London by way of Grand Trunk Railway, which we reached at 1 p.m. Passed through a good country most of the way, fairly well farmed. Very little pasture land, and what was, looked poor and closely eaten. A good many fairly bred cattle along the route. Visited the Exhibition for a short time.

October 1st.—Visited Mr. Carling's, M.P., extensive breweries; a very interesting sight—petroleum being the only fuel used in the works. The barley and hops used are grown in the neighbourhood. Drove out to the waterworks, and returned by steamboat on the Thames. A very fine sail. Afterwards, visited the exhibition, where every class of stock was well represented; as also machinery, implements and manufactures of all kinds, together with the usual display of fruits, vegetables and roots. I was very favourably impressed with the tall and healthy appearance of the people here, especially the ladies; and there can be no better sign of a good country than the healthy appearance of its people.

October 2nd.—Left London by 5.40 a.m. train for Bothwell, from whence we drove to Dresden by way of Florence, through a middling country. The soil very unequal; in some parts light and sandy, while others again were strong clay; then sometimes would pass through good loamy soil, in parts very badly farmed. The straw, apparently, is of no value to the farmers, as, in many instances, it is allowed to rot in the fields. From Dresden to Chatham (the latter a fine town of 8,000 inhabitants), through a fine country, and many portions of it well farmed, although the wasteful practice of leaving the straw in the fields to rot, and in many instances burning it, was being very generally practiced.

October 3rd.—Took an extensive circuitous drive this forenoon, when we saw by far the best land we had yet seen. Saw very fine farms on both sides of the river Thames, upon which there is communication with the lakes by steamboat. The land in this district is of a strong loamy nature, and will grow any kind of crops in abundance year after year without manure. We saw large fields of very fine maize in this district; also great fields of wheat grown successively thereon for many years. It is also a very fine grazing country. Some of the farmers here fatten a large number of cattle for export to Britain, which, they informed us, had paid them very well, and to all appearance it is a trade that will extend very rapidly. In the afternoon we drove by way of Buckhorn to Blenheim, through a fine country, and generally well farmed. Grapes, peaches and apples are very extensively grown in this district in the open air. We drove for many miles along the highway, with orchards on both sides, which extend all the way to Detroit, a distance of over 30 miles. The fruit was most abundant, and is a very profitable crop. They are starting sugar beet factories in this district. The sugar beet here grows to perfection, from 40 to 50 tons per acre, and for which they get \$5 per ton at the factory. I consider a great portion of the land I saw to-day as good, and in many instances much better, than the land around Edinburgh, and, as I said before, it will grow wheat and maize year after year without manure. Saw again to-day great stacks of straw burning, a most wasteful practice. Driving through the district in company with the Sheriff, I drew his attention to this, and suggested that he should pass an Act making it criminal to put such good fodder into the flames, at which he laughed, and said he thought it a good idea. In reference to this, the Sheriff told me of an enterprising farmer who had shifted his barns three times to get rid of accumulated manure. The Sheriff had also

seen large quantities of straw pitched into the river from the threshing machine. Farms here can be bought from \$20 to \$75 per acre, according to the state of cultivation and buildings.

October 4th.—Drove this morning towards the lake. The land is good, with a gentle slope and southern exposure, and grows any kind of crop to perfection. Some farms here could be bought from \$30 to \$50 per acre. Looked like a good investment. Driving to Ridgetown—where they had a local show, which was a very creditable exhibition—from thence to Thamesville, where we took train to Ingersoll. Between Blenheim and Thamesville the soil is various, mostly light; good portion new country, partly cleared. Leaving the train at Ingersoll, we drove to Woodstock, in County Oxford. Light gravelly soil most of the way.

October 5th.—Drove to Eastwood, a farm of 1,000 acres; 200 uncleared; a mansion thereon, together with fine buildings, gardens, lawns, etc; and a beautiful place to reside. We were hospitably entertained by Mr. T. C. Patteson, who wishes to sell the place, and asks \$50,000 for it. The land between this and Woodstock looked poor and worn out.

October 6th.—Went by rail to Bow Park Farm; about 1,000 acres. Drove round a great portion of it, and inspected all the stock, which consists of the famous herd of pedigree shorthorns (the largest in the world, upwards of 400), besides 100 cows, kept for nurses, etc. It would be impossible to describe the different strains of this herd in a short statement of this kind. Suffice it to say, they have generally carried first honours wherever they have gone. There is also a small flock of Leicester sheep kept, which are very select. The buildings are very substantial, and well adapted to the requirements of such a large establishment. The land is well farmed in every respect, and certainly managed on scientific principles. We were very hospitably entertained by the energetic manager, Mr. Clay, jun., a well-known Berwickshire gentleman, and spent a pleasant and profitable afternoon. The country through which we passed was in part very good land, hops being grown to a certain extent.

October 7th.—Our drive from Woodstock to-day was through a very fine country, where we saw some very good, well-farmed land. Visited several large cheese factories, which seemed to be well-managed, everything being the perfection of cleanliness. Mr. Smith, whom we called upon, had just tied up 40 cattle to feed, which he informed us was very profitable. We stayed dinner with Mr. Donaldson, originally from Cumberland, who has a fine farm of 300 acres, for part of which he paid \$85 per acre. His barns and stables are well arranged and substantial, and everything well managed. From this we drove to Ingersoll through a very good country as a rule, rather more hilly than we had yet seen. Saw a very considerable number of cattle and sheep in the fields, mostly fair sorts. Principally a dairy district, all the milk being sent into the cheese factories. Cows, we are informed, will pay \$40 to \$40 each.

October 8th.—From Ingersoll to Norwich we drove through a very fine country, where we saw a great many farms with fine brick houses and other substantial outbuildings. Judging from outward appearances, farmers in this district seem to be in a very prosperous condition. There is a very considerable extent of grazing land, well stocked with good cattle. From Norwich to Woodstock the land is much the same; all the farmers seemingly prosperous; houses and outbuildings good and the land well cultivated. Farms here would sell from \$70 to \$80 per acre, but not many in this district for sale.

October 9th.—Went by rail from Simcoe, in County of Norfolk, principally through a poor country. A great fire many years ago had burned a large portion of forest, the trees in many places still standing giving the country a weird appearance. The wood here being mostly pine, the fields under cultivation are still full of stumps which will last for a hundred years, unless taken up by the stumping machine. These stumps are quite unlike the hardwood, which will rot in a few years. Driving round by Waterford we saw some very fine-looking, well cultivated farms. The soil mostly of a light description, in our opinion too much so. I called upon Mr. Alex-

ander Hunter, my predecessor in Allenshaws. It is needless for me to say he was delighted to see me. He has now retired from farming, and lives in the outskirts of the town, where he has a very fine place.

October 10th.—Driving by Lake Erie shore, along with Mr. Hunter, as far as Port Dover, we saw a number of good farms. He gave me a very good report of the country generally for farming. In his own words, "you can grow any kind of crop to perfection." He has grown, some seasons, 400 bushels of carrots (60 lbs. per bushel) upon a quarter of an acre. He also says, "put a sheep on the worst ground in Canada, and it will make them fat," which I can corroborate, having never seen a lean sheep while there.

October 11th.—Came by rail from Simcoe to Stratford; it being market day there for wheat, potatoes, and vegetables of all kinds, also poultry and butchers' meat. Price of wheat \$1.20 per bushel, turkeys about 75 cents, geese 50 to 60 cents and chickens from 12 to 25 cents. Drove out in the afternoon with Mr. Hay, M.P.P. We saw many fine farms. The fall wheat was more forward here than districts we have yet visited. Land here can be bought, with good buildings, from \$30 to \$40 per acre.

October 12th.—Sunday.

October 13th.—Drove to Milverton, and called upon several farmers, old countrymen who had all been very successful. A good country, in parts recently settled. Farms can be bought here from 30 to 50 dollars per acre. Saw a great many good cattle, which they feed for the British market. From Milverton to Listowel we drove through a fine country—a good part new; all the wheat forward.

October 14th.—We went to see a rotary plough working in a stubble field close by the town. This is a most remarkable implement. When some little improvements are made upon it, which the inventor explained to us he meant to carry out, I am certain it will come into general use for some kinds of work. A boy with a pair of light horses will plough five acres a day with it. Afterwards drove into the country, returning to Listowel for luncheon. We passed through a considerable portion of lately reclaimed land; in many parts the wheat was very far forward, and in some instances inclined to "lodge," which shows the richness of the soil. From Listowel to Harrison, County Wellington, drove through a good country, mostly new. In passing along we saw lots of very well bred cattle. A good many roots grown here and all a good crop. Land can be bought here from 20 to 50 dollars per acre.

October 15th.—From Harrison we drove to Walkerton, by way of Newstead, in County of Bruce, through a fair good country, some parts new and more hilly than what we had yet seen. Saw many good stone farm houses. A good many Germans in this locality, who are generally good farmers.

October 16th.—Drove a wide circuit this forenoon, calling at Mr. River's, who is originally from Devonshire. He had a very good herd of shorthorn cattle, and very excellent root crops. We had luncheon with him. The land we passed through to-day is mostly of a light description. Came to Wingham, in County Huron, through a great portion of new country. The soil mostly of a rich nature. Land, where we have been to-day, can be bought from 20 to 50 dollars per acre.

October 17th.—Went by rail from Wingham to Clinton, whence we drove to Seaforth, through a very good, well-farmed country. In passing along we pulled wheat over two feet high, which was sown in September. I may mention that we have seen hundreds of acres stocked with cattle and sheep to keep it down. There are large numbers of well-bred cattle in this district, which is one of the best we had seen; price of land here from 60 to 80 dollars per acre. Took train at Seaforth for Guelph, passing through a good and fairly well-farmed country all the way.

October 18th.—Visited the Agricultural College and Model Farm, 560 acres in extent, established about fifty years ago; it is an excellent institution, and doubtless will be of great benefit to the country. There are generally about 100 students, who perform most of the work upon the farm, and undergo a special course of training to fit them for farmers. The various breeds of cattle and sheep are kept, and all the different grains, roots and vegetables grown upon the farm, of which a correct account

is kept, enabling them to judge which is the most profitable. We called at Mr. Whitlaw's (originally from Berwickshire), a fine farm of 350 acres, well cultivated. We saw there a very fine flock of Leicester sheep, and some good cattle. Moving on we called on Mr. Hobson, who has also a fine farm of 350 acres, and a herd of good short-horns.

October 19th.—Sunday. After church we drove with Mr. Laidlaw, M.P. for Guelph (originally from Hawick), to his farm, about seven miles from the town. He has a fine place and good stock. He has kindly sent me a statement of what he considers can be made of a 200-acre farm under ordinary circumstances. This I believe to be a very fair and moderately drawn statement, as far as I am able to judge, and which goes to prove that $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. can be made off farming capital, but this does not include the increase in the value of the land. Remained over night with Mr. Laidlaw, who drove me into Guelph in the morning.

October 20th.—Took a drive into the country round about Guelph. Generally speaking the cattle are good in this district. Some of the land has the appearance of being worn out, while some was in very good condition. We visited the Messrs. Watt's farm, a good place. They have an excellent herd of shorthorns. We observed that a good crop of swedes were being lifted—23 tons per acre.

October 21st.—Came by rail to Toronto through a good country. Toronto is a large and fine city, beautifully situated on the shores of Lake Ontario. Splendid villas extend far out into the country in every direction.

October 22nd.—We visited several good farms near Toronto, which were for sale. The proprietors were asking from 100 to 125 dollars per acre; I think a high price.

October 23rd.—We went by rail to St. Catharines, and drove into the country—a great fruit-growing district. We visited a vineyard of 50 acres—a most interesting sight—where they were just finishing gathering the grapes, which they make into wine. This industry, it is expected, will grow into greater proportions.

October 24th.—Left Toronto by rail for Montreal (a fourteen hours' journey), passing through a great diversity of country. Some of it was very good, upon which hops were grown to a considerable extent. One portion of the journey extended about 30 miles through a very poor district.

October 25th.—Stayed in Montreal all day, and went up to Mount Royal Park, from which you get one of the finest and most extensive views in the world. My friend, Mr. Irvine, who has been all over Europe, declared it to be finer than the Bay of Naples. The Windsor Hotel, at which we stayed, is allowed to be one of the finest on the American continent.

October 26th.—Sunday in Montreal.

October 27th.—Left Montreal by train for Cookshire, in the Eastern Townships. Crossed the St. Lawrence by the tubular bridge, nearly two miles in length. Thence passed through a very extensive tract of flat land, mostly occupied by French settlers. Apparently good land, but very much exhausted. In parts nothing but a bed of thistles. From there we passed through a swampy, scrubby country in Richmond, where we stopped 20 minutes; and thence on to Sherbrooke. Did not think highly of this part of the country. After half an hour we started for Cookshire, where the railway passed through a swampy, poor country.

October 28th.—Starting from Cookshire we had a hurried glance at the Hon. J. H. Pope's farm of 1,000 acres in extent. We were informed he was feeding 150 cattle. We drove to Sherbrooke by way of Compton. The country we passed through was of a hilly, stony nature, generally more fit for grazing than cultivation; yet in several places we saw that hops had been grown. Taken altogether it is a rough country. Farms here can be bought from 15 to 30 dols. per acre. A great many of them extend to 400 acres and upwards. Nearly every farm here has a maple grove, from which they make the maple sugar. From Compton to Sherbrooke the country is much better, although still partly stony. Some good grazing, and fine meadow land along the river St. Francis. Altogether, by judicious selection, many good farms of considerable extent could be got at a moderate price in comparison with Ontario. The townships most suitable for farmers to go to are:—Durham, Compton, Burston, Stanstead, Eton, Newport, Bury, Ascot, Dudswell, Skipton, Kingsy and Milbourn.

October 29th.—Left Sherbrooke by rail for Quebec, passing, generally speaking, through a poor country.

October 30th.—Drove to the Falls of Montmorenci, a distance of nine miles, passing through some very fine land as good as any we had seen.

October 31st.—Visited the citadel and all other sights worth seeing in Quebec.

November 1st.—Sailed for Liverpool in the Allan S.S. "Sardinian," where we arrived safely on the 10th.

I have described the country through which I passed as fairly as I was able to judge. The roads in some counties are very good, in others again inferior. The "gravel" roads are generally in good repair. The railway communication is good and cheap, and they are always building more. Regarding the climate, it is hotter in summer and colder in winter than at home. The autumn or fall is delightful, as I can speak from experience. The atmosphere being clear and dry one does not feel the extremes so much. Winter (which is considered by many such a drawback to Canada) generally commences in the parts I visited, about the middle of December, and goes in March. Although little or no ploughing is done, farmers have plenty of work preparing wood for next season's fuel, and other odds and ends. I find, after due enquiry, that cattle are not housed longer than in Scotland, and it is the universal testimony of the people that their winters are most enjoyable. I consider that farming in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec is in a transition state. The growing of wheat in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which will increase with rapid strides, must soon affect the growers of wheat in these provinces. They are already alive to that fact, and for some time back have been increasing their stocks of cattle and sheep. Calves, instead of being mostly killed, as formerly, to save the milk for making butter and cheese, are now all reared, which, in a very short time, must enormously increase the supply of cattle for exportation to this country. The Dominion of Canada, from the energetic nature of its people and boundless resources of every kind, has a great future before it. With regard to farmers emigrating to the Province of Ontario or the Eastern Townships, Province of Quebec, I have not the slightest hesitation in recommending them to do so; as I am satisfied, from what I saw, that men with moderate capital could do better than they can at home; and that for several reasons. In the first place you can buy and stock a farm for little more than it takes to stock one at home; then there is no rent to pay and taxes are very light; they do not exceed from 4d. to 10d. per acre, according to the value of the property. You can make the most of the land by growing the most profitable crops, and those best suited to your soil and climate. There you have no lawyer factor, prescribing in a long antiquated lease which almost no man can understand, what crops you shall grow, and what seed you shall sow, as if you did not understand your business better than he is able to teach you, and, generally speaking, binding you to protect the landlords' hares to eat your own crops. In my own case, however, I have been very liberally dealt with, both as regards cropping clauses and game.

Again, a man going there with a family can get a first-class education free for his children, which at home costs a great deal of money. I consider their educational system one of the best possible. In a new country there are many more opportunities and openings turning up than there are in an old country, that young men of intelligence and enterprise can take advantage of. Regarding men with large capital and wishing to farm extensively, I do not think the older provinces so well suited, as a difficulty would be found in getting a large tract of land in one block at a moderate price. From all accounts, and I have the best information from practical men, Manitoba or the North-West Territories would be the best place for farming on a large scale; and I would say these are also the places for a poor man. There he can get 160 acres of land free; and if he has a family, each member eighteen years of age gets the same; so that he has a large farm at once, his own property for ever, and no rent to pay. In conclusion, I beg to express my warmest thanks to Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier of Canada, the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, and the other members of the Canadian Government, for the attention they paid us; as also those gentlemen who accompanied us through the provinces. While the farmers and gen-

tlemon in the towns through which we passed were unending in their kindness and hospitality, they were always ready to give information and show us everything in their power.

MR. LOGAN'S REPORT.

Mr. Logan—who was greeted with cheers—read the following report:—

Having been asked by the Government of Canada to go out there as a delegate, along with others, to report on the advantages and resources of that country, and to give our friends and the press information on our return, it was arranged that we should sail from Liverpool on the 11th September, 1879. We took our passage on board the Allan Steamship *Peruvian*, Capt. Smith, and arrived at Quebec on Sunday, 21st September. We went by train to Richmond, and our party divided; some going on to Ottawa, and others and myself going to Sherbrooke, where we got a conductor who showed us the country. From Sherbrooke, where we arrived on Monday morning, we drove on to Compton and visited the farm of the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, which is a very fine one. After partaking of his hospitality, we walked out to see his farm, which consists of 1,000 acres, mostly in grass, with the exception of 50 acres in grain and 25 acres in swedish turnips and mangolds. The grain crop has been a very good one judging from the appearance of the stubble, the harvest having been completed before our arrival. The turnip crop was the best I ever saw at the season; Mr. Cochrane told us they would still grow till November, when they would be lifted. He has 400 cattle on the farm, the most of which are pure bred shorthorns. They certainly are a very fine lot, and are bred from the finest stock that England could produce. He gets high prices for the stock for breeding purposes, even when sent back to England. He also feeds a good many cattle during winter, for which he gets £10 each for profit. The stock of sheep on this farm is of the Shropshire breed, and he sells the lambs from £5 to £6 each for breeding. Besides the grain and turnip crops, he has an immense crop of hay, all being consumed by the cattle and sheep during the winter. He sows amongst the grain 2 lbs. of red clover, 2 lbs. of alsike, and 8 lbs. of timothy grass; and cuts twice yearly for three consecutive years (4½ tons per acre,) an immense crop of hay. This farm is in very high order, and is exceedingly well managed. Mr. Cochrane pays his workmen at the rate of 12 dollars per month with board.

We also visited several farms in the Eastern Townships, ranging in extent from 400 to 600 acres, with plenty of wood, good buildings, and streams of clear water and which might be bought from 25 to 30 dollars per acre. The land here is more adapted for the raising and feeding of stock, and for growing root crops than for grain. There is also abundance of fruit, viz., apples and small fruit of the best description. We all thought that the Eastern Townships district was a very good country to farm.

Leaving this, we proceeded by rail to Ottawa, met the other delegates, and had a conference with the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture. As the district show was being held at the time, we paid a visit to it, and inspected all the stock; it was there where the Bow Park stock took so many prizes. The cattle were a very fine lot; some of our English breeders would have been surprised at the exhibition of such cattle there. The horses and sheep did not come up to our expectation, but the roots and grain from Manitoba were, on the other hand, the wonder of all. There was a crush every day to get into the hall to see the wonderful roots and samples of grain. We also visited the farms in the neighbourhood of Ottawa, but saw nothing very good from the time we left the Eastern Townships.

Ottawa has sprung up within the last thirty years. The Parliamentary Buildings are very fine, being built of hewn stone, and standing, as they do, on high ground, have a very commanding appearance. There are several other public buildings and a few streets of the same material, but the most of the city is built of wood. Bears have been killed on the present site of the Parliamentary Buildings by men still alive. Leaving Ottawa at night we had not an opportunity of seeing about us

till we came near Toronto, where the land again improves. As we had a little time to spare we paid a visit to the celebrated Falls of Niagara, and viewed them both by day-light and torch-light, and a grander sight I never saw—it fact, it is worth going 3000 miles to see this alone. We also visited the burning spring close to the falls, which was discovered by some Indians. They had an encampment near it and their fire ignited the vapour, which is sulphureted hydrogen gas, and burns with a very brilliant light. It is now enclosed, and the gas is led up through a pipe about four feet from the ground.

After seeing all the sights there, for variety we returned to Toronto by the Great Western Railway, having come up by Lake Ontario. The land on the south side is more of a fruit country—grapes, apples, pears, and peaches being in great abundance. From Hamilton to Toronto the land looked well, but we had not the same opportunity of judging from a railway carriage. Next day we went to the grain market, where wheat was selling at 1.16 dollars per bushel of 60 lbs.; barley, 1 cent per lb., 48lbs. to the bushel; hay at 9 dollars per ton of 2000 lbs.,—the hay is a mixture of clover and timothy grass. In the butchers' market beef was selling at 5 cents per lb., lamb at 6 cents per lb. whole-sale price. The 4lb. loaf at that time was 12 cents; flour per barrel of 200 lbs., price 5 25 dollars.

Sept. 30.—We started for Manitoba, passing through Brampton, Guelph, and Stratford. The land is good and the turnip crop excellent, and the country in general had a very fine appearance. We often remarked that there were very few cattle, and those not of a good stamp. The farmers are now directing their attention more to the breeding of cattle of a right sort. Formerly all the calves, or nearly so, were killed when dropped, whereas now they are all reared to be sent to Britain. We sailed from Sarnia on the 1st October, and reached Goderich about 11 o'clock same day, and remained there for three hours, taking in barrels of salt. An immense quantity of salt of the finest quality is made there. The brine is taken from wells 800 feet deep, afterwards boiled and then put into barrels and sent to different parts of the country, and sold at 75 cents per barrel.

The scenery up Lake Huron and Superior is very grand. We also visited the silver mines at Silver Island, the richest in the world. We arrived at Thunder Bay, now Prince Arthur's Landing, on Saturday, 4th October, intending to remain there till Monday morning.

We were asked by two members of the Canadian Government, the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. Mr. Aikins, to go with them to inspect the Canadian Pacific Railway, which the Canadian Government are now making to Winnipeg. We travelled 130 miles along the line, which was very smooth, and everything seemed well balanced and finished. The land all the way was poor, a great deal of the wood burned down, and only stumps remaining. It is expected the line will be opened through in the course of another year.

We proceeded on our journey in the afternoon by way of Duluth, arriving next day at noon, having travelled on the lakes 900 miles. We then went by the Northern Pacific Railway up the banks of the St. Louis River, which are very steep and rugged and well-wooded, but darkness coming on prevented us from seeing much. On daylight appearing we had arrived in the prairie country, where no trees are to be seen and very little cultivation, and from this it is prairie ground all the way to Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, where we arrived on Friday morning, having travelled 500 miles from Duluth. The mayor and civic authorities met us at the station and accompanied us to an hotel, and made arrangements for our travelling through Manitoba early in the morning. This, however, was departed from, as we did not leave Winnipeg till three o'clock for Portage-la-Prairie, and only travelled 34 miles that afternoon, and arrived at a small inn called Houses on Pigeon Lake. After leaving Winnipeg the land is of a black, sticky loam, and very swampy for seven or eight miles along the banks of the Assiniboine River, when it begins to improve. There is not much cultivation till we get to a place called High Bluff, where the land is very good, growing very fine crops of wheat, judging from the appearance of the stubble and the bulk of grain in stacks, none of

which are thatched, nor does it seem to be thought necessary that they should be thatched, but it gives them a very slovenly appearance. All the land round this district is very good, being four feet deep of black loam, as we saw from a sand pit. The water is also good, as we drank some from the creek. The land here has grown wheat for 40 years in succession, yielding from 25 up to 40 bushels per acre, weight 60 lbs. per bushel, and selling for 60 cents per bushel. The farmers had sold it too soon, as the price had gone up very much. There are not many oats sown here, but the general produce is about 70 bushels per acre. We arrived at Portage-la-Prairie on Saturday afternoon. The land is good all the way from High Bluff. From Winnipeg to Portage it is 60 miles. On taking a walk in the evening we held a conversation with a man who was ploughing. His farm consists of 320 acres. He told us that he had grown wheat in succession for seventeen years, and that it had been in wheat thirteen years before he bought the farm, and had grown very good crops at an average of 32 bushels per acre of 60 lbs. weight per bushel. He also said that he could plough 2 acres daily with two very small horses. This man had also sold his wheat too soon. There is about 40 cents per bushel difference between value of wheat in Manitoba and Montreal. This will be reduced to 20 cents or thereby when the Canadian Pacific Railway is made through to Winnipeg and on to Portage-la-Prairie. Wheat can be grown in Manitoba for 55 cents per bushel, leaving a profit, the expense per acre for ploughing, harrowing, seed, sowing, cutting, binding, carrying, and thrashing, being 8 dollars. This is when the Sulkey plough is used. With this plough one man can turn over 5 acres daily. It is a double-furrow plough, and is drawn by four horses or mules, the man being seated and managing the plough with a lever.

The Delegates here again divided, three going west in the direction of Rapid City, and the others and self returning to Winnipeg by a more northerly route, where the land is equally good. We arrived at night at a roadside inn, about half-way to Winnipeg. Proceeding next day, on our way we met a man going from Ontario to Rapid City, about 100 miles west from Portage, who told us that he had bought 1,920 acres of land for himself and five sons, 320 acres each, viz, 160 acres called "home-stead," which he got free, and 160 acres called "pre-emption," for which he had to pay 960 dollars. This man was in great spirits at having acquired so much property, and he seemed to have a preference for the land about Rapid City and the Pembina Mountains to any other that he had seen. We also met a number of English immigrants going west to the neighbourhood of Rapid City. One of them had got into a "slough" (as it is called in that district), and we had to assist him out, the reason of his having stuck fast being attributable to the state of the roads in wet weather, and their want of metal. Those men had two oxen in each waggon, for which they paid on an average 135 dollars, and 85 dollars for each waggon, and this was considered to be very dear. Another man informed us that he would not have left England if his landlord had been more liberal with him. He had lost a lot of money in his farm, and the landlord rather than give him a reduction took the farm into his own hands, and he was certain the landlord would lose money by it, and be obliged in a year or two to let it to someone else at half the rent. At this season a great many prairie fires take place, everything being so dry. Some of the settlers have lost all their property from not having taking the proper precaution, but by ploughing a good breadth of land round their homesteads this may be prevented. There are a good many cattle in this district, but not of a good sort, the prices ranging from 16 to 20 and 40 dollars each, and for horses the prices being about 160 dollars. We also visited a herd of buffalo bulls and cows grazing among the native cows belonging to the Hon. James McKay, who has a property near to Winnipeg.

Oct. 14.—We set out for a southern inspection up the Red River. After leaving Winnipeg the land is swampy for some miles out, it then begins to improve, and where the people have settled down, it is cultivated to a small extent. On reaching Morris, on the Scratching River, and for many miles round, the land is good, the country looks well, and the crops very fine. We remained

at Morris all night. Passing along next morning some of our party were very successful in shooting a great many prairie chickens in the course of an hour. They are very abundant in some parts of the country. They are something like the grouse in Scotland, but lighter in colour. The sport afforded great amusement to us all, and we lost no time by it, as the horses were resting and feeding. We then resumed our journey. The prairie grass to the west of Morris had been all burned, which gave the country a very dismal appearance. However, the soil is excellent, being black loam, but little or no cultivation till we get to Lowe's farm. This farm is the joint property of Mr. James Lowe, of Manchester, and Mr. John Lowe, of Ottawa (Secretary to the Department of Agriculture), whose two sons are in Manitoba. It is managed by Colonel Westover, who has begun to cultivate on a most extensive scale. The farm comprises 12,000 acres. He began to plough last summer, and will sow 500 acres of wheat next spring, and will go on increasing every year until the most of the land is under wheat. He has 25 horses at present, but instead of buying more horses he intends purchasing a great many oxen or mules. This will be a magnificent farm in a few years. The soil is very good and deep. We could judge of this from what we saw, where Mr. Lowe was digging a well. It was fully two feet deep of thick loam. He had, however, been unfortunate in his horses, having lost eleven. We advised him not to give them too much dry food, but to give them some linseed or linseed cake.

After leaving Lowe's farm we drove through many miles of prairie ground, but saw no cattle. Our opinion was that there might be millions more cattle reared annually then there are at present, if people would only go out from the old country and try it. They would make fortunes, as there are thousands, nay millions, of acres for sale. Our party again shot some prairie chickens. They are in great numbers and there are thousands of wild ducks. By-the-way, I may add there is neither gun nor game license requisite in Canada, and no gamekeepers to annoy one as there are in Scotland. In fact, these men have often been the means of creating bad feeling between landlord and tenant there. Every one is astonished that the landlords of Scotland should so generally give credence to their reports, as gamekeepers too frequently misrepresent matters for their own interest. In my own case I may state I have not thus been annoyed, my landlord having been kind enough to give me the shooting on my farm.

To return to our former subject. We arranged to visit another farm, of 4,000 acres, on Tobacco Creek, belonging to the Messrs. Riddell, sons of Mr. Riddell, of Hundalea, Roxburghshire, at one time President of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture. We drove up to their house, and found them at home, and got a hearty welcome. We were scarcely seated when a severe thunderstorm come on, followed by rain. Next morning it was dry though cloudy, but cleared away in the afternoon, when we were driven through the farm, which is a very fine one, full of the wild rose, this being a sign of good land in Manitoba. They have shown great wisdom in selecting such a good spot. They have a lot of land under the plough, and grow first-rate crops of wheat, which they sell for seed to people in their district. The Messrs. Riddell's crop of wheat is generally about 32 bushels per acre, and weighs 62 lbs. per bushel. They intend going largely into the breeding of cattle, and we thought they were right. They have a good lot at present, and intend buying more this autumn. I have no doubt these gentlemen will in a few years make large fortunes. I hope they may, as they are most industrious young men.

Manitoba is a very healthy country, and has a very fertile soil. It is generally very dry in summer, and in winter the cold is no greater, and the snow seldom so deep, as in Ontario. Plenty of wood can be got at Winnipeg, and also at Rapid City, for building purposes. There are two saw mills being erected at present. The wood is sent down the Saskatchewan River from the White Mud River and White Lake, where plenty of timber is to be had. Coal has also been found on the Saskatchewan River in beds $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and on the Pembina River 7 feet thick. In fact it abounds everywhere, so that there will be no lack of fuel. There is also a grist-mill erecting at Rapid City. There was a great talk some time ago about the grasshoppers doing

great damage to the wheat crop, but none have been seen for three or four years, and they don't expect to be annoyed again for years to come. In this I report only what was told me.

Manitoba is very different from Ontario; there are no trees to hinder the plough, only prairie grass, and this must be ploughed down in June and July with a furrow 2 inches deep and 12 or 14 inches wide. It is found that the soil is rotted better in these months from the heat being so great. It is again ploughed over in the autumn or spring, and once yearly after, no manure being required. In fact, all the straw, which in Britain would be converted into manure, is burned. The taxes are light and the Canadian Government reserve two sections in each township for educational purposes. Each section contains 640 acres, and there are thirty-six sections in each township. My opinion is that this is the country for British farmers to go to, as if we remain much longer at home our means will be all gone. Every year it is being drained away, and landlords make no concession. We are all aware that a bargain is a bargain; but if landlords would show a little consideration in such bad times as we have of late years experienced they would be no losers in the long run. We had no idea when we entered on our present leases that we were to have such a succession of bad seasons, and, combined with this, the great increase of wages and tradesmen's bills. Few farmers will be able to renew their leases. In their determination to get all their rents, landlords are only killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. My advice is, that as long as we have a little capital left to secure some of it in that country beyond the Atlantic where plenty of land can be bought from the Canadian Government for one dollar per acre, equal to 4s. 2d. British money.

Since leaving Manitoba the Hudson's Bay Company have advertised for sale 500,000 acres out of 7,000,000 acres of land which they hold in the North-West, from three dol. to six dol. per acre. They have two sections in each township, containing 640 acres each. The land requires no clearing of timber and no liming, and little or no draining, the most of it being dry and easily wrought; it only needs to be ploughed, and at once it produces good crops. We next took a run through Ontario, and having made arrangements with the Hon. George Brown to visit the far-famed herd of shorthorns at Bow Park we travelled by the Great Western Railway by Hamilton, the scenery there being very grand, and equally so all the way to Harrisburg. The wheat crop was most luxuriant, but we thought too far advanced for the season. Some of the farmers had turned their cattle into it, which was the best thing to do. In former days this system was pursued in Berwickshire when the wheat was too far advanced (which was called getting proud). In that county it was stocked in April and May; but this is never done now, as there is little or no fallow wheat. On arriving at Brantford we were met by Mr. Clay, jun., son of Mr. Clay, Kerchesters, Roxburghshire, also at one time President of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, who drove us out to Bow Park, which is a magnificent farm, and examined the celebrated shorthorns, which are the wonder of the Canadians and of every one else. Such a valuable lot of stock is seldom to be seen. They are mostly fed on the produce of the farm—rye in spring, clover in summer, and Indian corn in winter. This is all put through the chaffcutter and mixed with turnips, mangold, and a little linseed cake, which is very cheap in Canada. The Indian corn, I may mention, grows 10 feet high, and is allowed to remain out in stock all winter, and is taken in daily as required. The cattle seem to thrive well on this mixture, as they were in fine order, and when sold they command high prices for breeding purposes. I am sure the Canadians are under deep obligations to the Hon. George Brown, and also to the Hon. M. H. Cochrane of Compton, for introducing such a very fine herd of shorthorns into their country. If those gentlemen had been in Britain, they would have been almost idolized. After leaving Bow Park, where we were treated with the greatest kindness by Mr. Clay, we drove on to Woodstock, and visited several farms in that neighbourhood, where some of the farmers were taking up their swedish turnips, from 600 to 700 bushels per acre of 60 lbs. weight per bushel. They cut off the shaw with a hook, and give them a double turn with the harrows, which pulls them up, and they are then ready for carting to the root-house. They find no diffi-

culty in growing turnips if sown about the middle of June. Good land sells in that district from 60 to 90 dollars per acre, according to situation, and with good buildings. We also visited a cheese factory, supposed to be the largest in Canada. They make 45 cheeses daily of 60 lbs. weight each, which sell at 12 cents per lb. Three months before our visit they could not get 6 cents per lb., equal to 31. per lb. of our money. The farmers in the district send their milk to that factory.

When at Guelph, we drove out to the College of Agriculture. This institution was built by the Ontario Government for the training of farmers' sons and others in the Province of Ontario in the theory and practice of agriculture. There are ninety young men in the establishment. Each student is required to work five hours daily, for which he receives at the rate of 10 cents per hour, tuition free, board and washing charged. The students do all the manual work on the farm under the superintendence of a foreman for each department. The farm consists of 550 acres, 400 acres of which are cleared. There are cattle and sheep, pigs and poultry on the farm, as well as grain.

Notwithstanding all the beauty of Ontario, I must give a preference to Manitoba as the place to which we farmers must all emigrate. Any one going to Manitoba, having £160, can take up one-half section (320 acres of land), viz., 160 acres homestead, which he gets free from the Canadian Government by agreeing to reside on the property and cultivate it for three years; he can also take up another 160 acres, "pre-emption," for which he has to pay 1 dollar per acre, payable by instalments, the first instalment, with interest being payable at the end of three years. Of course the settler can take up land near to a railway, for which he has to pay on pre-emption $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per acre. In my opinion this will be the cheapest. It must be understood, when saying that a man with £160 may succeed, any one having £300 or £400 will get on much better, labourers' wages per day being $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 dollars; and female servants per month, with board, 5 to 6 dollars; ploughmen, $1\frac{1}{4}$ dollars per day. Estimate for a settler going to Manitoba and taking up a quarter-section:—

Provisions for one year.....	\$200
One yoke of oxen.....	130
One waggon.....	80
One cow	30
Plough and harrows.....	30
Chains, spades, forks, &c.....	20
Stove and bedstead.....	35
Seed.....	120
Building house and stable	155
	<hr/>
	800

equal to £166 13s. 4d. of British money. This sum may perhaps surprise some people in this country, but it has been done for even less.

I cannot conclude my remarks without expressing heartily my gratitude for the thorough kindness I universally experienced from the Canadians during my sojourn amongst them. They are a most hospitable as well as a most industrious people. The Delegates have also to thank the Canadian Government for the great kindness shown them, as well as the comfortable arrangements made for them while travelling through their country.

MR. SNOW'S REPORT.

Mr. Snow, who was also received with applause, reported as follows (referring now and again to a map of the Dominion which hung on the wall):—

The Delegates pushed through for Ottawa, where they had an interview with the Minister of Agriculture for Canada, the Hon. J. H. Pope. Nothing could be kinder than the reception they met with, and I give you his words as nearly as I

can recollect them :—"Gentlemen,—We have invited you to this country to see it for yourselves; we have no intention of saying to you we shall send you here, there, or anywhere; it is for you to say where you wish to go and there you shall be sent, and when you return tell your friends and neighbours exactly what you have seen. Tell them what is good about the country. I trust you will find nothing bad; but should you do so tell them that also."

Having read an article in *Chambers' Journal* more than twenty years ago about the fertile belt of North America, and knowing that a good deal of speculation existed in this country as to its capabilities for settlement, I requested to be sent there,—I point out on the map the route we took—and I shall now proceed to speak, first, of the future facilities for getting in and out of the country; second, its adaptation for wheat growing and cattle raising; third, who should go there.

Looking at the map, you will see, at the head of Lake Superior, Thunder Bay; from here a line is being constructed to Winnipeg, through which much of the traffic must pass; and having a long stretch of water carriage by the lakes, it can be carried cheaply. Then there is the present line through United States territory, barely completed when we were there. This will be a competing line, and will serve a very useful purpose for taking produce into the States; but it is a very round-about road going from Canada. There is also a projected route *via* Nelson River and Hudson's Bay, Fort York, which is about the same distance as New York is from this country, but then it is only open for three months. Of course much could be done even in this short time in transporting grain and cattle.

The line from Thunder Bay to Winnipeg mainly goes through a very barren country; every article for the consumption of man and beast has to be carried in, and as it is rather a difficult subject in the matter of gradients the cost is heavy; but west of Winnipeg the country is level and fertile, so that railways are constructed cheaply. I understand 300 miles are already let at a very moderate figure. I should say that in five years there will be an immense amount of railways constructed in this region.

Along the Red River and about Winnipeg the soil is very strong black vegetable mould, and I have no doubt most of it would carry paying crops of wheat for thirty years; but it is very flat, and I must say that I like the country better west of Winnipeg, and the furthest point we reached, 150 miles west of Winnipeg, best of all. You have here the Little Saskatchewan River, with fine sloping ground on each side. The soil and what it produced was good, as you will see from the samples of each I now show you. I also show you samples from other parts; and the difference I saw betwixt the prairies in the States and Manitoba was, that in the first they seemed to be about a dead level, in the other you had a variety. You could get strong, level land, or gently rolling lighter land—land adapted for wheat-growing; land adapted for cattle-raising; and, as I will show you further on, the Americans themselves admit that we have ground better adapted for growing wheat and raising cattle than they have.

We saw that a black vegetable mould covered the surface from 18 inches to two, three, or four feet deep; and its fertility, no doubt, arose from vegetable decay and from the fires which every year sweep over those lands, depositing fine ashes. What was produced we had to take from the evidence we could collect from the people, and from the stacks and stubble in the fields; and I consider I keep safely within the mark when I say that, taking a good piece of land, it will produce, after being broken properly, 40 bushels the first year, and an average of 30 bushels for 30 years without manure. The land is also very easily broken. It is generally selected without trees, and is turned flat over in June and July with a breaking plough to the depth of two inches. In the fall it is again ploughed the same way, but taking another couple of inches. It is then sown with wheat in April, and in August they reap a heavy crop of wheat. Afterwards the land is very easily ploughed, a man with four mules or horses in a Sulky plow, taking two furrows, being expected to plow four or five acres per day.

Fair barley is grown, as per samples, but oats are light; the climate seems to ripen them too suddenly.

It seems to me to have a great future before it for cattle-raising, especially well-bred young stock, which could be fattened in Ontario, and then shipped to this country. All the cattle seen, although going on dry withered grass, as the prairie was when we were there, looked healthy and in good condition. There was any amount of hay to be got for the cutting; and the country is so adapted for the cutting with machine, that no provision need be made, but a man at once goes in and cuts away. This hay is better adapted for cattle than horses; so that a man going in to settle generally commences using cattle for ploughing and hauling. As to the extent of this land, I show you this parallelogram on the map, that is Manitoba, with ten millions of acres. There, stretching to the west and north-west is a country estimated to contain 176 million acres of fertile land, which must in the very near future produce largely the food required in other parts of the globe.

As to the right sort of people to go out, that largely depends upon circumstances; for working-men there will be employment on railways for some years; the pay when we were there was 6s. per day, and the contractor fed them for 12s. a week; but in winter they would require to go to other employment, such as wood-cutting. For young men, say if two were joining together having £500 to £1,000, they would do well either wheat or cattle raising, but they would require to be cautious as to their start. It would not be lost time boarding themselves out for a season with a farmer before making their final selection, and they must make up their minds to rough it. But countries such as this grow up with marvellous rapidity; population pours in; cities, churches, schools arise where a few years before nothing was heard but the howl of a wolf. The country seems also well adapted for such large speculations as Dalrymple's farm in Dakota, where 8,000 of acres were grown last year. This concern is carried on by a private company, and is understood to be very successful. You ask—Has this country no drawback? Certainly it has; it is a long distance from market; it has a long winter; there are mosquitoes, although we neither saw nor felt them. It may have grasshoppers, but I heard nor saw of any. I simply take the people, the cattle, and crops. I saw all three healthy and thriving alike, and I came to the conclusion that it is a good country to go to for those who feel they are cramped at home, and can make up their minds to rough it for a few years.

I conclude by showing you what our American cousins think of this country. The first quotation is from the *Philadelphia Press*:—

"The greatest wheat-growing region in the world is now being opened to settlement. The largest and most productive portion lies within the British Province of Manitoba in North America. It is sufficiently prolific, when fairly cultivated, to make England independent of the United States for breadstuffs, and to create a powerful rivalry elsewhere. The extent of this enormous and rich British territory is comparatively unknown to the United States. It is estimated at 2,984,000 square miles, whilst the whole of the United States south of the international boundary contains 2,933,000. In the north-western prairies of Canada, wheat often produces 40 to 50 bushels an acre, while in South Minnesota 20 bushels is the average crop, in Wisconsin only 14, in Pennsylvania and Ohio 15. Within five years it is calculated that 4,000,000 acres of this fertile prairie land will be under wheat cultivation. This means an addition to the wheat products of the world of 100,000,000 bushels, being the amount exported last year from America. It is evident that our superiority as a grain-growing country is likely to be seriously threatened by the rich prairie lands of this North-Western British America, as it will make the mother country entirely independent of foreign supply."

The second is from a speech delivered by the Hon. J. W. Taylor, United States Consul at Winnipeg, on Thursday, Oct. 2, 1879:—

After some remarks concerning the cotton and corn (Indian) growing sections of America, he goes on to say, "There remained the Northern Zone, especially adapted to wheat growing and cattle raising. That included Canada, Wisconsin, Michigan, and partly Minnesota, but three-fourths of the great wheat-producing belt of the Continent lay north of the boundary line of the United States. There the

future bread supply of America, and of the old world, too, would be raised. The beef raised in this northern district was found superior to that produced farther south."

In a pamphlet by W. B. Close, recommending Iowa to settlers, I find the following:—

"I have reports from several of my farms stating the yield of wheat this year has fallen very little short of 30 bushels to the acre. Still, owing to its occasionally suffering from blight, it is not as certain a crop as in Manitoba."

Mr. Close, who has lands to sell in Iowa, might have added that the buffalo goes from the plains of the North-Western States and Territories into those of Manitoba and the Canadian North-West to winter on account of the more luxurious herbage, the lighter fall of snow, and the fact that, owing to the equable temperature which prevents the crusting of the snow, a result which follows alternate thaws and frosts, and renders it more difficult, and often impossible for cattle to reach the grass beneath.

These facts should be borne in mind by intending emigrants to North America, who are now being plied with all kinds of objections to the climate of the Dominion by interested agents of the various land and railway companies of Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota, Iowa, Texas, &c.

The Chairman.—You have all heard the very emphatic terms in which the Dominion Territory, and particularly the western portion of it, has been described, on which there is not likely to be any discussion, properly speaking; but if any gentleman wishes to ask a question, the delegates will be glad to answer.

Mr. Turner wished to know the difference between Canada and the States as a field for farmers investing their capital.

The Chairman.—The delegates are from Canada only, and cannot therefore speak of the States. Besides, we all want to live under the British Flag if possible—(hear, hear).

Mr. William Riddell (ex-president of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture), Hundalee, in response to a call from the chair, said—I have received many queries from England, Scotland, and even Ireland, regarding the position and prospects of farmers in the Province of Manitoba, and it will give me pleasure to communicate to this meeting what information I have been able to glean upon this interesting subject. Reference has been made to my sons, Andrew and James, now in the Canadian North-West. In the first place I may state that they have been located in Manitoba since the spring of 1877. Having purchased a quantity of land in the summer of 1876, with a view to settling upon it, they commenced, in May, 1877, to plough a bit of the prairie. They sowed wheat, barley, and oats, the seed of which they carried with them from this country. The produce of said crop (1877)—very unlike the crop in this country—yielded well: they also planted potatoes and other vegetables with success, and are now pursuing a mixed course of husbandry, having a little of everything—wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, turnips, &c., sheep, cattle, horses, and, of course, pigs. Having, as I have already said, been applied to by numerous parties to furnish information derived from my sons' experience and prospects in Manitoba, I put a number of questions with the view in the first instance of getting information for myself, and in the second place in order to be able to give a correct and satisfactory reply to the parties desiring information regarding Manitoba. The following are the answers to my questions:—We have never regretted coming here. Land can be purchased at from 1 to 10 dollars per acre, and its transfer is so simple that in a few minutes, and at almost no cost, any quantity can be transferred—(applause). Prairie land is easily broken up, and is turned over in June or July with as light a furrow as possible, turned back with an inch of fresh mould before winter, but sometimes left till spring, when every description of cereals can be sown. Every description of crop succeeds well here, wheat yielding from 30 to 43 bushels, barley 45, and oats 55 per acre. Turnips, carrots, and cabbages grow as heavy crops as the best in Scotland—(applause). Land is rising in value rapidly, and labour can

be had at from 15 to 20 dollars a month, with rations. Timber is much needed, but when buildings and fences are well up, less will be required. In some localities it is very scarce, in other districts, plentiful, and consists of oak, ash, elm, poplar, and birch. Grain crops must all be fenced; but a law comes into operation next year (1880) to have all cattle pastures also fenced. A large herd of cattle could be kept, and if sheltered by woods and windbreaks, they might stand out nearly the whole season. Grass would scarcely give the finishing touch to feeding cattle, but a little crushed grain in addition would do it nicely. Winnipeg market is available for buying and selling, but the local demand at present is very good. Railway communication with the outer world is increasing daily, and this will be the means of levelling both up and down. That is to say, it will equalize prices. Bullocks seem to be best adapted for labouring the land, especially in the breaking up, being more easily maintained than horses, and less capital is required to put them on. The climate is very healthy; we heard of no disease prevalent in the country. The only tax is for educational purposes. Churches are supported partly by missions from Ontario and by voluntary contributions. No such a thing as State aid. The classes most required here are farmers with capital, farm and railway labourers, and domestic servants. At first we did not know how we were likely to succeed; but now we are in a position, from our experience and observation, to advise any plucky, industrious man, with from £500 to £1,000, to come out here. The best time for farmers to come is in September or October. If these months are not convenient, the end of March or April; the former time would enable a settler to select his location, purchase stock, and get ready to make an early start for next year's crop. A farmer's outfit should consist of trained yoke oxen, which may be bought at 125 dollars a pair and upwards; cows 35 dollars and upwards. Steel ploughs are the best, and cost from 25 to 30 dollars. Like all new countries, everything is quite primitive compared with Scotland. We have many discomforts and inconveniences, with hard work in seed, hay, and harvest time; but, notwithstanding all this, we have a very large amount of compensation. The land is our own; we can farm as we like, sell what suits us best—either the land or its produce—hunt and sport without hindrance, neither law nor contract preventing. (Applause.) All this sweetens labour very much, however. All who may think of coming here ought to make up their minds to rough it for a time; but with capital, patience, pluck, and perseverance no man need be afraid of making a good thing of it. (Applause.) With no rents and almost no taxes, we have the prospect of doing much better here than in the old country. These are the answers to questions which I put to my sons from time to time during the last eighteen months. You will observe, therefore, that they have not been got up for this occasion. (Hear, hear.) Now, I don't mean to talk politics; but I cannot help thinking from what we have heard stated by the delegates who have just returned from Canada on a tour of inspection, that there are several grave and important questions which might engage the attention of landlords and farmers in this country with the view of effecting a change for the better in regard to the relationship subsisting between them. (Hear, hear.) For example, the cultivator of Canadian land has the advantage of us in this country, being almost universally the owner, and is therefore in a position to make the most of everything the land produces. (Hear, hear.) Even the land can be sold and transferred as cheaply and easily as its produce, or nearly so. Well, owners of land in this country must be very blind if they cannot see what an advantage it would be to them if they could dispose of their land as easily as the Canadians, more especially when any pressure for money arises. (Hear, hear.) Another lesson landlords might learn is that when they let their land farmers ought to be in a position to make the most of their farms. (Applause.) This can only be done by placing them as nearly as possible in the position of owners, that is, with few or no restrictions as to cropping, full liberty to dispose of produce, no game reservations, compensation for unexhausted improvements on the one hand, payment for dilapidations on the other hand, no lease, twelve months notice on either side to quit, &c. (Applause.) Farmers may also learn much from what has been said—first, that there are millions of acres of land in Canada of the finest quality, and

within a few days' journey from this country, and which can be purchased for less per acre than the yearly rent of land here—in a healthy climate and under the same government as our own—(applause)—and where at least all the necessities and many of the luxuries and comforts of this life are fully insured. Those of us who may be disposed or compelled to stay in this country ought to set about earnestly and unitedly to get themselves unfettered, and that, I venture to say, can only be done by sending men to Parliament whose interests are identical with our own. (Applause)

Mr. Walker, poor's inspector, wished some explanation of the report that vast tracts of land in America were being run out of cultivation by the mode of culture adopted.

Mr. Elliot gave an illustration to show how this was being accomplished. Coming down in the train with a member of the Canadian Government, he observed a number of sacks piled up on the railway platform. Out of curiosity he went to see what they contained. A gentleman standing by informed him that it was mustard seed, and stated that it was all to be sown on 300 acres. Why, said Mr. Elliot, it will spoil your land. The reply was, "What the devil do I care for the land; I will get ten times more for the crop than the land is worth." (Laughter.)

Mr. Walker wished to know whether the water in the district spoken of was got from wells or streams.

Mr. Elliot said it was derived from streams and wells, and there was no difficulty whatever in procuring a good supply of water in the districts I visited.

Mr. Snow stated that there were immense districts in which there were lakes, which looked as if placed there for a gentleman's policies. From all he saw there was no lack of water, the country being well adapted for cattle feeding and breeding, though, of course, there were other districts which could be most advantageously occupied with wheat growing.

Mr. Kelly, Dunbar, wished to know how turnips were grown and stored in the climates alluded to—whether any quantity might be grown, and whether they could be stored in time.

Mr. Elliot said that in the district visited by him any quantity might be grown, and to the greatest perfection. Indeed, he had never seen better roots than he saw over there. They could easily be stored in time, and when he was there in October they were busy lifting.

Mr. Kelly—Were they of good growth?

Mr. Elliot—At Guelph, 23 tons per acre.

REPORT OF MR. GEORGE HUTCHINSON, DELEGATE FROM THE PENRITH FARMERS' CLUB.

A Meeting of the Penrith Farmers' Club was held on Tuesday, December 16th, for the purpose of hearing a report from Mr. George Hutchinson, Brougham Castle, the delegate chosen by the Club to visit Canada, "On the resources of Canada, and the advantages which it offers." There was a large attendance, and in the absence of the chairman, (Mr. H. C. Howard, of Greystoke), Mr. W. Heskett, the vice president took the chair. There was also present Mr. James Atkinson, Winderwath; Mr. J. Hogarth, Julian Bower; Mr. C. Thompson, Morland; Mr. J. Jameson, Moorhouses; Mr. B. T. Sweeten, Penrith; Mr. Richardson, Carlisle; Mr. J. Mitchell, Howgill Castle; Mr. H. P. Holme, Mardale; Mr. J. Longrigg, Great Strickland; Mr. T. Mitchell, Whinfell; Mr. Mounsey, Victoria Cottage; Mr. Winskill, Burton Hall; Mr. J. Heskett, Plumpton Hall; Mr. Millican, Johnby; Mr. Thom, Kirkbythore; Mr. T. P. Lowthian, Templesowerby; Mr. J. Powley, Langwathby; Mr. Grahame, Carlisle; the Rev. H. Bishop, Langwathby; Mr. J. Crosby, Hinkbythore; Mr. Spencer, Murrah Hall; Mr. Wood, Lowther; Mr. Lazenby, Calthwaite House; Mr. Mitchell, Frenchfield; Mr. W. Savage, Hanging Bank; Mr. J. R. Baron, Mr. T. Hodgson, Mr. W. J. Heskett, Penrith; &c., &c.

Mr. Hutchinson then read his report, as follows :—

Most of you will no doubt remember that at a meeting of this club held on the 26th of August, Mr. Grahame, the Canadian Government Agent at Carlisle, gave you some information respecting the Dominion of Canada, and requested the farmers of this locality to select a delegate from amongst themselves, to go to Canada, "to observe and report upon the agricultural resources of that country, and the advantages it offers to emigrants." The choice having fallen upon myself, I left Liverpool on the 4th of September, in the Allan SS. "Moravian," accompanied by Mr. Peat and Mr. Johnston, two other delegates from Cumberland. The time on board the steamer passed in a very pleasant manner; it was, in fact, anything but the dreaded journey which many on leaving England to cross the Atlantic expect. About six days after we lost sight of the Irish coast, we came in sight of Belle Isle; further on we entered the river St. Lawrence, and thence to Quebec, where we stepped on shore on Canadian soil on Saturday evening the 13th of September. From Quebec we went to Ottawa, the capital of Canada, where we spent a very pleasant week in looking over the exhibits of the Dominion's Exhibition. Before and since my return to England, it has more than once been intimated to me, that not having time to see all, we should only be shown the most desirable parts, and that we should therefore come away with a more favourable impression than the circumstances justified. I think it only right to state that the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, gave us distinctly to understand that we could visit any district we wished; all that he wanted was that on our return we should give a fair and impartial account of the country. We were met at Ottawa by five other delegates who had left England a week later. On Friday evening, September the 26th, all the delegates who were then in Ottawa met at the office of the Minister of Agriculture, to arrange our future operations, it being thought most desirable that we should form two parties, half to stay in the old Provinces, the other to go to Manitoba and the North-West Territory. Having myself chosen to go to Manitoba, the greater part of this report must necessarily refer to it; but I will endeavour to give you a short account of Quebec, Ontario, and the Eastern Townships, as before going to, and on our return to Manitoba, we passed through these Provinces. I believe few people are aware of the geographical extent of the British possessions in North America, and of the fact that England owns more territory in North America than do the Yankees themselves. Its length from east to west is about 3000 miles, and its breadth from north to south 1500 miles, giving a total area of over three million square miles. You may perhaps form a better idea of its enormous extent when I tell you it is twenty-four times as large as the United Kingdom, and yet only contains a population of four millions, or little more than we have in London alone. The Province of Manitoba, of which of late we have heard so much, is situated in the middle of the continent, in the same latitude as Belgium and parts of Russia and Austria. It is, however, but a speck, as it were, compared with the vast territory out of which it has been formed. The city of Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, stands at the junction of the Assiniboine with the Red River. To give you some idea of the rapid growth of towns in these new districts, I may say that on the site of the city of Winnipeg thirteen years ago there were only about three log houses; to-day it is a place of over 10,000 inhabitants, and contains several large and well-built churches and schools, many shops equal in size and attractiveness to those in the eastern cities, large and good hotels, several banks, and many excellent private residences.

CLIMATE.

Canada is in the same latitude as the British Isles, Prussia, France, Austria, Russia, Sweden and Norway, and has as many varieties of climate as these countries. Judging of the Canadian climate from what I saw of it during the two months I was there, I may safely say that it was delightful, after being used to the wet weather and damp atmosphere of England. From information I received from those who had resided in the country some years, the winter is colder than in England,

but the cold is accompanied by a much drier and brighter atmosphere, which causes a less disagreeable feeling of cold than a warmer temperature accompanied by dampness. The snow, which is perfectly dry, in many parts covers the ground to the depth of two or three feet. The constant traffic over it packs it down hard, so that in a few days it becomes like ice, over which the sleighs glide without the slightest obstacle to impede their progress. The Canadians say they can trot their horses for hours over these roads, and they come home at night almost as fresh as when they left the stables. The summers are warmer than here in England, in proof of which, in some of the more favoured districts, such as Niagara and other parts of South Ontario, grapes come to perfection in the open air. I also saw some equally as fine near to Ottawa, 150 miles further north. When we were returning from viewing the Falls of Niagara, at the station we saw 137 baskets of fine ripe grapes which had been grown in the district; with such facts as these let it not be said that Canada is a wilderness of ice and snow. That the air in Canada is very much drier than in England is proved, I think, by the duration of wooden houses, which last for fifty years, and by the total absence of that green moss which we see upon a wooden house in England after it has stood twelve months. The Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territory has a slightly different climate than the older provinces, the winter being colder, the thermometer sinking to 40 degrees below zero, but the universal testimony of the settlers is, that even with this degree of cold, which is accompanied by a brighter and a drier atmosphere than the eastern part of the continent, is that the sensation of cold is no greater than in Ontario. During the winter the greatest drawbacks are the sudden storms of wind and snow, called by the settlers "Blizzards," and during the spring to frost. The snow goes away and ploughing begins some years as early as the 1st of April, but generally not until after the 15th, the crops are harvested in August, the long sunny days of summer bringing vegetation to a rapid maturity. The buffalos winter in thousands on the immense prairies of the Canadian North-West, the half-breeds and the Indians camp out in the open plains, during the whole of the winter, with no shelter but a buffalo skin tent and robes. When I was there in the middle of October, I slept in a tent for ten nights and felt no inconvenience from cold or anything else.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

Such a vast tract of land as Canada must necessarily contain a great variety of soil. The surface soil varies from light sand to heavy loam, a medium fertile loam predominating, with generally a clay subsoil. The great wealth of the Dominion of Canada undoubtedly is in her soil. Although only a new country as compared with others, she is already well known as a great meat and corn-producing country. There is not, I believe, a more contented man in the world than the owner of this soil; he may not have command of as much capital as some English farmers, nor does he keep his land in such a high state of cultivation, yet the land he works is his own, his taxes are light, and as a rule he is a happy and independent man. In a new country like Canada it would be absurd to expect the farming to be carried on in as scientific a manner as in England; the land is so abundant a greater breadth is cultivated in proportion to the population in what an English farmer would consider a rough sort of way. It speaks well for the character of the soil and climate that under such adverse circumstances such excellent crops are obtained: in too many instances the land is merely scratched over. The general excellence of the soil, and other favourable conditions for feeding all kinds of stock which prevail in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and the Eastern Townships, together with the immense areas available, I think leave no room to doubt that Canada in the near future is capable of supplying us with many more cattle and sheep than she is now doing. It is not much more than five years since the Canadian farmers looked upon wheat as being their chief production: to-day the growing of beef for England is their first consideration, wheat only taking second place. As this implies a complete change in the cropping of the farms, the Canadian farmer of the future will have to practice

what will be to him a new system of farming. This change has not come a bit too soon; in fact, some of the worn-out lands of Ontario have long been calling for such a change. Some of you may ask—"Why is this change necessary?" I reply, Simply because the farmers have been cropping their land year after year without applying any manure, and have found out that their crops are not so good as they used to be when the land was new and fresh. Rather than change their system, and apply more manure to their land, they are selling their farms and going west to Manitoba, where they can secure more fresh land, and continue the kind of farming which they have practiced all their lives. It seems that land that refuses to produce a fair crop of wheat for the tenth or fifteenth successive season, is considered by American farmers as no longer worthy of being cultivated. There are many farmers in England paying as much every year in rent and taxes as would purchase them the freehold of a farm in these old provinces of Canada, where they could very nearly carry on the same system of farming as they had been used to at home; the crops are much the same as they had been in the habit of producing; with a few exceptions, the style of farm work varies but little; they would have a free education for their children and other home comforts. It is to these farms that I recommend a man with a young family and capital to go to rather than to the new settled districts, where he would have to exchange the conditions of a very old and thickly-populated country for one that is entirely new; he would therefore have to make up his mind to rough it, which I think is more suited to the young man without a family. Good well cleared farms can be bought in any of these old provinces of Canada; indeed, I was astonished to find so many to sell. The question that naturally arises is—"Why are these farms to sell?" The explanation as near as I could make out is this: (1) Many of the farmers who have done well and made money have brought up their sons as lawyers, doctors or merchants (the great number of colleges and other means of higher education have encouraged this); in course of time the farm is sold for the want of some one to work it. (2) Another class of which I am afraid there are too many in Canada, who have bought a farm and have too little capital to carry it on successfully. With the heavy interest the farmer has to pay on the mortgage, and want of capital, he finds it difficult to make all ends meet; this makes him ready to sell his farm at any time, if he can get a good price, much in the same way as a farmer in England would sell any of his stock. Then, again, during the last few years, that is since the "Manitoba fever" set in, many farmers in the older parts of the Dominion are ready to sell off to settle in Manitoba, in order to obtain a larger field than the old homestead for the settlement of their sons. It thus happens that farms are often for sale, which would especially suit a farmer from here, on which his previous habits of life have adapted him to work. The crops grown in the old provinces are the same as we have here, with the exception of Indian corn. Wheat seems most in favour, at least on the better soils; it yields on an average about 20 bushels per acre, the market value of which in Toronto last September was 4s. 6d. per bushel, at which price an average crop of wheat would be worth £4 10s. per acre. Oats are generally a very poor sample, the hot days of summer bringing them forward too rapidly, they very seldom weigh more than thirty-four pounds per bushel, and yield about 50 bushels per acre, which were selling in Toronto last September for 1s. 4d. per bushel, so that an average crop would be worth £3 6s. 8d. per acre. Barley is generally a good sample, although not so good as we can grow here, the average yield being about 50 bushels per acre, which were selling in Toronto at 2s. 4d. per bushel, so that an average crop of barley would be worth about £3 10s. per acre. Barley seldom weighs more than 50 lbs. per bushel. Turnips are not grown very extensively, although, except in a very dry season, they grow pretty well; and although the farmers in Canada appear not to recognize the fact, there can be no doubt that more extensive turnip culture would be beneficial to the farming interests of Canada. One of the main hindrances to the more extensive cultivation of turnips is the amount of manual labour they require. Potatoes grow well, and so do peas, of which I saw some excellent samples. I saw a large number of Colorado potato beetles upon some potatoes; they did not seem to have done much harm, as potatoes were an

excellent crop; the farmer had dressed them twice with Paris green while the potatoes were young. The soil in Manitoba is a black mould, resting on a very retentive clay sub-soil; the depth of this black earth varies from 12 inches to 3 feet; when it is worked in a proper condition it becomes as fine as powder, but if worked when wet it becomes lumpy and hard, more like clay than anything else. Chemical analysis of this soil have been made, and the results establish that the soil in Manitoba is among the richest in the world. But the best analysis of the quality of the soil is when we find that under such indifferent farming such excellent crops are grown. Near to Portage-la-Prairie, about 60 miles west of Winnipeg, I saw a field which had grown 30 crops of wheat in succession without any manure, the last crop having yielded 35 bushels per acre; the owner was ploughing this field for the thirty-first time, and still did not consider it necessary to plough more than five inches deep, although he had quite two feet of soil to work upon. In some of the oldest settlements near to Winnipeg, I saw land that had grown crops of wheat for 50 years without manure, but that it was beginning to feel the effects of this rough handling was very plain. West of Winnipeg there are thousands of acres of rich agricultural lands lying waste, unbroken by spade or plough, held by land speculators. Some of these probably would sell for a reasonable profit, but the greater part ask exorbitant prices which must prevent the settlement of these the most desirable parts. Then again, large tracts in Manitoba are set apart for reservations of various kinds; for instance, there are several townships for Indians and 500,000 acres for the Mennonites. I think these reservations must very seriously prevent the settlement of the country. Land within 50 miles of Winnipeg can be bought for 8s. to 30s. per acre, according to location and other circumstances. A great number of these farms are within marketable distance of Winnipeg. The latest regulations issued by the Canadian Government give notice that all Government lands in Manitoba shall be sold at from 4s. to 20s. per acre according to the distance it is from the proposed railway, certain portions of which are open for free grants and pre-emptions of 160 acres each. I was as far as Rapid City, on the Little Saskatchewan, 160 miles west of Winnipeg, and found that all the desirable lands open for free homesteads had been taken up as far as there, so that anyone going to Manitoba or the North West with the intention of taking a free homestead, would have to go west of Rapid City; not that any intending settler need be in the least alarmed, for there are millions of acres of splendid land west of this. The rush of settlers to the neighborhood of Little Saskatchewan valley has been astonishing, and yet by far the greater majority that I spoke to were perfectly satisfied with the soil and climate of their new home. Rapid City, which in the middle of October was only five months old, will be, I suppose, the youngest city in the world; it then contained 22 houses—rather substantial log structures—with others going up on all sides. A few hundred yards down the river was the frame of a new flour mill, for which the machinery was on the way. The prairie land of Manitoba is to a great extent a treeless expanse; there are, however, some fine woods along the rivers; trees also when planted and protected from the prairie fires, have been found to grow with great rapidity; still, I am afraid that the scarcity of timber will be felt by the settlers until the railways open up means to get it from the more distant parts. Wheat is the crop for which the soil seems especially adapted; it is of a very hard and flinty nature, being very favourable to the new process of making flour; it commonly attains a weight of from 60 to 63 lbs. per bushel—the average yield per acre is 25 bushels—but I may say that much larger yields per acre are common. Some of the farms which are rather better managed yield as far as 35 and 40 bushels per acre. The value of wheat in Winnipeg in September was 2s. 9d. per bushel, so that an average crop of wheat would be worth £3 8s. 9d. per acre. The cost, according to the best evidence I could procure, for growing an acre of wheat in Manitoba is—ploughing, 6s.; harrowing, 6s.; seed and sowing, 7s.; harvesting and thrashing, 14s.; total, 33s. per acre, which, being nearly the only outlay, would leave a profit of £1 15s. 7d. per acre. The straw is of no value, as it is all burned after being thrashed. The average yield of oats is about 50 bushels; the quality is not good, being

much the same as are grown in Ontario, the weight not averaging more than 34 lbs to the bushel. Barley is a fair sample, the average yield being about 30 bushels per acre, the weight from 48 to 50 lbs. per bushel. Potatoes yield a good crop without almost any culture, of which I saw many splendid samples. The exhibits of the agricultural products at the Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa from Manitoba were the strongest possible proof of the wonderful fertility and productiveness of the soil. You will have noticed that the average yields of wheat that I have given are much less than ours at home; nevertheless, with this low yield the American farmer can not only compete with us, but even beat us in our own market. Why is this? The answer which first presents itself is the enormous difference of rent, but this difference is more than balanced by the transportation from America to the English market. The real advantage which they have over us is the cheapness of the cultivation, for while the American soil gets no manure and yet grows an average crop, you all know too well the English farmer must apply a heavy quantity of costly manure, year after year, if he expects to have an average crop. In the prairie land in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West a plough may be run through the soil for miles in a straight line without encountering a stone, a tree, or a hill, a feature to which the old provinces of Canada or England do not offer the faintest approach. All the ordinary fruit, such as currants and strawberries, do well, but apples have not been successfully cultivated. But the few trials that have been made seem to be insufficient to establish whether the climate is adapted for them or not. The grass hoppers which visit Manitoba at uncertain intervals are the greatest drawbacks which the country has to contend against. It appears, from what I was able to learn, and I took pains to gain trustworthy information from the oldest settlers, that their ravages are generally partial—some may suffer while others escape. They first appeared in 1818, six years after the first settler took up his abode in Manitoba. They did not do much harm in that year, but in 1819 they destroyed all the crops. They did not, however, appear again for 46 years, and did no harm until 1868, when they destroyed the entire crop of the settlement. There can be no doubt that these pests have been the curse of the country, but it seems to be the opinion of the oldest settlers that they will not be visited by them to any great extent for a few years, and by that time the greater number of settlers will have a tendency to restrict their destruction. One fact is perhaps worthy of notice—that a total destruction of crops has only taken place six times within 59 years. The mosquitoes are also another great pest to the settlers in Manitoba, for two months in summer especially, to any one who has not been used to them.

STOCK.

In addition to grain growing, stock rearing is largely carried on in the old provinces of Canada. Formerly, there was only the local and American markets open to the Canadian stock-breeder; this is now no longer the case, thousands of cattle are shipped to England each year. Until this market was opened out very little attention had been paid to stock raising by the Canadian farmer. The advance in price offered for the better class of cattle fit for exportation to England has done a great deal to strengthen and spread a desire for better bred sires. The demand for shorthorn bulls is greater at the present day than it has ever before been since the introduction of shorthorns into Canada. There are a great variety in the cattle of Canada; many are, as a rule, too big boned, and coarse in quality; but it is only fair to state that a very creditable percentage of the cattle I have seen display both moderate size and good quality. Shorthorns are most numerous, but there are a few Devons and Galloways and other breeds. Cows are worth from £5 to £12 per head, horses from £15 to £35, sheep from 12s. to 30s. Mr. Cochrane's shorthorn herd in the Eastern Townships and that at Bow Park, in Ontario, furnish very prominent examples of what may be done in cattle rearing, and, I think, give sufficient proof that shorthorns do well in Canada. The horses are small, but hardy, tractable animals. At first sight you very much undervalue their good qualities; it is not until you come to drive them forty miles every day for a week together that you find out their great endurance and suitableness for

their native country. The same causes which make Canada so suitable for the growth of cattle, adapt it for sheep; they require to be well cared for in winter; sheds with low roofs are generally provided for them. There are very few cattle in Manitoba, the farmers, as yet, nearly giving their whole attention to the growing of grain; but that cattle thrive and grow fat on prairie grass, the few that we saw were sufficient proof. Oxen are extensively used in Manitoba for draught purposes; I was astonished to see in what excellent condition most of them were, some of them quite up to showyard trim, and yet these cattle never get a bit of anything else to eat but prairie grass. Some parts of the prairie of the North-West are not suitable for sheep on account of the grass which grows there called "Spear Grass," which enters the wool and skin of the sheep; in other parts where this grass does not grow they do well. One of the farmers in Manitoba had a very fair herd of 70 cattle; during the winter they had been kept in very rough open sheds quite exposed to the weather. When I questioned him as to whether he considered this sufficient shelter for winter, he replied that he found them do very well, and that he supposed it was on account of the dry atmosphere. This man makes a practice of breaking about eight oxen to work every year, and sells them at from £13 to £20 per head.

COMMUNICATIONS AND MARKETS.

The water communication of the old provinces by means of the lakes and River St. Lawrence, is unsurpassed; the railways also cross the country in all directions, so that the farmer has little trouble in getting his surplus produce taken from his farm. The country is also traversed by large main and side roads; these are not in very good repair, except where gravel can be got easily. Manitoba having been so newly settled there are, as yet, no roads, those that are used as such being simply trails across the prairie; in some places where the surface water cannot get off they are almost impassable. With such roads as these you will easily see the great advantage the Canadian Pacific Railway must be to Manitoba. The branch connecting the waters of Lake Superior with Winnipeg will be completed in three years; 100 miles west of Winnipeg has just been let to contractors, and is to be completed, it is expected, within a year, as it presents no engineering difficulties. In view of the growing interests of the North-West, and the rapidity with which Manitoba is filling up, it is thought probable that a communication may be established from Port Nelson, in Hudson's Bay, to Liverpool. When we consider that Port Nelson is actually nearer to Liverpool than New York, it surely becomes a question of the greatest importance to Manitoba that this route, if possible, should be established. The regular price charged for the carriage of one bushel of wheat from Winnipeg to Montreal is fifteenpence, It is, however, calculated that when the branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, before mentioned, is completed, a bushel of wheat may be taken between Winnipeg and Montreal for one shilling, and from there to Liverpool for eightpence a bushel more! Farmers in Manitoba state that the cost of raising wheat and delivering it at Winnipeg does not exceed 2s. 4d. per bushel. We shall thus have wheat from Manitoba on the wharves at Liverpool at a cost to the producer, including all charges for transport, of 4s. a bushel, or 32s. per quarter. There cannot be a question that the farmer can grow wheat in Manitoba, and deliver it in Winnipeg for 2s. 4d. per bushel, while the figures of transportation are based on present prices. Very little wheat is yet exported from Manitoba, it being nearly all consumed by the new emigrants; but by the time that there is a surplus for exportation there will be a railway outlet by the Canadian Pacific.

EDUCATION.

It is fancied that because a country is young it must necessarily be wanting in many of the surroundings of civilization. A more mistaken idea could not be entertained, at least with regard to the old provinces of Canada. In the Province of Ontario alone, with a population of two millions, there are about 5,000 public schools.

The system is very much the same as we have here, the country being divided into school sections of a suitable extent for one school, in which trustees are elected to manage its school affairs. The necessary funds are raised, partly by a tax upon the ratepayers and partly by the Government. As a rule no fees are charged, the schools being absolutely free. In Manitoba the Government have reserved two sections in every township, the proceeds of which as sold are to be applied to the establishment of schools; therefore, as fast as settlement progresses schools will be provided.

WAGES AND WORK.

The depression in trade which has affected so large a portion of the world has been felt in Canada, and has very much lowered the rate of wages. In the old provinces labourers' wages may be stated to be from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per day, without board, and from £2 to £3 per month, with board. There being very little work during winter, wages fall very considerably. Anyone going to Manitoba with the intention of finding employment on the farms should remember that it is only a new country, and the demand for farm labour limited, and necessarily confined to the summer months. This demand will, however, increase as capital increases, and as the country becomes more developed by railroads and other means of communication. The greater part of all who go to Manitoba procure a homestead or purchase a piece of land. Farm labourers in Manitoba earn £4 to £5 a month, with board, but less in winter.

CONCLUSION.

During a visit of only two months to such an immense country as Canada you cannot expect any one to acquire a perfect insight into the prosperity of the people. As far as I observed, things appear to be going on pretty smoothly with the farmers there. One farmer, who when a boy had worked at some of the farms in this neighborhood, and went to Canada 27 years ago, now owns a well cleared farm of 200 acres, worth at this time £1500. This is not a solitary case; there are hundreds of farmers in Canada who commenced with nothing, and now own good farms of their own. Above all things an emigrant should have good health, and none should go who have not made up their minds to work; the idle had better stay at home. The emigrant at present most required in the old provinces are those who have sufficient capital to enable them to settle upon a cleared farm. Those with means, and who intend to purchase a farm, should not close a bargain until they have had a good look round, indeed a good plan is to rent a farm for a year or two, to see how you like the country. Another matter that pressed itself on my attention in Manitoba, was the apparent absence of fresh water in many extensive districts, but it has been found that there are few districts where wells of ordinary depth do not succeed in finding ample supplies of water. Prairie fires are another drawback from which settlers in the prairies of Manitoba are liable to suffer. The chief peculiar advantage of Manitoba as a field for settlement is the combination of prairie and woodland, the full advantage of which I should think can only be fully appreciated by those who have had practical experience in clearing off and cultivating a new farm in a thickly wooded country; that the existence of great areas of treeless prairies is a disadvantage there can be no doubt. This disadvantage is more than balanced by the ease with which the land is cultivated in comparison with heavy wooded lands. When a man is doing well at home and sees his way to continue to do so, great caution should be used in advising him to emigrate; but this I do say, that there are many farmers in England, especially those with little capital, who could improve their position by going to Manitoba, if they are not unwilling to undergo the hardships necessary to those who live in new countries. What capital would be required with which to commence to farm in Manitoba is very frequently asked. The answer entirely depends upon surrounding circumstances. A young man without family, willing to work and save and rough it, would secure himself a home in a few years, without almost any capital; he would have to work for other parties part of the time, and

then hire help again in turn to assist in putting up a small house. After that he could plough and fence in a few acres for a crop in the following spring, and thus in a short time he might become comparatively an independent farmer. A farmer with a family desiring to start with a fair amount of comfort should not have less than £300; on the other hand, a man may take considerable capital and start in a larger way. I have endeavoured to give you a fair idea of the advantages and disadvantages of the Dominion of Canada. I have tried not to hold out any visionary inducements for any one to go there, but rather to give a fair unvarnished account of the country as it presented itself to me. I left Quebec on my return home on Saturday, November 15th, and after a very pleasant voyage landed in Liverpool on Monday evening, November 24th, with many interesting and pleasant recollections of my travels, and unbounded faith in the future of the great North-West of Canada. In conclusion, I wish to express my grateful thanks to the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, and many others, who gave me every opportunity for gaining information.

At the conclusion of the reading of the paper,

The Chairman said he was sure they were all greatly indebted and obliged to Mr. Hutchinson for his long and able paper. He was sure it contained a vast amount of information, and he had no doubt that they, as well as intending emigrants, would profit by it. He dare say Mr. Hutchinson would be glad to answer any questions that any one might choose to put to him with respect to this paper.

Mr. Jameson said he must say that if he had omitted to attend the meeting that day to hear the excellent paper read by Mr. Hutchinson, he should have lost a great deal of edification and instruction. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hutchinson had handled the subject with a very great degree of judgment and accuracy, which, coming from the quarter it did, was a very high compliment indeed to their worthy friend Mr. Hutchinson. He had gone over all the subjects on which he rose to treat, and every subject he had touched upon seemed of itself to carry with it the conviction of practicability and truth. (Hear, hear.) Seeing that they were all of them pleased with it, it was with the greatest pleasure that he rose to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Hutchinson for the admirable paper he had read. (Applause.)

Mr. Jas. Atkinson seconded the motion, and said he certainly must say that he was very much gratified and pleased with the report that Mr. Hutchinson had laid before the meeting. He quite agreed with Mr. Jameson, that the statements made carried a conviction of their truth.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hutchinson, in acknowledging the compliment, said if they had derived pleasure from the paper he had read, what must it have been for him to have been to Canada and have seen it all? He was very much pleased with the kind manner in which the paper had been received.

REPORT OF MR. ROBERT PEAT, THE DELEGATE FROM SILLOTH, CUMBERLAND.

At a large meeting of farmers and others, held at the Queen's Hotel Assembly Rooms, Silloth, on the 17th December, 1879, Mr. Robert Peat, the Secretary of the Holme Cultram Agricultural Society, presented his report to his constituents.

Mr. Peat said:—I do not by any means intend to go into a long detail of what I have seen or where I have been. I will endeavour to explain to you, as plainly and as briefly as possible, the productions of the country, the nature of the soil, the habits of the people, and the climate, so far as I had the opportunity of judging; but before going on to speak of the land and labour question, I should like to say a few words on the exhibition at Ottawa, which I visited for four days, and from it you had a good opportunity of judging the whole of the products, both horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, fruits, furs and vegetables; in fact, there was from a bull which cost 2,500 guineas, down to pins and needles, but as this meeting is more in the agricultural line, I will keep more to it. The show of entire strong horses was

considered good for the country, but not to be compared with what we have in England, being wanting in both bone and ham, and, generally speaking, too light on the ribs. The show of entire thoroughbreds was poor, but the roadsters and trotting horses, for which the country is so famous, was very good, 16 or 17 being forward above four years old. There was also a good show of entries under four years old. Instead of having them trotted out as we have in this country, they give them the length of the cord and let them go round, similar to breaking in horses, but for all this they are very tractable, and the groom, almost by the crack of his whip, can make them go down on their knees, and then stand up on their hind legs. Among the young geldings or fillies were to be found some good specimens, but as a general rule not up to our show-yard horses in England.

There is also shown in harness two horses in one buggy, but here the style of going is taken into consideration as well as the speed; but for the one horse buggy they judge entirely by speed. The rate at which they go, and the short space in which they can be pulled up and turned round, is a great treat for an Englishman to see.

There were some good shorthorns forward. The special prizes for the best six shorthorns, one male and five females, belonging to one herd, were the best I ever saw together. They were from the Bow Park herd, and I am perfectly satisfied they were fit to compete in any show-yard in England. The whole herd numbered 400. They are managed by Mr. John Hope, from Arkleby, near Aspatria, with whom I stayed two nights, and had a thorough inspection of the whole lot. They are all in splendid condition, looking remarkably healthy and well, and I don't think I am far wrong in saying they are the finest herd of shorthorns in the world. The Galloways were a very fair show, but wanting in both condition and quality. Sheep were a pretty good show, but far from up to show-yard condition; but I was told that any animal overfed would be disqualified from showing. The show of pigs was very good. In addition to the classes of cattle I have mentioned, there were Alderneys, Jerseys, Herefords, Devons, Ayrshires, &c., &c. These are some of the specimens of corn which were exhibited there, but they were grown in a country I did not visit. The show of fruit was splendid, and anyone that has not seen for himself can have but a poor idea of what Canada can grow—apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots and tomatoes and pumpkins, all grow to perfection and ripen in the open air with very little care or cultivation; and so much as 10 tons of grapes are sometimes grown upon one acre of land. The thought must at once strike you that they are very cheap, and so they are; in England they are luxuries which can only be indulged in by the higher classes, whereas in Canada they are within the purchase of the labouring man. Grapes were selling at 3 cents per lb., and peaches 1 dollar per bushel.

After spending four days at the exhibition at Ottawa, we met at the office of the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, to determine which route we were going to take, being in no way biassed by him, but choosing for ourselves. Being very much struck by the results at the exhibition, the apparent richness of the soil, and, above all, hearing so many people talking about the country, I determined to visit Manitoba, so we left that night by Toronto, Sarnia, Lake Huron and Lake Superior to Duluth, and thence by rail to Winnipeg, and next morning started out for a few days of prairie life.

SOIL.

Contrary to my expectations, instead of finding a wet swamp, as I pictured in my own mind, I found a deep, black, loamy soil, varying in depth from $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and in some places where it has been cut through on the banks of some rivers, it has been found to the depth of 10 to 12 feet, and is specially adapted for the growing of wheat, being preferred by the millers to almost any other on account of it being so dry and thin-skinned. It has been known to grow wheat for many years in succession without manure. If the report was correct, the soil I have sent down to you has grown wheat for 30 years, and the last crop yielded 35 bushels per acre.

When first put into the box it was as black as my coat; he was ploughing it again when I saw him for the next spring crop, and giving no manure, with a pair of very poor horses, but said he could easily plough two acres per day. No doubt but that a good many of you, like myself, will ask the question—but how long will it last? That is a question that is left for the future, but there is one thing certain, that no manure is required at present. One of my friends who was along with me for some time, travelling across a field of 180 acres, came to a place where the wheat had gone down, and on making enquiries, he was told it was where some few of his cattle had got a little straw. Some people attribute the richness of the soil to the droppings from birds and animals, and the constant accumulation of ashes from the prairie fires. During my tour I met a gentleman who had travelled all over the world, and he said he had seen no land more fertile than that at High Bluff (*see Map*). I have travelled over that country from Portage la Prairie to the Pembina Mountains, and so little difference is there of the soil, that anyone but a minute observer would fail to make much distinction, except near Morris, where there is a good deal more soil. My friends who went further west than Portage la Prairie, to the Saskatchewan Valley, on their return reported the land much of the same nature, but thought it would not stand cropping so well as some to which I have alluded—High Bluff.

PREPARING THE GROUND FOR WHEAT.

This huge mass of black soil, which extends as far as the eye can see, when being prepared for the first crop of wheat, is ploughed about two inches deep, in June or July—this is considered the best time for so doing—for, with the heat of the sun and the moisture of the soil, it soon destroys the green sod. After allowing sufficient time for the grass to decay, the furrow is turned back again a very little deeper, and next spring sown with wheat. Some of you might possibly be struck with the light ploughing, but experience is the best teacher, and it has been found that this way is the best. A large and influential farmer, not far from Morris, farming 18,000 acres, did not intend to plough his a second time, but to break it up with a heavy barrow; this has not yet been tried, so that I cannot speak as to its results. For breaking up, the prairie oxen or mules are preferred, for the sod is very tough and requires great force to break it, and horses taken out from Ontario to Manitoba do not at first do well until they become accustomed to the change of food, and more especially if hard worked. A pair of good oxen will break one and a half acres per day.

PRODUCTIONS.

Wheat may be said to be the chief production for which Manitoba is so much famed, although oats, barley, potatoes, pumpkins, and cabbage are all grown, and produce good crops. Turnips are very little known, but I saw a small piece of land, near to Portage la Prairie, on which had been thrown a handful or two of seed, and no trouble taken afterwards to pull weeds or to knock out any of the turnips, and judging from these I think they might be grown with a little care and good cultivation. Wheat is sown from the 15th of April to the 12th of May, and reaped in the end of August; barley from the 24th of May to the 8th of June; oats about the 20th of May. The following is the quantity of seed sown:—One bushel and three pecks to two bushels wheat; oats, two bushels per acre; barley, two bushels per acre.

It was rather a difficult matter for us to arrive at the proper average of grain per acre; any party from whom we asked the question was always ready enough to tell us, but you all know it is the case in England that stories of this kind do not always tally, so it is the same in Manitoba. After asking several persons, I arrived at the following conclusions:—Wheat, 25 to 30 bushels per acre; barley, 37 to 40 bushels per acre; oats, 55 to 60 bushels per acre. We did not see any of the corn growing, so we had to be guided by what was told to us; but we could still see the stubble, and from that it was evident that the crops had been good.

Small fruit, such as currants, strawberries and raspberries are found here; but, so far, they have failed to grow the apple to perfection, the reason attributed being that the frost was too severe before the sap had left the tree.

Trees are also very scarce on the prairie, but are found growing along the banks of the rivers. I think the soil would be suitable for growing trees, except for the destruction by prairie fires.

Cattle do well, but there is a grass called spear grass which is injurious to sheep. Prairie grass grows from three to six feet high, and, in places where it is cut for hay, yields from three to four tons per acre; it is rough in appearance when made into hay, but has a very sweet smell. Horses are very fond of it and do well on the food. It is worth, in Winnipeg, 28s. per ton.

CLIMATE.

There is no doubt but that the winters are more severe and longer than ours, but we could not get any of the natives to say that they were more severe than in Ontario. Doubtless it is very healthy, diseases of any kind being as yet very little known. But I will speak more about the climate further on.

COMMUNICATION AND MARKETS.

Some of you might be inclined to say, what is the good of growing this wheat where there is no railway or market to take it to. I own that there is no railway communication any further than Winnipeg, but the Canadian Pacific Railway is in construction from Thunder Bay to Winnipeg, and as soon as it is constructed new branch lines will spring up; and my opinion is that there is a brilliant future for Manitoba. As it is now you can easily get quit of your corn. It now costs from Portage-la-Prairie to Winnipeg 6d. per 100 lbs., and 17d. to Montreal per bushel, but when the new railway is opened, it is calculated to be brought direct to Montreal for 15 to 25 cents—in English money 7½d. to 1s. 0½d.—per bushel. Added to this will be 16 cents, or 8d. per bushel, from Montreal to Liverpool. I will now tell you, as near as I can, how much it will cost to put in an acre of wheat, so that, having these statements before you, you can reckon for yourselves the question at which we all aim, will it pay?

Ploughing	\$1 50	6s. 3d.
Harrowing	1 50	6s. 3d.
Seed	1 50	6s. 3d.
Cutting	3 25	13s. 6½d.
Binding		
Thrashing		
Carrying		
Sowing	0 25	1s. 0½d.
	<hr/> \$8 00	<hr/> 33s. 4d.

This is for the second crop; for the first crop you must add \$3.00, or in English money 12s. 6d. No difficulty was found in getting labour; £40 for twelve months, and Indian labour 2s. per day with board.

WHEN TO GO TO MANITOBA.

Those who have any thoughts of going out to make their homes on this vast prairie, should give this question due consideration. I should strongly advise them not to go at the fall of the year, for the winter might set in severely before they had got their hut built, and cause them to suffer more from the cold than is necessary by taking the usual precautions. Early in the spring the roads are bad; so we were told that July, August and September are considered the best months, so that you

can build your hut and make the necessary preparations for the forthcoming winter. Those who can afford to do so, I would recommend to go in the fall, and spend their winter in Winnipeg. They could then form a good opinion of what the winter is like; and I think three months spent in looking around would not be wasted. Any one wishing to know "how to go," I will at any time be glad to give him or them my opinion.

LAND—AT WHAT PRICE IT CAN BE PROCURED.

This black line is the supposed line of railway, and the nearer you buy land to it the higher price you have to pay. A distance of five miles each side of this assumed railway line, to be called "Belt A," can be bought at \$5, or in English money about £1 per acre. A belt of fifteen miles either side of the assumed line of railway, adjoining Belt A, to be called "Belt B," can be bought at \$4, or in English money 16s. 8d. per acre. A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt B, to be called "Belt C," can be bought at \$3, or in English money 12s. 6d. per acre. A belt of thirty miles either side of the railway, adjoining Belt C, to be called "Belt D," can be bought at \$2, or in English money 8s. 4d. And so on, further from the railway the less you pay per acre. There are also free grant lands of 160 acres, and pre-emption lands, which would take me too long to talk about, but I will explain it to any one after the meeting. There are two sections in each township of six miles square, reserved for school purposes.

SYSTEM OF SURVEYING.

The system of surveys, or of laying out the land in Manitoba, is most simple, and easily understood. Every township is exactly six miles square, and this township is divided into sections of one mile square, or 640 acres each. These sections are again subdivided into half-sections of 320 acres each, quarter-sections of 160 acres each. The townships start from a base line, which is the international boundary line. The ranges of the townships, which are marked on the map in Roman characters, run east and west from the meridian line, and the numbers of the townships marked on the map in common figures run north from the boundary or first base line. From this simple method of arrangement any section or township can be instantly described. For instance, you wanted to find your land in range V., Township 8, by this simple method you have it at once.

Now comes the other side of the story. No matter how healthy may be the climate, how rich and fruitful may be the soil, there are few countries but what have their drawbacks, and this has fallen to the lot of Manitoba in the shape of scarcity of wood and water. Water can be got for sinking wells. In some parts it can be got from 12 to 16 feet; in others you have to sink deeper. Coal is reported to abound in the Saskatchewan Valley; and if this should be the case the former obstacle will soon be overcome. But besides these two already mentioned there is also the plague of grasshoppers, and the prairie fires. The settlers have reason to believe that these will become extinct as the settlements increase, there having been no grasshoppers in the province since 1875. By taking due precaution the ravages of the prairie fires can be guarded against, by ploughing round your buildings and stacks. These fires take place at the fall of the year, and they have been known to travel at the rate of 13 miles per hour; but the more the country becomes settled the less these fires may be dreaded. I have seen the prairie burned for miles as far as you could see, and some stacks standing in the centre take no harm.

After leaving Manitoba, we proceeded to Toronto by way of Chicago, Detroit and Port Huron, and after spending the Sunday in Toronto we started for Bow Park in the Province of Ontario; but as the frost and snow made their appearance we did not see so much of it. The places I visited were Brantford, London, Woodstock, Guelph, and the neighborhood of Paris, and one or two farms in the Eastern Townships, near to Sherbrooke. At Bow Park the soil is of a fine sandy loam, lying along the side of the Grand River, three miles from Brantford. No regular system of

cropping is followed, and the cattle of which I spoke before are in a great measure soiled in the house. They were allowed to go out about three hours during the day when I was there, and at night in summer. The whole herd numbers 400, and any animal about the place is always open for sale. I have here a catalogue which I will lend to anyone that is interested in the breeding of valuable shorthorns. A very correct account is kept when they were imported, who was the breeder, and where they were from. I was rather struck at seeing a cow bred by a gentleman whom a good many of you know, and that is Mr. R. B. Hetherington, formerly of Park Head. The buildings are of the most modern construction, and all built with wood. Every animal is allowed a loose box, which varies in size according to the size of the animal. Every precaution is taken against fire, not even the managers are allowed to smoke in any of the buildings. Turnips are not much grown, but mangolds do well, and form the principal root crop for the cattle. Western grass is much used among the stock, and sometimes grows to the height of 12 feet, weighing when green 40 tons per acre. It is allowed to stand out in the field all winter, and is brought in for the cattle as it is required. It was here that I saw two crops grown in one season; a field over which I travelled had grown a good crop of oats, at the rate of 70 bushels per acre; it was then ploughed out and sown with rape, which was stunted when I was there. Labour was plentiful at £35, with board, for twelve months, and during the harvest extra hands can be got at 4s. 2d. per day. Sheep were not kept in large numbers, but do very well, especially Cotswolds. A herd of Berkshire pigs is kept; also Clydesdale horses. The whole extent of the farm is 900 acres, and is owned by a company which goes under the name of the Canada West Farm Stock Association. Its principal aim is to improve the breed of good shorthorned cattle. The price of land in this part of the country is about £15 per acre, with good dwelling house and suitable buildings.

From Brantford I went to Woodstock, in the County of Oxford. This is altogether a dairy county, having a large cheese factory near to where I was. Turnips grow well here at the rate of 600 to 700 bushels per acre. These were sown about the 15th of June, and this season of the year was preferred to any time before then on account of their keeping so much better. Oats were sown about the 20th of April, and are ready for cutting about the end of August. The taxes were very light, the principal of which is for school-rates. The gentleman with whom I had conversation was assessed at £1,250, and paid for rates £5 12s. 6d., and if he thought of letting his farm, would expect to get about 3½ or 4 dollars, or in English money 14s. 7d. or 16s. 8d. per acre rent. Land could be bought in this neighbourhood from £3 to £13 per acre.

From Woodstock I went to London, and it was here, in my own opinion, that I saw the best land while in Ontario; it could be bought for from £10 to £18 per acre. The soil was a sandy loam, with a mixture of gravel and clay subsoil; grows wheat, oats, turnips, and mangolds remarkably well. The turnips were sown about the 15th of June, preferring to sow them on the flat instead of stitching, as we do in England. This was on account of the hot weather. The gentleman whom I interviewed here was farming land at 3 dollars, or in English money 12s. 6d. He was from the south of England.

From London I went to Guelph. The land here is of a free loamy nature, with gravel subsoil. It grows oats, wheat, barley, turnips, and can be bought from £11 to £14 per acre, according to the buildings. Labour is plentiful; for a good man they pay £35 per 12 months. Unlike many of the Canadian farmers, the gentleman I met here had a regular system of cropping. He followed out ploughing in the spring and taking a crop of peas. If his land was clean he would then take a crop of fall wheat (with manure), after wheat oats, after oats turnips, and then sow down with a crop of spring wheat, mow one year and pasture two. He was farming 330 acres, and last year his taxes amounted to 88 dollars, or in English, £18 6s. 8d. He had a good stock of sheep, having imported tups from England. He prefers border Leicesters. I also visited the Agricultural College, or experimental farm. It is owned by Government, the extent of which is 550 acres. (I have here a book which

gives you full particulars how it is managed, which I shall be glad to lend to any of you who might wish to see it.) It is worked by gentlemen's sons, who have thoughts of entering agricultural pursuits. They work one half of the day and study the other, so that they have a good chance of combining practice with theory. They receive for their labour, if it is well done, 10 cents per hour, others paid proportionately, according to the workmanship. They receive their tuition free, but pay for board and washing. They have on the farm six different breeds of cattle, five of sheep, ten of poultry, and three of pigs. These in themselves are important advantages for the purpose of instruction.

After leaving Guelph I went down to Sherbrooke, and visited the farm of the Hon. M. H. Cochrane. To those amongst you who are at all interested in the breeding of pedigree shorthorns, the name will at once be familiar, and doubtless some among you will remember the long prices some of his cattle made not so very long ago in England. Even Mr. Thornton, who sold his cattle—which were imported by Mr. Simon Beattie, of Preston Hall, Annan, and landed at Liverpool on the 4th of August, 1877, realized £17,150—could scarcely have dreamed that his sand-glass would have been kept running at the Millesbec sale until 4,300 guineas had been reached for one cow. Mr. Cochrane still has a very valuable herd of shorthorns, numbering about 85. Foremost among the lot is the 10th Duchess of Airdree, from the progeny of which he has sold stock to the value of £27,000, and has still the cow and her heifer calf, and expects her in calf again. She is a beautiful rich roan, splendid level back, and the sweetest head I ever saw; and although ten or eleven years old, she is very healthy, and looks remarkably well.

The whole of the food for the cattle was being cut and mixed with pulped turnips, except the calving cows, and these were getting dry hay. Mr. Cochrane thinks that too many turnips are liable to make them cast their calves. They had also a plentiful supply of water continually in front of them, being sent along by force pumps. In addition to his pedigree stock, he has also feeding a good quantity of bullocks (show marks). He had also a stock of sheep, and preferred Shropshire.

His farm consists of 1,100 acres, 300 of which is permanent pasture, and the other part of the farm is ploughed in the following rotation, viz., oats, roots, wheat or barley, and then hay for two or three years. The best crop of hay is often got the second year, sometimes growing from 3 to 3½ tons per acre. He had grown a splendid crop of turnips, giving him 25 tons per acre. The land was a good deal more stony than some we had seen. Mr. Cochrane had some stone walls on his farm; and we were informed that land could be bought from £5 to £6 per acre. If any of you think of going to Canada, I would advise you to have a look at this part of the country before making your final selection.

As was the case in Manitoba, so it was the same in Ontario. We got various statements of what the land would grow, and how many bushels per acre; but, after making all the enquiries, I arrived at the following conclusions:—

Wheat,	20 to 23 bushels per acre—60.
Oats	40 “ 45 “ (34 lbs.)
Barley	30 “ 35 “ (48 lbs.)
Peas	25 “ 28 “ —
Potatoes,	125 bushels.

At the meeting where I was appointed to go out to Canada, one of the party then present seemed to be anxious to know if there were any school boards, so I made good inquiries about them; and as I got my information from one of the members of Parliament, I think you may rely upon its being correct. Three men are appointed as trustees by the rate-payers for three years, but are still eligible for election at the end of that time. If they are in want of money, they apply to the council, and a rate is levied upon the county. It varies a little—a farm of 160 acres will vary from 16s. 8d. to 20s. If you appoint a qualified master, the grant from Government is more; education is compulsory, and no charge for school pence. Poor-houses are not known in Canada.

ROADS.

A council consisting of five is appointed, resembling our local board, to look after the roads in the country. Out of these five, one is appointed called a Pathmaster, and remains in office for twelve months. He sees what repairs the road requires, and the farmers work so many days, according to the value of their farms; a son, assisting his father on a farm, but having no interest in it, is also required to work so many days. If the farmer should be busy, and has not time to devote to the repairs of the roads, he pays so much money to the Pathmaster, and a man is supplied in his place.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND.

The conveyance of land is very cheap, and unless the case is a very difficult one it does not cost more than £2 2s. to £3 3s. The expenses are paid by the vendor, except on mortgage left on the land, and this is paid by the borrower.

CLIMATE.

There is no doubt that the climate of Canada is more to the extreme than ours in England. I have not had sufficient experience to speak feelingly on the subject; but, from what I could learn, the people look forward to the winter more as time for pleasure rather than dread, as we in England are led to suppose. From my own experience it is much superior to ours; instead of the heavy, damp, foggy atmosphere, they have the bright, clear refreshing breeze, and altogether the air seems much purer and lighter.

There is no doubt but some of you will ask the question—Which place would you advise us to go to, Ontario or Manitoba? To this I should give two answers. Those who contemplate emigrating with a small family, I should advise to stay in Ontario, where plenty of farms may be bought from £5 to £15 per acre, with good dwelling-houses, suitable farm buildings, well watered and fenced: where they will be within a short distance from places of worship and have every means of giving their children a good education. On the other hand, those who make up their minds to “rough it” will find plenty of land in Manitoba at 5 dollars (or, in English money, £1) per acre, a good deal of which is held by land speculators in Winnipeg, but who are always open to sell; and free grants of 160 acres farther west.

PEOPLE.

Whether we went to Manitoba or Ontario, we found the people remarkably civil, kind and hospitable, always willing to give us any assistance we required. In fact, through all my travels I have not met with more kindness and hospitality than I did when in Canada.

WHO SHOULD EMIGRATE?

This is probably the most important practical question of all, but, gentlemen, I wish you to understand that I do not personally advise any of you to go. I have described to you the soil, climate and productions of the country so far as my abilities would allow; and it is for you now to chose for yourselves. It involves the breaking-up of all the old ties and associations of childhood, beginning life afresh in a new country, where everything which surrounds the emigrant will seem new and strange to him at first, but during my tour in Canada I never met with anyone who had lived there that could be induced to come back to England. To those who think of going out they must make up their mind to work. Anyone who goes there with the thought that as soon as he sets his foot on foreign soil he will make his fortune; if there is anyone here with that idea let me impress upon him that he makes a great mistake. Above all things the emigrant should have good health, be stout-hearted, prepared to do anything that comes to hand, and to adapt himself to

the circumstances of the new country in which his lot is placed. He may have many things to learn and many to unlearn. Anyone who is not willing to attempt this I would advise him to stay at home. He who may make up his mind to go and take the country as he finds it I think in a few years will be amply repaid; and although he would have some little inconveniences to put up with, he is, in a great measure, recompensed by the thought that he is improving his own land, and he can say as Wise Wiff said to his trustee,—

“Never mind, land my own.”

In conclusion, I must say a few words regarding the voyage.

To those who wish to go to Canada, either to look after land or for pleasure. Do not let the thought of crossing the Atlantic have anything to do in stopping you, for I assure you it is one of the most pleasant journeys you ever undertook. You have plenty of amusement on the passage. Music, both instrumental and vocal, all the fashionable songs of the day, games of all kinds, a good library, and what is more important than all, the table is in point of variety, cooking, and also attendance, equal to that of the best hotel in England. On reaching Quebec a good many of the passengers by the Allan S.S. “Moravian” felt sorry the journey was finished, and I am glad to say I was one among the party.

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REPORT OF MR. THOMAS IRVING, DELEGATE FROM BOWNESS-ON-SOLWAY.

On Monday evening, 1st December last, a meeting was held in the school-room at Bowness to hear a report from Mr. Thomas Irving, who was delegate for the farmers resident in that district. There was a very large attendance. Mr. Tait, of Brackenrigg, was called to the chair, supported by Mr. Donald, of Longcroft; Mr. John Backhouse, Anthorn; Mr. Robert Peat, Silloth (delegate for Abbey Holme); Mr. George Hutchinson, Brougham Castle (delegate for the Penrith Farmers' Club); Mr. W. Williamson, North Plain; Mr. John Wills, Mr. C. Toppin, Mr. John Lawson, Mr. E. L. Irving, Mr. C. Vynne, &c.

Mr. Irving, who was warmly cheered, said he had had a very pleasant trip. Along with several other delegates he journeyed in the Allan Line steamer, “Peruvian,” which arrived at Point Lévis on the 21st of September. There was always plenty of amusement on board the steamer, and a voyage across the Atlantic was not such a dreary and weary business as many might imagine it to be; there was nothing to frighten any person about going to Canada. Before speaking of the country he wished to return thanks to Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier of Canada, for the attention he had shown to the delegates, who were also indebted to the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Hardy, Ontario; Mr. McReany, Mr. D. J. Hay, and other leading men in the Dominion. His journey was confined to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and wherever he went he found the Canadians kind-hearted, hospitable, cheerful, clever, fit to stand by their own.

A Voice: “Chips of the old block?” (Laughter.)

“Quite true, sir,” said Mr. Irving, “there is not a more hospitable people on the face of the earth.” (Applause.) It was not to be expected that good farming would be witnessed throughout Canada, because many of those holding farms were weavers, miners, tinkers or tailors, who had landed with scarcely a penny a piece, but who had, by perseverance and industry, carved out for themselves happy homes. These men had to clear the land before they could get a crop. The Canadians loved their country; many old men who came over to England with the intention of ending their days went back again. They like the climate of Ontario better than that of England. It was not usually muggy out there, nor did it rain every day, but when it did rain it came down heavy. (Laughter.) He advised intending emigrants to go to Ontario, where a state of things existed much as at home; they would find good

roads, good schools, churches of all denominations, plenty of railway communication—in fact, civilization was quite as far advanced as at Bowness, if not more so. (Laughter.) It would be much better to pay a little more for land there than to go 1,500 miles or so up the country, at the risk of being unable to see a newspaper for twelve months. No doubt Manitoba was a fine district, but let the young people go there and “rough it” for a bit. The school system in Ontario is, in his opinion, perfect. In summer the weather is a little hotter than in England, but there was an absence of that detestable muggy atmosphere so often experienced here. The winter weather is colder than at home, yet it was pleasant. He had seen a good bit of the world, and he had come to the conclusion that there was no place like Canada. There was plenty of shooting and fishing to be had. Now for the journey. From Montreal he went to Ottawa, where, through Mr. Pope, he and others were presented to his Worship the Mayor. The Dominion Show was opened while they had their brief stay here. It was not exactly like one of our agricultural shows. In addition to all kinds of agricultural produce, there was to be seen the very best of every article produced in the Dominion. They had free passes to roam about the show. There was such a display of loyalty at the opening of this show by the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise as he had never seen. There was a magnificent display of stock and farm produce. Cattle of all kinds were there. In showing the horses, speed seemed to be the great desideratum. Roots and vegetables were remarkably well grown; butter and cheese looked well. He mentioned several implements, such as winnowing machines, carts for spreading manure, waggons of a most useful and improved character. The implements were all that could be desired; generally they are of a lighter construction than in England, but they are undoubtedly better. Thirty-five miles from Ottawa he was in a very nice country. Fine land was to be seen along the railway; some of it can be purchased from 10s. to £12 per acre. A good deal of land open for settlements is to be obtained here. Good farms can be rented at from 10s. to 12s. per acre, and farther from the line the price will be reduced. Further inland there were the same appearances of the land being in a good state of cultivation. Very large orchards, with a heavy crop of fruit, were to be seen on all sides. A flying visit was paid to the Falls of Niagara, which he saw lighted up with the electric light. He gave a graphic description of Toronto, and took his audience along to London, where he had an opportunity of visiting another exhibition of the produce of the country. There was a better show of sheep here than at the Dominion Show. Incidentally he might mention that at these shows were the finest gatherings of young ladies he ever saw. (Laughter.) The show buildings are permanent, and our royal show buildings would look small beside them. Short-horns were the cream of the show, some hailing from the renowned herd of Bow Park. Here was a varied collection of implements creditable to any part of the world; amongst the novelties on view was a machine for hatching eggs by electricity. (Laughter.) Driving out a bit he found himself in a splendid farming country. Land can be purchased at from £10 to £20 per acre, and the produce finds a ready market in London. He heard of one farm being let at £1 per acre, the farmer doing well. In the County of Kent they were guided by Mr. McReany. Land here is much cheaper; within five or ten miles of Bothwell the price ranges from £2 to £15. The roads are all kept up by the farmers. In the course of his inspection, he noticed some farmers engaged threshing; machines are generally hired; some go by steam and some by horse power; if the latter, they are not less than of 10 horse power, and farmers generally join to work expeditiously. In the neighbourhood of Chatham—and indeed all around this portion of the country—the land is well suited for green crops, and would be a remunerative investment. In this county he met with a farmer, Mr. Wheeler, who owns 500 acres of fine land, which originally cost him from 10s. to 12s. per acre. There was a large herd of bullocks on this farm. Mr. Wheeler paid £3 10s. per head for them; he thinks they are now worth £7; and expects to sell them for £14 each by the return season. This gentleman belongs to Warwickshire, is a butcher by trade, and arrived in that locality some years ago with nine dollars in his pocket. Now he has a fine lot of sheep besides his cattle. Mr. Irving

incidentally mentioned that he went out duck shooting; there was a large tract of country, from 5,000 to 6,000 acres, preserved for wild fowl and he had a most excellent bag in a few hours. At Ridgetown he saw a fair local show. This district he considered by far the finest for wheat growing he had yet seen. Indian corn was also extensively grown. In the County of Oxford there was also some fine land. A visit was paid to Bow Park, where the farm buildings are all that could be desired, and kept in the most perfect order; here is to be seen perhaps the finest herd of short-horns in the world. Land round about here is valued at from £10 to £20 per acre. He spoke very highly of the Wellington district, having seen a very fine show of stock in that county. Land could be got at from 20 to 50 dollars per acre. At Huntingford he met with Mr. Donaldson, who belongs to the neighbourhood of Dalton; he has a farm of his own, and occupies a dwelling house of stone and brick of a most substantial character. The land is worth £16 per acre. Mr. Donaldson has been over 30 years there, and his land is in first-class condition. There is a large cheese-making establishment near here as well as an agricultural school. In this county he saw far more stock than in the other counties; there was a splendid crop of turnips, mangolds, &c.; but he was inclined to think they grew by far too much wheat; there seemed to be no system of cropping, yet the farmers were prosperous, making a pile of money. Some of these men would have done well in any country; but others, had they remained at home, would, in all probability, have gone to the wall. Coming to speak of the Counties of Norfolk and Perth, he said there was a splendid farming district here, though the land in Norfolk County was generally light. He met Mr. Livingstone, brother of the celebrated Dr. Livingstone, who had a fine farm there. A new plough, called the rotary, was very much used. A large number of Germans were settled in this immediate district, and they were capital farmers. Mr. Irving thinks the land in the Huron district as good as any in Ontario; farms are well laid out, with beautiful farm houses, and altogether the district was one very suitable for settlement. At Toronto he met with a Bowness man named Allan, and the announcement that he was doing very successfully was received with applause. There was a lot of fine land in the district between Toronto and Montreal, from £6 to £'6 per acre. Grazing farms could be got cheap in this part. Plenty of very good farms could be got in the eastern townships of Quebec by judicious selection, but he preferred the western district from what he had seen. Fruit was grown in enormous quantities. Mr. Irving then proceeded to answer a number of questions put to him by the Committee before leaving. The average size of the farms in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec was from 100 to 200 acres. A farm of average quality could be purchased at from £4 to £18 per acre; and could be rented at about 10s. per acre; and it would require from £300 to £400 to stock a 200 acre farm. Taxes are very light. There is really only the school tax, which averages about £1 10s. yearly for a 200 acre farm. In some counties the roads are very good, in others middling; but the gravel roads in all the counties are in a very fair condition. Dwellings and farm buildings are mostly of wood, but some are of brick and stone. Money can be borrowed at from 7 to 10 per cent. There is a ready market for all kinds of produce, and ample facilities for removing it to collecting centres and seaport towns. Carriage by rail is very cheap. A farm of 200 acres will support ten or a dozen cows, from 15 to 20 young cattle, from 30 to 40 sheep, four working horses, and a pair of bullocks; the horses require to be good and quiet, and they are generally light fine movers. He only saw a few of the heavy Clydesdale breed. There are various kinds of cattle, a cross from a short-horn and a Canadian cow answers the land well. The young stock is mostly reared on farms. At the present time the freight for horses to Liverpool is from £10 to £12, cattle £3 to £4, sheep 8s. to 10s. On the farms, cows are valued at from £5 to £10, horses from £20 to £35, and sheep from 12s. to 40s.; butter sells at 8d. per lb., cheese at 3d., hens at 1s., eggs about 6d. per dozen, geese 1s. 6d. each, turkeys 3s. 4d. The cultivation of prairie land has not had any effect on the prices of produce grown on cultivated land; this is accounted for by the continual influx of emigrants, who, of course, augment the consumption in the country. There is really no rotation of cropping; the crops

generally cultivated are fall and spring wheat, barley, oats, peas, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, mangolds, beets, carrots, Indian corn, other vegetables little known at home, and a little of nearly all kinds of fruit. Blacksmiths, joiners and coopers receive from 4s. to 6s. daily; husbandmen and labourers from 12 to 20 dollars per month with board. Ploughing is similar to that in this country. The provinces are fairly and well intersected with railways, and new ones are in course of construction. In Ontario the farms are all well watered; where no streams run through the farms wells have to be sunk, and water put in troughs. In Quebec there is plenty of water all through the province. Fruit, as he had said, is cultivated to an enormous extent in some places; orchards extend from one to forty acres; apples have been known to be as low as 6d. per bushel, and as high as 4s. Peaches and grapes are grown in open gardens in various parts. The Colorado beetle eats up all if he gets to the potato crop. The usual remedy is hot lime or Paris green sown on the tops, or mixed with water and poured over; either is known to be an effectual cure. The beetle is not considered of much consequence. From what he saw he had no hesitation in saying that farmers got 10 per cent. from the capital laid out. Canada is a pleasant place to live in. Heavy soil requires tile drainage, but the bulk is naturally dry and never will require draining. Wood and coal are used, chiefly wood. Speaking of the minerals, he said gold, silver, copper, iron, galena, plumbago, antimony, manganese, granite, marbles, slates, burrstones, bones, phosphate of lime, salt, petroleum, and peat had been found in different districts. Lately large discoveries of coal fields had been made in the North-West Territory. Coal is found to crop out on the surface of the country for hundreds of square miles. There is plenty of game. The Government keeps a register of all farms sold in each county. In April, May or June is the best time to go out. The labourers most live in farm houses. Feeding stuffs mostly used on farms are peas, oats and barley; turnips and hay for cattle; pigs are fed on peas chiefly, with potatoes sometimes. He saw some splendid pigs. In conclusion, Mr. Irving spoke of the admirable system of education introduced into Canada, and announced that he would be happy to give advice to any who thought of going out. (Applause.)

Mr. Grahame said he was very glad to find that Mr. Irving substantiated the remarks he made at the meeting which appointed the delegate. He agreed with Mr. Irving that only young men prepared to "rough it" should go to the outlying districts. There was plenty of room in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec for farmers with families.

On the motion of the Chairman, a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Irving, and the meeting separated.

REPORT OF MR. THOMAS JOHNSTON, DELEGATE FROM WREAY, CUMBERLAND.

A meeting of farmers was held at Wreay on the 5th of December. Mr. Postlthwaite was called to the chair.

MR. JOHNSTON, who was favourably received, said:—I must in the first place hope that you will be very indulgent, as this is my first attempt at endeavouring to speak to such an audience as I see before me now. At our meeting held in this room now more than three months ago, you very kindly appointed me as your delegate to visit Canada, and examine into and report upon the state of agriculture as practiced in that part of our Empire. The week after our meeting I went out there, in company with others who were on the same errand, and I am now going to attempt, to the best of my ability, to tell you what I have seen and heard. We sailed from Liverpool on the 4th of September in the "Moravian," one of the Allan Line of steamers. We had a quick and pleasant passage from Liverpool to Point Lévis, the voyage occupying nine days, including our call at Moville for mails. Beyond a slight sea-sickness for two days, I quite enjoyed the voyage. The number of passengers

and crew together amounted to about five hundred. There was no lack of amusement in the way of music, games, etc., so that the time never hung heavy upon our hands, and the unvarying fine weather induced us to spend most of our time upon deck. On entering the Gulf of St. Lawrence we had a sight of both whales and porpoises, and on proceeding up the river and coming closer to land, I was struck with the difference to our own country which the view presented, large forests of principally brushwood reaching down to the water's edge. We landed at Point Lévis on Saturday evening, and spent our time there until Monday evening, with the exception of passing over to Quebec on Monday afternoon in order to get our money changed into Canadian currency. We left Point Lévis for Ottawa by way of Montreal on the Monday evening, my three companions and myself having secured a sleeping berth on the railway cars, which, I may here mention, are altogether different to our railway trains, the passengers being able to travel from one end of the train to the other. We arrived at Ottawa at five o'clock in the evening of the 16th September. On the 17th we went to the Hon. Mr. Pope's office to report our arrival. Mr. Pope being out of town, we saw Mr. Lowe, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, who made arrangements for our going into the country in the afternoon. We in the meantime saw through the Parliament Buildings, and those set apart for the Agricultural Department particularly, and examined different samples of grain and seeds, as well as many models of agricultural machinery. We then went to visit a farm in the County of Carleton, which belongs to a Mr. Hopper, who wants to sell it. The house and farm buildings are of wood. There was a nice field of Indian corn, as well as some potatoes and carrots growing. The soil is a light sandy loam. In all there are 240 acres, for which Mr. Hopper wants £1,600. On the 20th we left to visit a farm at Kinburn, belonging to Captain Fraser, the land all the way looking very fair. The farm consists of 200 acres clay loam, and Captain Fraser wants £2,400 for it.

On the 22nd we went to a farm four miles from Ottawa, which belongs to a Mr. Hurdman; there are 270 acres of land (clay loam); it is well watered, and being near the town, Mr. Hurdman informed us that he sold most of his produce there, and brought manure back to the farm. He wants £1,000 for it.

On the 23rd we went to the Agricultural Exhibition. The first article I noticed was a manure spreader, which would spread a cart load in from one to two minutes. I thought it would be a first-class article for top-dressing. I also noticed a binder which bound the sheaves with wire. Next a hay elevator for stacking; it will unload a cart in two or three minutes. Next I saw a plough for ploughing hilly ground; it turns all the furrows one way. There were large varieties of reaping and binding machines, as well as steam and horse-power threshing machines, and corn and seed drills in great quantities. The exhibition of carriages, waggons, stages and carts was exceedingly good. We then visited the machinery hall, where there were steam engines of all sorts, fire engines, planing and drilling machines, grinding and boring machines, saws of a variety of descriptions, &c., &c. After this we went across the building and saw a great variety of minerals, all the produce of Canada, and different kinds of building material. We next visited the produce of Manitoba in the exhibition. The wheat, which that part of the country is famed for, was most excellent. Oats fine and plump. Peas, beans and small seeds very fine. Indian corn not so good as that grown in Ontario. Grass from two to three feet long. The show of horses was not so good as I anticipated, except the roadsters, which were the best trotters I have ever seen. Cattle are well represented—they include shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Ayrshires, Galloways and Polled Angus. Sheep also were a good show—they include Leicesters, Cotswolds, Shropshires, Hampshires and Southdowns. Pigs were in great variety, including Berkshire, Suffolk, Essex and Yorkshire, and all very good. There were many varieties of potatoes. Turnips were very large, as were the mangel-wurzel. Sugar beets, squash and pumpkins were also very fine. Fruit made an excellent show, such as apples, pears, peaches, plums and grapes. Wheat is not so plump and fine as our own. Barley small, but very bright and dry. Oats moderate. Indian corn very fine.

On the 26th we left Ottawa for Toronto. On the 27th and 28th we visited Niagara Falls, which we thought very fine; and on our return to Toronto on the 29th we made arrangements for visiting the London Show, for which place we left the next day, the 30th. On the way we went through some heavy loamy soil until we approached Guelph; there the land appears better, and is better farmed, and continues good to London. After dinner we went to the show, where we were introduced to the Mayor and a number of other gentlemen. I thought the horses, particularly the roadsters, very good. In the cattle class the shorthorns were very fine, the Bow Park herd being particularly well represented, and taking most of the prizes. There was a good show of other descriptions of cattle, and the sheep I thought better than at Ottawa. Roots, grain and fruit were very fine. We next visited a glass hen; it was a kind of oval box covered with glass inside. There were over 100 eggs—some of them were just chipping, some breaking the shell, and some out. This process was carried on by electricity.

On the 1st of October we visited Mr. Carling's brewery. It is a very fine building, and cost £50,000. We then went to a farm, where we met the proprietor, a Yorkshireman, who came into the country 60 years ago, and was the first man who cleared the ground upon which London stands. Land here is worth from £10 to £20 per acre.

On the 2nd we left London for Bothwell, where we arrived at seven o'clock, and were met by Mr. McCraney, M.P.P. We drove, *via* Dresden, to Chatham, the land near the latter place being very good, and worth from £8 to £12 per acre, the soil being clay loam.

On the 3rd we drove about the neighbourhood of Chatham. We went to a farm belonging to a Dutchman. He has 200 acres of land, and 90 of it in fall wheat. From there we went to Mr. Donnelly's. He is a native of the north of Ireland. When he landed in Canada all he had was £10. Now he has three farms of his own and has saved a large sum of money. We next saw some very fine apple and peach orchards near Lake Erie, and arrived at Blenheim for the night.

On the 4th we drove from Blenheim to Ridgetown, where they were holding their show, all descriptions of produce being very good. The land here is worth from £6 to £10 per acre. We then went to Ingersoll and Woodstock, and were joined by Mr. Casswell, a large cheese merchant.

On the 7th we left Woodstock and went to a farm, the owner of which is a Dalston man. He came to Canada 39 years since, and has a very large place. It is very well farmed. He has also a very good farm house and excellent buildings. He grows more turnips than we have yet seen comparatively, and has most of his farm drained with tiles. We were very well entertained by our Dalston friend, and then went to look over a cheese factory, one of the largest in Canada. They make over 200 tons per annum. They use the milk of 1,200 cows every day. From there we went to Ingersoll, passing through a rolling country. Land very good, chiefly sandy loam. It is worth from £10 to £16 per acre.

On the 8th we left to look at a farm one mile from Ingersoll. There are 200 acres in all. £12 per acre is wanted for it, the soil being clay loam, and the buildings very good. We then went, *via* Dearham and Mount Elgin, to Norwich and Woodstock, the land in these sections being worth from £10 to £14 per acre.

On the 9th we left Woodstock for Simcoe, and had a drive out into the country in the neighbourhood. Land here good but light, and is worth from £12 to £14 per acre. The farm houses are chiefly brick.

On the 10th we went from Simcoe to Dover, and found a very good quality of land, varying in price from £16 to £18 per acre.

On the 11th we went to Stratford, where we met Mr. Hay, M.P. for Perth, and visited a farm belonging to a Mr. Ballantine, which is held at £12 per acre.

On the 13th we visited Shakspeare and Hyde Park. We found the land chiefly clay loam, and looked over a farm of 150 acres, all cleared, belonging to a Scotchman named Hyde. He values it at £12 per acre. We then went to North-east Hope and

Melverton, and thence to Listowel, the land being much better than what we saw in the morning.

On the 14th we went from Listowel to inspect a rotary plough. The man in charge said that he could plough five acres per day. It had three wheels, two before and one behind the mould boards, and when the plough was in motion the moulds worked round and thoroughly pulverized the ground. From thence we went on to Wallace and Norristown, and found the land very good all the way.

On the 15th we visited a large German settlement in the County of Grey, and then went on to Walkertown, in the County of Bruce. Land here is worth from £5 to £10 per acre.

On the 16th we went to Brant Township and visited a farm belonging to a Scotch gentleman, containing 300 acres of land. He grew 39 bushels of spring wheat per acre and 60 bushels of oats per acre this year. We then went to Wingham, looking over several farms by the way.

On the 17th we went to Clinton. From there we went through the Township of Tuckersmith, where we found most excellent land. I got out of the buggy and pulled some fall wheat which was over two feet in length. From there we went to Guelph, *via* Seaforth.

On the 18th we went through the Agricultural College, one-and-a-half miles from Guelph. All the arrangements were exceedingly good at this college, the stock kept being shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Ayrshires, Polled Angus and grades in cattle, Leicester, Cotswold and Down sheep, and Berkshire and Windsor pigs. The students are instructed in agriculture, veterinary science, English and mathematics. The young men receive their instruction free, the one half of them work the one half of the day, and the other half the other. When not at work they are at school. From the college we went to a place called the Paisley Block, which was settled by Paisley weavers a long time ago. We examined a farm belonging to a Mr. Whitlaw. He has a number of excellent Leicester sheep as well as good grade cattle. We next visited a farm belonging to a Mr. Hobson. He has some good stock. The soil here is chiefly light clay loam.

On the 20th went to Fergus, and from thence to a farm belonging to two brothers named Watts. When we first met them they were housing turnips. We then went over their stock, the cattle being chiefly shorthorns. Land here is sandy loam, and valued at about £15 per acre. From here we went through the Township of Nichol back to Guelph.

On the 21st we left Guelph for Toronto, and not meeting a gentleman expected from Ottawa we went out to look at a fox hunt. We expected to see a fox, but it was only a trail. The horses and riders were similar to what we see in England.

On the 22nd we went and looked over a farm situated about five miles from Toronto. There are over 100 acres of land, and it is valued at £30 per acre.

On the 23rd we went to St. Catharines; land all the way light sandy loam, until we arrived at Hamilton. At St. Catharines we went to see a vineyard; the man in charge said that it contained 50 acres, and the grapes averaged three tons per acre. There was also an orchard of forty acres. Land here is worth £20 per acre.

On the 24th left Toronto for Montreal. On the 25th went to the top of Mount Royal Park, and had a beautiful view of Montreal from there. We then secured our berths in the "Sardinian," one of the Allan steamships.

On the 27th we left Montreal for Cookshire, and went over the Victoria Viaduct, which is the largest in the world, being $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length. We went for about 50 miles through a French settlement. Land appears to be worn out. There was a good deal of cedar swamp, and then we came into rocky ground. Passed through Richmond and Sherbrooke on way to Cookshire.

On the 28th went to Compton, where we saw the Hon. Mr. Cochrane's herd of shorthorns, one of the finest in the world. From Compton we went through a very nice piece of grass country on our way to Sherbrooke. The land in this district is worth from £5 to £6 per acre.

On the 29th we left Sherbrooke for Point Lévis, *via* Richmond, land on the way being very inferior as a rule. Stayed at Point Lévis all night.

On the 30th we went to see the Falls of Montmorency, land all along being very good, and principally settled by French Canadians.

On the 31st had a look at the Town of Quebec, and then back to our hotel.

The Canadian people, as a rule, are a kind and most hospitable class. The way the original settlers cleared thousands of acres of land in the face of great difficulties is very creditable to them. A person who has never been there would hardly credit the size and quality of the fruits, roots and vegetables. The roads, as a rule, are good, and railways are running over the most part of the country. Their farm implements are more lightly and elegantly made than our own, and quite as serviceable. Their schools are free, and perhaps their school system is the most perfect in the world. The climate is hotter in summer and colder in winter, but much drier than here. The farm buildings are mostly wood, and as they do not stack their crops the barns are very large. A great many of the houses are built of brick, and very elegantly constructed. The cattle, as a rule, are not so good as we have. The horses are something like our coaching horse, being very active, and from their spring being short they are capable of doing a great deal of work when it is much required. Sheep are very good as a rule. The farmers keep up the roads by statute labour, each having so much to do according to the quantity of land he holds. The fences are all made of wood of various kinds. The farmers in Canada, as a rule, are not good farmers, although some are as good as we have in England. Their corn market is generally in the street. They bring their grain in waggons, and sell it out of them. Canada is a very well watered country.

REPORT OF MR. GEORGE WILKEN, DELEGATE FROM ABERDEENSHIRE.

Mr. George Wilken, of Watersides of Forbes, Aberdeenshire, having been named at a public meeting in Aberdeen as a suitable man to be a delegate from that county, was (after being a month in Canada) duly appointed to act in such capacity. He entered Canada, by way of New York, and reports as follows:—

After due consideration, I have adopted for simplicity and correctness, as the form of my report, a diary kept at the time, and hope all will be able to form, from this and other reports, a more correct idea of the country than generally prevails, and also to form conclusions each for himself, whether it is the place for some of our, at present, hard pressed farmers to go to or otherwise. It is always a delicate matter, in my opinion, to advise any man to leave his home and the old place he loves so well, and therefore best to leave each and every one to decide for themselves. I have recorded nothing I was not able to see for myself was not far from the truth, and, although exact results are not much recorded, it must be remembered that Manitoba is as yet a new country, and also a place where the people are more accustomed to speak and think about miles than acres.

23rd September.—Left New York for Boston, *via* East River and Long Island Sound. 24th.—In Boston. 25th.—Left Boston for Portland, *via* Boston and Maine R.R., passing through the great cotton manufacturing towns of America, and also through a very miserable farming country. 26th.—Left Portland, where there is a splendid harbour, and the eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk R.R. of Canada, for Montreal, *via* Gorham and the White Mountains, passing into Canada at Norton Mills, 160 miles from Portland. Compton (near which is the Hon. Cochrane's farms and famous herd of shorthorns), Sherbrooke and Richmond, where the train branches off to Quebec, to the Valley of the St. Lawrence, crossing the Victoria Bridge into Montreal, the total distance by steamboat and rail travelled being 643 miles. The first part of this route, through the New England States, is through a very poor farming country, the latter part, from Compton, in Canada, improving all the way to the St. Lawrence, where there is some fine land, very badly farmed. There seems to be plenty of good

land with plenty of good running streams; along the St. Lawrence some fine pasture and fine lands miserably farmed (principally by French Canadians) in long narrow strips, and apparently in small holdings. Arrived at Windsor Hotel, a perfect palace. 28th.—Sunday, in Montreal. 29th.—Went to Lachine, by rail, in order to descend the famous rapids above the city. The descent is made in a steamer, has a little dangerous look about it as the vessel goes tap tapping on the shelving rocks—believe there is no real danger. Had heard or read about being piloted down these rapids by Indian pilots in all their wild attire; found this myth radely dispelled, as a very common looking Yankee seemed quite sufficient in our case to pilot our stout flat bottom s.s. all safe on our short and uneventful passage down the Lachine Rapids. An Indian village is seen on the south shore, and a canoe with two Indians in it crossed the river behind us, just after we had passed the most dangerous rapid. They looked in the distance very like a cockle-shell with two tadpoles in it.

Went under that magnificent structure, the Victoria Bridge; it looks more like a lasting monument to Stephenson than does its longer and more airy rival in Scotland, the Tay Bridge—which I also passed over on my way thither.

Montreal, a fine city, with 160,000 of a population, some very fine buildings, and some handsome streets and church spires; has lately acquired the Mountain as a park, which forms its background, has dubbed it "Royal" and well deserves the title. It will soon form one of the finest parks and drives in the world: is beautifully wooded to the summit, and various views from the niches in the ascent are really very beautiful, varied and extensive. Met many countrymen, all doing well and very kind. Heard for the first time of the arrival of several Farmer Delegates from England and the South of Scotland.

30th.—Left Montreal for Ottawa, 117 miles by the Government railway, now completed from Quebec to Montreal, on the east branch of the St. Lawrence, and by the Ottawa River, to the Capital City of the Dominion. This is the best railroad, up to this point, I have seen in America. Man and buggy run over by engine at a crossing, none of these having even a gate; instead, usually, a big sign with the inscription "Railroad Crossing. Look out for the Engine." All over this new country it seems the engine must get along and the people must get out of the way. Most of these accidents, I understand, occur by the drivers of the machines miscalculating the speed at which a train is running.

The cow-catcher, attached here to all engines, carried the horse along about 30 yards and left him a fearful mess about 10 yards off the track. Had only gone about 5 miles when a large van crossed the track within a few feet of the engine going at 20 miles an hour. No wonder there are accidents and accidents.

Passed through a very poor farming country, some farms had good houses, and saw some very neat and apparently thriving villages.

Ottawa at 3 p.m.—Had introduction to and called upon Dr. Taché, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; found the Secretary of the Department and the Minister of Agriculture were not in town, the former having gone with the delegates to Toronto. Visited the Parliamentary Buildings, very fine and beautifully situated. Visited the extensive saw mills and lumber yards, which are on a very large scale, full advantage being taken of the falls for a water power and of the river above for floating timber from the forests in the interior. There are piles and piles of lumber for miles along the river, and miles and miles of sawdust along the banks, bad feed I should think for the fish (if there are any left). Ottawa will not likely become a large city rapidly, as it must wait for the development of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and others to the west.

1st October.—Left Ottawa for Prescott, 54 miles, to join the steamboat advertised in that morning's papers as running in connection with this train, to find on arrival it had been withdrawn that morning without notice, so missed the sail on the St. Lawrence through the far-famed thousand isles. Had to make the best of my forced stay of four hours at Prescott, so explored the place, and then crossed in steam ferry to Ogdensburgh on the American side. In sauntering along the streets, saw an advertisement of a sale of real estate now going on, so stepped in to have a look at an

American auctioneer and his customers. Had I not known I would have had some difficulty in telling I was not at home ; business was brisk and town lots were selling at an average of \$300 for lots 110 by 132 feet. Crossed to Prescott and joined Grand Trunk Railway for Toronto, *via* Kingston. The railway skirts the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario most of the way ; some land very good, some very middling, and a good deal very poor.

2nd October.—Left Toronto early, having heard the delegates had gone to Hamilton Fair. Heard here they were in London, so made up my mind to have a look at Ontario all by myself. On arrival at the fair grounds, I called on the obliging Secretary, Mr. Bruce, who kindly offered to introduce me to some of the Directors to show me round ; I told him I would prefer to go round alone in the first instance, and see what I could see, and would call back. Had a two hours' inspection all by myself, and then returned to the Secretary, who kindly introduced me to a number of the Directors, at the same time presenting me with a very pretty favour, on which was inscribed " Visitor's Badge." Thus armed, and piloted by Mr. Stock, a hearty Englishman, apparently a well-known farmer and magistrate—at any rate, a very intelligent one,—I shall attempt to give a description of a Canadian fair, as Mr. Bruce would arrive too late to see any of them. At every centre there is what is called the " Exhibition Ground," on which is erected a permanent and often spacious building, surrounded by an enclosed park, in the centre of which is an enclosed ring, where all the trotting horses show off their paces in single buggies, in double buggies, and without buggies, and in waggons and democrats, a sort of compromise 'twixt a wagon and a buggy. A fair here is a combination of our cattle shows, horticultural shows, root shows, race meetings, picnics and bazaars, the latter including all sorts of industrial work, sewed and knitted ; in fact, anything and everything is to be found in the building or on the ground that man or woman may need, or even think of needing. They are held all over the country in autumn, after the harvest is over, and last from one day up to three weeks, as did the one at Toronto this year. This one lasted three days, being a local one, Toronto three weeks, being a district one, whilst the final appeal, as " Tillyfour " would say, is at the Dominion Show, which is held in different provinces every year. It was held at Ottawa this year, and I missed it by a day, having been told it would go on for two weeks. Again went over the cattle, pigs and implements, neither requiring special notice, as, with the exception of a few shorthorns from Bow Park Farm (called Durhams), and a few fair grades or crosses, there was nothing worth comparing with such displays at home. The industrial work in the Exhibition Building is worthy of imitation at home, as it gives all an interest in the fair. In one wing was exhibited an immense Map of the Dominion of Canada (drawn and filled in by hand), which gave one some small idea of the vast extent of territory in the Dominion of Canada. Went to the root show, and it surprised me more than all the others. Coming along I had seen some good fields of swedes and mangolds, but was not prepared to see swedes, mangolds, and potatoes that would put any of our exhibits of this year far into the shade. Mr. Stock was very hard on me for only allowing they could beat us *this year*. Our next inspection was fruits. Here I saw, and tasted too, fruit of every hue and flavour. It will give some idea of the show of apples when I mention that the varieties in sections varied from six to forty-two, and all were such as I had never seen. Peaches, grapes (all outdoor), melons, tomatoes, squash, and ever so many kinds of fruit I never either saw or heard of. I am no great judge of flowers, but I ken guid fruit when I taste it, so I admitted at once they could beat us in fruit, and got off to the horse ring, where the trotting matches were about to commence. This is the great event of all such meetings, as every farmer has, as a matter of course, the best trotter. The ground here had been so well chosen that all could see, and a more orderly crowd I never saw. All were well and cleanly dressed. In many cases the whole family were there—husband, wife and weans—in horse and buggy, or pair and wagon, or democrat. All drive into the grounds and put up their horses in the permanent stables erected round one side of the enclosure, where also are lodged those intended for exhibition in the ring, so that one

can only see the horses for exhibition when being judged in the ring. In passing around, Mr. Stock seemed to have the knack of seeing only Scotchmen; after an introduction, the usual salute being, "Bless'd if I can see anybody in this fair worth speaking to that is not a Scotchman." Mr. Stock is an Englishman himself and proud of it, and I give him credit for being able to find them only when he wants them. Stock knows everybody and everybody knows Stock being about the English of it. The trotting matches in buggies I could not describe; the wonder to me was what way everybody did not run into every other body's buggy, and think it would be best described as a race of wheels. There was only one spill, and the best of humour with all. Some of these trotters would be best described as ugly brutes, only there is no mistake they can go, and some of them showed splendid training, moving about with their four wheels and a seat like a graceful skater on ice. To all at Hamilton I here record my thanks for their kindness and courtesy.

Returned to Toronto late, and passed through a severe thunderstorm accompanied by such a downpour of rain as I never saw and never wish to see again. 3rd Oct.—Toronto, a very beautiful and fast-rising city of 80,000. Value of assessed property: real, \$36,748,484; income, \$2,115,066; personal, \$7,816,817. Total, \$46,680,367. Banks, 12; Churches, 65. In Ontario there are 559,442 Irish; 439,429 English; 328,889 Scotch; 75,000 French; 12,978 Indians or half-breeds; and 204,730 of all others. In the other provinces nearly in the same proportion, unless Quebec, which has 929,817 of French extraction out of a total population of 1,191,516. The increase during the last ten years of the four principal provinces are given at Ontario, 16 $\frac{1}{10}$; Quebec, 7 $\frac{2}{10}$; Nova Scotia, 17 $\frac{1}{10}$; New Brunswick, 13 $\frac{3}{10}$. Drove out to the farm of Mr. Reid, seedsman, five miles east from Toronto, 200 acres; cost, a few years ago, \$100 per acre, would now need to be worth a good deal more, as a great many improvements and reclamations have been made by Mr. Reid, who will, no doubt, be able, through his business, to turn a good deal more out of it than a farmer could do. He is to farm on a regular rotation, keep stock, drive town manure, &c. Has a splendid crop of swedes and Indian corn, some fair Durhams and good sheep. Visited Dr. Smith's veterinary college, who is principal and owner of the college, and has a large practice. The college is attended by a large number of students from all parts of Canada, and a good many from the States. Met Mr. Simon Beattie, of Annan, on his way to Scotland, with a number of fine carriage horses, who brought out in May some shorthorn cattle and Clydesdales. He told me there had lately been many enquiries about Polled Aberdeen cattle, and expected there would soon be a demand for them, both in Canada and the States. 4th October.—Left for Guelph, where my fellow passengers on steamer, Mr. and Mrs. Innes, gave me a hearty welcome. Mr. Innes worthily fills the important and onerous post of proprietor and editor of the Guelph *Mercury*, and is well known and highly respected, not only in his own district, but far beyond, having occupied at one time a prominent position on the staff of that famous Canadian daily, *The Toronto Globe*, usually termed the Hon. George Brown's Thunderer, *The Globe*. At Mr. Innes' I met Mr. Johnson, who had just retired from being principal of the "Ontario School of Agriculture and Model Farm," to complete his studies for the bar of Canada. From all I could learn, he has left his mark at the Model Farm, a great part of its first success being placed to his credit, and it does not need a prophet to foretell that he will leave his mark elsewhere, if health is spared him. Drove out by Eramosa and country around Guelph, accompanied by Messrs. Innes and Johnson. Saw some very good land and good stock, and some very middling. Country looking very fine. 5th.—Sunday at Guelph. 6th.—Went to Model Farm with Mr. Johnson; met Professor Brown (late factor to Invercauld, now Professor of Agriculture and Farm Manager), and all the officials. Dined with the ninety-odd students, and then went over the farm with Professor Brown. The farm has been so often described I need not again attempt to do so, and will just remark in passing that it has now passed through its transition stage and is proving a decided success; the one fact of over a hundred students having been refused this session, I think, warrants the statement. It is not, as I have seen stated, supported by the Dominion Government; but is entirely supported by the Provincial

Government of Ontario. The students are required to work five hours a day and study other five, and the college is to all intents and purposes a school to learn young farmers both theory and practice. In a careful trial that is taking place with the various breeds of cattle on the same keep, breeders of the famous Aberdeen "Doddies" will be glad to learn they are holding their own alongside shorthorns, Herefords and Devons. I may here state that I had made a number of enquiries about their cost, and whether I thought them suitable for Canada all over the country. I found a good many people prejudiced against "Blackskins," as the only kind they had ever seen did badly; on enquiry this turned out to have been Galloways, a good number of which were imported many years ago. Also inspected a fine field of swedes containing about 30 varieties, some of which I never heard of and some of which it will not matter much if they are not heard of again. A good many were hybrids between yellow and swedes; most of these had all the appearance of yellows until tasted. Was presented with report of School of Agriculture for 1877 and 1878, and will be glad to show it to anyone interested. Professor Brown drove me to see Mr. Judd's Devons about to be sold, a very uniform lot; then to Mr. Stone's Herefords, over 100 head; saw 15 of the finest female calves, just weaned, I ever saw of any one breed all together. Was informed a great demand had lately sprung up in the United States for Hereford bulls for crossing; many going as far as Texas at nearly double the price of last year, showing our Texas friends are fully alive to get their cattle ready young for the British market. Then to Mr. Stone's farm where he has long kept a large herd of shorthorns. I was not so favourably impressed with these, especially the bulls.

7th October.—Mr. Johnson drove me to Puslinch Fair, 7 miles from Guelph, on the Hamilton Road. Passed some very good farms, including one for sale, which I afterwards enquired particulars about. 200 acres mostly cleared, good stone house and bank barn, large orchard, well fenced, good land and in good order. The cash price for farm, including houses, fencing, all crops (unless turnips), was \$15,000, or \$75 per acre. The stock on the farm consisted of 11 horses, 42 cattle, and 40 sheep, besides pigs. For the farm, live and dead stock, minus the household furniture, the proprietor offered to take "£3,300 cash." I got a valuation of the stock from a competent man in the district, who considered the farm worth the money, and the stock more than the farmer had put upon it. It is beautifully situated, and within two miles of Guelph, which enhances its value considerably. Puslinch district is different from any I have seen, plenty of boulders and stone dykes, the latter all I saw in Canada. Autumn wheat everywhere looking well; in some cases the crop is laid and sheep on it eating it down.

8th October.—Left for Fergus, one of the districts where a number of Aberdonians took up their abode some thirty, some forty, years ago. In some few cases came across the original settler who told you there was nobody between him and Huron (some 70 or 80 miles) when he settled; now fine farms line the roads all the way; in many cases the sons occupied the places their fathers had cleared. Visited the farms of Mr. Rennie and Mr. McQueen. The former is from Aberdeenshire; both have good farms, well stocked, and good stone houses. Saw his mother and father, very old people, who came out nearly 40 years ago and hacked their way out of the bush, and now seem very comfortable. Had a good crack with the old lady in real Aberdeen doric.

9th October.—Had a drive of some 40 miles round Fergus. Visited a good many Aberdonians and other Scotchmen; most had hewn their farms out of the forest, and all seemed to be doing well and pleased at farming their own lands, and it is astonishing to see what they have done in the short space of 30 years, as, go where you will, there are any number of fine cleared farms, good houses, and good gravel roads.

In the town of Fergus are some Aberdonians, seemingly all doing well. I may mention some I met: Mr. Argo, senior and junior, and Mr. Michie, large storekeepers, and Mr. Cadenhead, a brother of our own Fiscal, who had another brother a model farmer (lately dead), and yet another in the far-off land of Manitoba, along with his son and nephew and several others.

Fergus has not been in a very prosperous state since the American depression, but all are now confident that better times have begun. Here there is a very good water power driving a number of mills; one of these ships a good deal of meal to Glasgow. At this date oats were 27 to 30 cents for 34 lbs; barley, 50 to 55 cents for 50 lbs; wheat, \$1.03 to \$1.10 for 60 lbs. It takes 7 bushels of oats to make a boll of meal of 140 lbs., allowing 1s. for milling, and 3s. 9d. for carriage; showed the miller could deliver meal at date in Glasgow for 12s. 11d. per boll of 140 lbs.

I will here quote Toronto prices and Liverpool quotations for same date.

Toronto prices from the *Globe* :—

Wheat, fall, per bushel.....	\$1 20 to \$1 22
Wheat spring do	1 17 to 1 20
Barley do	0 57 to 0 59
Oats do	0 35 to 0 36
Pease do	0 60 to 0 65
Rye do	0 58 to 0 59
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.....	5 50 to 6 00
Carrots, per bag	0 45 to 0 00
Parsnips do	0 50 to 0 00
Cabbage, doz.	0 45 to 0 00
Chickens, per pair	0 25 to 0 50
Fowls do	0 50 to 0 50
Ducks, per brace.....	0 45 to 0 60
Geese, each.....	0 40 to 0 50
Turkeys.....	0 75 to 1 70
Butter, lb. rolls.....	0 17 to 0 20
Butter, large rolls.	0 11 to 0 12
Butter, store-packed	0 09 to 0 11
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	0 14 to 0 15
Eggs, in lots.....	0 11 to 0 12
Apples, per barrel.....	0 75 to 1 50
Potatoes do	0 90 to 1 00
Onions, per barrel.....	1 50 to 2 00
Hay.....	7 00 to 10 00
Straw.....	5 50 to 7 00

The following are the Liverpool quotations for each day of the past week:—

	Oct. 2.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 6.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 8.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour.....	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 6
Spring Wheat.....	10 0	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 6
Red Winter.....	10 8	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	11 3
White.....	10 8	10 10	10 10	10 11	10 11	11 2
Club.....	11 2	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 7
Corn.....	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 9
Oats.....	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8
Barley.....	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3
Peas.....	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5
Pork.....	49 6	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 6
Lard.....	34 6	34 6	34 6	34 6	34 9	34 0
Bacon.....	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6	32 6
Tallow.....	32 9	33 0	33 6	33 6	32 9	32 9
Cheese.....	47 0	46 0	46 0	46 0	48 0	49 0

10th October.—Attended fair at Elora. Here met a number of Aberdonians, the Bon Accord Settlement being in the neighbourhood. Here the display of cattle was far superior to anything I had seen, and a good many of the shorthorns would have taken a deal of beating in our best showyards at home. The exhibits of the Watts, Hunters and Armstrongs were both excellent and numerous, and included the first prize cow at the Dominion Show. Met Mr. John Muir, late Reeve of his township, whom I knew by his friends at home, and arranged to visit the Bon Accord Settlement.

11th October.—Visited the Messrs. Watts' farm and others in the Bon Accord Settlement, and will here give the produce of two farms, the first as a sample of a fair farm well farmed, and the other selected by Mr. Muir as an average of the district. First farm, Messrs. Watts', given me by themselves: 200 acres, 170 in cultivation, balance wood. A rotation is observed as under: 1st, after sod, peas or oats; 2nd, wheat; 3rd, green crops; 4th, wheat or barley, seeding down with timothy and clover; 5th and 6th, cut for hay; 7th, pasture. Average produce: Oats, 60 bushels; peas, 25 to 30; wheat, 25; barley, 40; turnips, 900; hay, 2 to 3 tons. I saw the turnips and estimated them at 23 to 24 tons per acre. This year they had 14 acres oats, 30 wheat, 10 peas, 6 barley, 14 turnips, 28 hay and 68 in pasture. Part of the latter is permanent, unless ploughed up to renew the grass. Live stock, 10 to 12 horses, 45 cattle and 40 sheep. All are mostly grazed six months outside. Pigs not stated.

Statement of produce of farm of 100 acres, selected by Mr. John Muir as a fair average of the district:—

	Acres.	Bushels per acre.	Total.
Wheat	16	18	288
Oats..	12	50	600
Peas.....	8	30	240
Barley.	2	48	96
Patatoes	1	180	180
Turnips.....	7	500	3,500
Oats and peas.....	2	55	110
Hay	15	2	30
Pasture.	14		
Woodland, &c.....	17		

		Apples. Bushels.	Bushels.
Orchard	1	100	100
Fences, roads and waste.	5		

Sold last year:—

Beef, live weight.....	6,475 lbs.
Pork, dressed.....	1,170 "
Wool.....	78 "

No account kept of dairy produce. No manures of any kind used other than that made on the farm. No feed of any kind bought for stock. Present prices of all the produce is named in list, unless beef and pork. The former was selling at date about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cents per lb. live weight for fat, and pork was quoted at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 cents, dressed.

The first farm would sell from \$70 to \$75 per acre, perhaps more, having good houses and fences. The other farm from \$35 to \$40, with fair houses. From prices quoted of various farms I have seen for sale, I should think the average price of farms in the County of Wellington, said to be the best stock county in Ontario, would average about \$50 per acre.

12th October.—Sunday; at Fergus.

13th October.—Left Fergus for Galt, in County Waterloo, and was met by Mr. John Brown, one of the cattle judges at Elora Fair, who drove me over a part of this county. Called on Mr. MacCulloch, who runs one of the largest mill engineering businesses in Canada, who told me I was in good hands. Land much lighter and brae-set than in Wellington County, and reminds one not a little of lower Dee side. Autumn wheat everywhere looking well, and turnips a good crop. Saw some fences formed of pine roots, which certainly looked like a caution to dyke loupers, are said to last forever, and would need to, as they must have cost a deal of money; first, to pull up (which is done by a root-extractor), and then to trail and pile up. Mr. Brown in our travels bought two well-bred cross steers by the trot for \$74 the pair, or £7 10s. a piece, which would be about 1,250 lbs. at three cents. Bad as times are, I would like a few of them to finish at a ten pound note profit, or £17 10s. a piece. Mr. Brown adopts a regular rotation—breeds a few and buys in such as the above in autumn, to finish for the New York or British market in spring. Saw 150 lambs going off to New York at \$4 $\frac{3}{4}$ per 100 lbs. live weight, the New Yorkers also getting the benefit of paying an additional duty of 20 per cent. when they cross the Niagara. This duty, they seem to think, is a wretched thing for Canada, forgetting apparently it is the consumers and not the producers who pay in the end for protection. I wonder at the people on both sides tolerating these duties at all; you are told it is all to protect their manufactures. I expect the agricultural west will have something to say to that very soon, as they wish, like sensible people, to sell in the dearest and buy in the cheapest market, wherever it is manufactured, and I expect it must end in that. Mr. Brown is also a canny Aberdonian, who went from about Huntly some 20 years ago, a farm servant. He said he saw no prospect before him at home but hard work to the end, so thought he would have a try here, where there was held out a prospect of even a labouring man becoming his own laird. He now occupies his own farm with good stone houses and well cultivated fields, very much on the Aberdeen mode, growing turnips and feeding cattle. I asked him to give me the produce of an average farm in his district; and shall here give his reply in his own words, verbatim:—

(Copy Letter.)

SPRINGFIELD FARM, GALT, 6th November, 1879.

MR. GEORGE WILKEN.

MY DEAR SIR,—I received yours of the 25th October, asking me to select an average farm in the district, and give you the system of farming generally adopted. I find it rather difficult as the majority follow no regular rotation, but as I farm under a regular rotation, and I think about a fair average, I shall give you a sketch of my own. I have about 140 acres under cultivation, divided into six parts as follows:—1st, turnips, potatoes and maize; 2nd, barley and oats; 3rd, grass; 4th, hay; 5th, peas; 6th, wheat, about 23 acres each. I break up my second grass in spring and sow peas, plough and cultivate well in the fall and sow fall wheat; after wheat, turnips, and so on. I have only had this farm ten years, but it is producing more every year; but on an average for the last six years my wheat averages 25 bushels; barley, 30; peas, 25; oats, 30; potatoes, 150 to 200; and turnips, 500 to 600 bushels. I only sow what oats I require for feed, as this district is better adapted for other crops. I feed all my peas to cattle. I keep 6 cows, 6 calves, 6 year-olds and 6 two-year-olds. I fatten my two-year olds in winter, which will realize about \$65 to \$70 each. I fatten from 25 to 30 head. I buy in fall about 20 head such as you saw (\$84 the pair, previously referred to). I don't keep many cattle in summer, as this farm is rather bare for pasture in a dry season, but there are a great many far better farms in this district and a good many worse; but they are all beginning to farm better; some of them have a good deal of summer fallow, and will have 40 bushels of wheat per acre and some 50 bushels barley; as they don't raise many turnips they put their manure on wheat and barley, but of course they can't keep many stock. Some parts of Canada, where the soil is heavy, can raise far heavier

crops and are better for pasture; but we can raise a better sample and the crops are more sure in a wet season. Some pretty large farms, as you saw, this being a fine district for wheat, will be divided as follows: Clover, fallow, wheat and part barley, and then clover again, while they will keep part in turnips, potatoes and oats; they don't keep much stock, but they are beginning to see that a regular rotation and raising more stock is best, and a good many are adopting it. I have written this hurriedly as we have been busy taking out our turnips; but if I have omitted anything you want to know, I will be most happy to give you any information I can. I see by the papers to-day that you have arrived in Manitoba. I hope you will enjoy your trip to the far North-West. If you have time you might drop me a few lines before you leave the country, stating what you think of Canada.

(Signed),

JOHN BROWN.

P.S.—Bear in mind that we are liable here to bad seasons as well as in Scotland, and sometimes wheat is winter killed, making it thin on the ground, and other evils; but we are independent and not pestered with factors or lairds to screw the last halfpenny out of us. I came to Canada twenty years ago with little, am perfectly happy, and *would not go back*.

Mr. Brown's taxes on his farm have never exceeded \$33.1 as landlord and tenant.

14th October.—Returned to Toronto, and again had a look around it. Found it a handsome city, with many fine buildings, not the worst being the North of Scotland Canadian Loan Company's offices, on a main street. The soil for a short distance round is mostly light sandy. The streets are fairly paved and there are many handsome churches (the same may be said of the churches all over Canada). Fruit grows in great abundance, and a few miles west of this was lately called the garden of Canada. Said garden has apparently been many times removed, as I heard of it all over. Certainly, by taking the north shore of Lake Ontario, a few miles inland, and taking a sweep round to Niagara, there is situated one of the finest fruit districts of Canada.

15th October.—Left Toronto by steamer to Niagara, thence by railroad to Falls. Here met Mr. and Mrs. Anderson from Halifax and went to Prospect Hotel. He and his wife had seen the Falls before; his daughter and myself for the first time. It was agreed on leaving the station that nothing was to be said till we reached the hotel and had seen the great sight of America. Mr. Anderson had noticed a look of disappointment with both, and was right. Somehow, and I understand it is general, the first sight of the Falls is disappointing. I suppose it is caused, like many more great things, appearing not so great when you have got them as when you wished for them. The Falls, however, soon grow on one; and after going the round, over and under and all around, their vastness grows upon you, and one wonders more the second day than the first. I had the pleasure of going under the Falls on both sides. No one should leave without going under the American Fall, as it will give all and sundry a good idea of a grey thick Scotch mist at the foot, and of an everlasting shower-bath underneath, which is refreshing, and one goes away with a far better idea of their vastness than by merely seeing them from any and every point. The tolls and charges here at every 50 or 100 yards are simply a disgrace to both countries. If one could get a ticket to view the whole for a guinea, or even two, all would know what was before them. The everlasting 25 or 50 cents is, to say the least, monotonous. The lime light illumination on the American side is very fine, and Canada might take the hint and show off the grand Horse Shoe Fall also.

16th October.—Spent forenoon going over the best points of observation, and also went to see the whirlpool and rapids where the steamship "Maid of the Mist," to escape seizure at the Falls, shot like a meteor to the placid pool below. I have not seen a really good description of the Falls in words, and think they are indescribable; they must be seen, and are worth all the journey to see.

Left for Hamilton by Great Western. Passed through a lovely country, saw several fields of grapes, passed over the new canal connecting Erie with Ontario,

which, when completed, will allow vessels drawing some 13 or 14 feet to pass from head of Lakes Superior and Michigan to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, a distance of nearly a thousand miles.

17th October.—Left Hamilton for Jarvis and Port Dover, and came back to Caledonia *en route* for Brantford and Bow Park Farm. Land much lighter than any I have seen. Caledonia, in Canada, has been badly selected, and is not worth bragging about, having none of the first elements of the real article, being neither stern nor wild, and the less said about it the better. I took freight train for Brantford, which travelled at the reasonable speed of 18 miles in 3 hours, and got time for a good look of the country. Saw nothing very inviting in the shape of farms or farming till we came in sight of Bow Park, which is beautifully situated and a bonnie spot. Received telegram to go to Guelph to meet delegates.

18th October.—Left for Guelph, and joined the delegates from the south, who were accompanied by a large party, at Model Farm. Joined them and visited Mr. Whitelaw's and Mr. Hobson's farms. On the former saw some very good commercial cattle and some very fat sheep, and on the latter a big field of swedish turnips, a good crop.

19th October.—Sunday, in Guelph. In afternoon there was a public funeral of a townsman killed the previous Friday by the train at the crossing at the end of the town; the old story, train runs through the street without gate or paling. There were over 100 carriages and buggies in the mournful procession, besides firemen, masons of various orders, oddfellows of the same, headed by a band. These public funerals are quite common, all go without invitation who wish to show respect for the departed.

20th October.—Drove out with delegates, accompanied by Mr. Laidlaw, M.P.P., Mr. Anderson, some time a farmer in the south of Scotland, and Mr. Donaldson, Government Agent at Toronto. Drove to Fergus by Aromosa Road, and returned by Watts' Farm, in the Bon Accord Settlement, and Elora Road. Along the former road some very poor land, along the latter some good land, well cultivated, with good houses.

21st October.—Got papers and letters from home, and heard of Mr. Bruce's appointment as delegate for Aberdeenshire, who was supposed to sail on 8th. Went to Toronto with delegates, who expected to meet Mr. Lowe, and who was expected to bring Mr. Bruce with him. Neither arrived, so Mr. Donaldson arranged a drive in the suburbs, where there was to be a fox hunt. It turned out to be a hunt without the fox, or what they call a drag. The hounds seemed to follow the dragged clout, or whatever it is, almost as keenly as the real article, and we saw a fair run of hounds and horses for 3 or 4 miles without any spills or anything of note.

22nd October.—Met Mr. Lowe, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, who told me Mr. Bruce could not have sailed till the 15th, as he had not arrived by last steamer at Quebec. After a long conversation Mr. Lowe asked if I would accept the appointment of joint delegate with Mr. Bruce if made by the Government, as a party would be made up to go to the Canadian North-West, and it would be impossible for Mr. Bruce to do more than the Eastern Provinces and Ontario. Agreed to do so, and our party was soon made up as follows: Mr. Welch, from Roxburgh; Mr. Wallace and Mr. Gordon, from Dumfries, and myself.

23rd October.—Started for Manitoba, going by Hamilton to London. Arrived in London at 3 p.m. just as it began to snow, which continued all the evening. Visited Carling's brewery, a large place, mostly brewing that great German beverage "Lager Bier."

This is also the favourite bier or beer in America. Mr. Carling stated the quantity used in the States, which seemed to me enormous—(10 million brls. of 26 imperial gallons paid duty last year to the United States, being over 5 gallons to each head of population)—both the total quantity brewed and the amount consumed per head of its enormous population, now nearly 50 million. Canadians also apparently like it, and I don't wonder; it is very agreeable, and not so heady as Bass. Mr. Carling was Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts for the Province of Ontario; he kindly

presented me with a copy of his Report, which I shall be happy to lend to anyone for perusal, as it shows that a province managing its own local affairs keeps well to the front. The following is the index to Report:—

- “Amendments of the Agricultural and Arts Act.”
- “Working of the Statute.”
- “Reports of Societies.”
- “Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association.”
- “Mechanics’ Institutes.”
- “Fruit Growers’ Association.”
- “Crop Returns.”
- “Industrial Museum.”
- “Agricultural Education.”
- “The Provincial Exhibition, and Conclusion.”

Appendix (a) Analysis of Reports of Electoral Divisions, and Township Agricultural Societies.

Appendix (b) Mechanics’ Institute.

Appendix (c) Report of the Fruit Growers’ Association of Ontario.

Appendix (d) Analysis of Crop Returns.

Appendix (e) Amounts expended for encouragement of Agriculture and Arts for the year.

24th October.—London, covered with from 6 to 9 inches of snow this morning, the streets presenting in many places the appearance of heavy damages among the trees lining their sides, being full of leaves, every street is littered with broken branches. London, like its English rival, has its Thames River, and many other places to match, is a beautiful city even in snow, surpassing a long way its namesake for width of streets, mostly lined on each side with fine trees, the partial destruction of which all were lamenting. Drove out to see Asylum Farm and Buildings, could see nothing of the Farm for snow. Farm of 300 acres, including houses, which cover 75 acres. Saw 46 Canadian milch cows, which are mostly fed in the house in summer. The cows are worth about \$30 at calving, and the calves are given away. Use no manures other than that made on the farm, which is put on the turnip break. Owing to change of overseer, could not get reliable report of the amounts of the various crops. By the manager at the house we were informed they contract for their beef supply; this year the price is \$5.36 per 100 lbs., or less than threepence. Left for Sarnia, about forty miles, in the afternoon, and found the dust blowing on the roads about half way, not a speck of snow to be seen. These drifts are said to occur from mists off the lakes after heat, and of course it depends on the direction of the winds where it falls. Boat should have sailed to-night.

25th October.—Sarnia all day; 5,000 inhabitants. No appearance of steamer, and could get little information as to when it would sail. Visited Huron, about 12,000 inhabitants, on the United States side of the River St. Clair, which is crossed at five-minute intervals by steam ferry-boats. There is nothing particular about either town or city. Went up to the terminus (on Canadian territory) on the Grand Trunk Railroad at the point situated at the bottom of Lake Huron. Here they send all their traffic going west either across the river where their line goes to Detroit, on the United States side of the river, thence by some of the railroads to Chicago, or by steamers on the lakes. The St. Clair is a beautiful stream, and abounds with a number of kinds of fish, including fresh-water herrings or mackerel, a number of which we saw, being packed to send elsewhere. There are some fine residences and farms along its banks, and some of the finest duck shooting in Canada is got here and on Lake St. Clair. Went on board steamer, evening.

26th October.—Sunday, on board steamship Ontario, a large, peculiarly shaped bottomed ship, as are most of the American lake and river steamers. They carry a great amount of cargo with little draught of water, usually stand high out of the water, are painted white, and have their berths and saloons on the top storey, which

latter make them all look top heavy. At 6 a.m. had only got to the Point, two miles. Sailed at seven for Goderich, where are situated large salt works. Took a quantity aboard, price 75 cents per barrel of 200 lbs. Sailed for Kincardine about 3, arrived 7 p.m. Had a run up to see the town. Sailed same evening for Southampton, and found ourselves at anchor there in the morning.

27th October.—Stayed at Southampton till one p.m. Went to see the town. Found storm drum hoisted, and the lake looked rough outside. Captain unwilling to start, having 24 horses aboard. Started at 1 p.m. for the head of the lake. Got to the river by daylight.

28th October.—Passed Joseph Island and landed a pair of horses, some implements, a settler and his dog, on a very primitive pier, in course of construction by the homesteaders. Said to have been a good number settled on the island during the last few years. From the lake it certainly does not look inviting. Here the lakes and windings of the Sault Ste. Marie River, which flows between Superior and Huron, remind one very much of the Kyles of Bute, only the navigation is a little more difficult, owing to shallows in the river, which are now being deepened with dredges and cranes, some of which we saw at work, and a cold looking job it was. Passed Sugar Island, where the Indians used to make their maple sugar. The scenery is grand and impressive, the vessel at times passing between high rocks, not much wider than itself, at others scraping the bottom on some shallow reef. Passed several vessels going up and down. It is here where all vessels from Lake Michigan have to pass into Huron. Arrived at Sault Ste. Marie Rapids at 1 p.m., where the vessel had to pass through two locks on the United States side. Not much of a town on either side, that on the States side being much the largest. Had a look at the new canal being formed alongside the present one. One of the locks, we were told, is the biggest in the world; it is certainly beautifully built of heavy limestone. At the bottom of the rapids saw several Indians in canoes fishing. It is said there are a great many kinds of excellent fish got here. These Indians also descend the rapids in skiffs with passengers at a dollar a head, and had time permitted my pockets would likely have been lightened of one more dollar. Started at 3 p.m. for a straight run of 250 miles to Silver Island, with a strong head wind. Passed a steam shovel at work deepening alongside new pier being formed for a straight run into the canal; also more cranes, &c., at work on a reef a little further on. There are a few settlers along both sides about Sault Ste. Marie.

29th October.—Lake Superior very rough all day, and the vessel pitching and rolling like anything, and so quickly that one had hardly time to prepare for going over on one side till you were in danger going over the other. About 2 p.m. it looked as if our good ship had gone to pieces, as the table burst its moorings and went careering over the place, smashing a few of its own legs and ever so many cabin doors. I had mostly to keep my hammock, only had a look out at this time to see what all the row was about, and it was quite a treat to see the chairs playing at smashing glass doors, and crockery flying about in all directions, with our few remaining lady passengers holding on by the floor to keep themselves in position. Soon, however, the table was lashed down to the floor and the chairs roped to the lashings, and all went off pretty well till we got into the lee of Silver Island, where we found peace again. Landed mails, and went on to Prince Arthur's Landing, where cargo was discharged all night and up to 10 a.m., mostly flour, apples and cases of wines and spirits.

30th October.—Went ashore and had a look of the north end of Lake Superior from the rocky heights above the town. The scene is wild in the extreme, the land, or rather rocks, around the north end of the lake are very poor from a farmer's standpoint, and said to be immensely rich from a miner's, as there is said to be untold quantities of gold, silver and copper. That this is so, there seems to be little doubt all that is wanted is capital to work the mines. Had for fellow passenger one of the contractors on the Thunder Bay end of the Canadian Pacific Railway, now being made to Selkirk, in Manitoba. The horses on board belonged to him, and, strange to tell, there were no legs broke. He told us that over 100 miles on this end was finished,

that the next 150 would be a caution, as the route was very rough in places, mud lakes in others, and there would have to be a good many tunnels made on this part; however, he had no doubt it would be completed by 1883 or 1884. The horses are now going to the front to drag in provisions and supplies for next summer's work. When this railroad is finished, Thunder Bay or Prince Arthur's Landing, on Lake Superior, will be only 410 miles from Winnipeg.

Left at 10 a.m. for Silver Island, and arrived there at two. Found the mining company's steam yacht waiting to take us to see the silver mine on the island, about 700 yards from the mainland. When the company commenced operations a few years ago on this now famous island, there was only a few square feet above water, now there are a good many houses on it, as they formed breakwaters and filled up with the rock and quartz from the mine. Some of the houses are occupied by the miners. Was accompanied to the mine by the captain of the Ontario, to whom we are indebted for our passes to see the island, and also by the mining engineer, doctor, &c., the latter having friends in Aberdeenshire. Was shown over the works above ground; did not ask to see those below; saw no signs of silver, only was told the mine is at present paying all working expenses by the quartz crushing and washing. During the four years this mine has been worked it has yielded nearly five million dollars worth of silver; one pot or kettle has been found which yielded nearly ninety per cent. of the pure article, and as a matter of course, they are looking for another by following the vein or seam of rock. This mine is wrought by an American company, and the ore and washings go to Baltimore. Was also shown over the crushing and washing mills on the mainland, which are extensive; the washing room being a very large place, filled with endless rubber webs going round and round in water, the fine dust being spread on these. Shares in this mine were originally \$25, have been as high as \$75, and as low as 25 cents.

Discharging cargo till 5 p.m., mostly flour, apples and salt for the company. Population about 700, nearly all in some way connected with the mine. Our captain told us he would only make one more trip this season, so that the people on the lakes are three or four months without much communication with the rest of the world. Left at 5 p.m. for Duluth, where we arrived after a fine sail at 1 p.m. on Friday. The distance travelled by the lakes and rivers is as under: Lake Huron is 250 miles in length, 100 miles wide, and from 100 to 750 feet in depth; St. Mary's River is 62 miles long, and Waika Bay, at the bottom of Lake Superior, about 8 miles long; Lake Superior, the largest fresh water lake in the world, is 360 miles long, and 140 miles in its widest part, an average width of 85 miles, 800 feet deep in its deepest portion; the bottom is said to be 200 feet below the sea level. It takes a circuit of 1,500 miles to get round it, and has an area of 32,000 square miles; over 200 rivers pour their waters into it, draining, it is said, an area 100,000 square miles. The water is very green, extremely clear, very cold, and has plenty of fish. There are, along the north shore, a great number of islands, among the most important from size being Isle Royal, said to be over 40 miles long and 10 wide. If we are to believe our American cousins, Lake Superior will one day become a famous place, seeing it is here our tight little island is to find its last resting place, or as they put it, "We could dump your little island in one of our lakes and have a sail around to find where it had gone to."

31st October.—Arrived at Duluth, a rising town of 5,000 inhabitants. It is a town of some importance, or likely to become so, being at the western end of the great chain of lakes and the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad and of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, which runs south to St. Paul. The trains all run to the harbour on wood piles (the borders of the lake being shallow) which have a strange appearance. Went aboard train at 5 p.m., and took "sleepers" for Glyndon. It soon got dark, so missed the grand sights said to be seen on this part of the route.

1st November.—On wakening up early in morning found we had arrived on the boundless prairies of Minnesota. Arrived at Glyndon for breakfast, and started on our way for St. Vincent at 7 a.m., where we arrived at 6 p.m., all day passing over one vast and seemingly boundless prairie, where we could see for miles and miles,

with little to break the extensive view farther than an occasional village or town on the railroad and a belt of timber in the distance to our left, no doubt the site of the now famous Red River of the north, the railroad running almost parallel with the river to Winnipeg. Passed some cultivated land now and again, and for miles and miles in a straight line through a blackened country, caused by prairie fires running, or rather blazing, over the country; one farm, said to be some thousand acres in extent, the only indication that it was so being piles and piles of straw and half a dozen self-binding reapers and other implements taking care of themselves, having neither shed nor straw to cover them; all seemed desolate, and will be so till the husbandman returns in spring again to plough, sow, reap, and thresh another crop. Most of these large wheat-growing farms are only occupied 5 or 6 months. Plenty and to spare of what looked like fine land, and, where wheat had been, the stubble looked as if it had been a good crop. The first look of a vast prairie country, even in autumn, can never be forgot, and I am told that in spring, when the whole bursts out in green grass, packed with flowers of all hues, the scene is really lovely. Left St. Vincent, on the border line, for St. Boniface, opposite Winnipeg and Fort Garry, at 7:10 p.m., the distance being 65 miles, which we accomplished in $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The rails on this road were only laid in spring, with no stations built nor water tanks erected. So great was the hurry to carry emigrants and their baggage and goods to Winnipeg and supplies for the Selkirk end of C.P.R.R. that they had no time to wait for these things, and as frost had set in our engine was obliged to put its hose into a good many holes in the ditch ere water enough could be got to send us on our way. However, one does not feel delays on American railroads so much as at home, as each carriage has a stove and water-closet at each end, and one is quite comfortable even on a cold frosty night. These delays will soon be remedied, as the stations were nearly all completed when we left, and a good part of the road is now sand ballasted. This ballast has to be hauled from Bird Hill, some eight or ten miles north of Winnipeg, the only road or ballast material we saw near Winnipeg.

It seems a very simple affair making a railroad in these prairie countries. So many feet are marked off as the track, a ditch is dug on each side, and the earth thrown on what is to be the road, thus raising it a couple of feet or so above the land, which helps to keep the line clear of snow. If a river is to be crossed there is always timber at hand for a bridge, and if this is not strong enough it is not for want of material. Smaller bridges are formed by piling square logs above each other till sufficient height is attained, and then bearers across. The plan is simple, strong, and easily renewed. The part of the road not yet ballasted has earth filled in between the sleepers, and John Frost has hardened up the whole beautifully. Arrived at St. Boniface at 3 a.m. on Sunday morning, in place of 11 p.m. on Saturday, and were told the best plan was to take 'bus for Winnipeg. We got the 'bus, which took us to the river side, and was to have charged a quarter for leaving us there. That did not suit us, so our friend, the 'busman, left us there to find our way as we best could. Some of the passengers paid, so they were invited to a drive for nothing to see if lodgings could be had. We heard of a hotel near, so had a race with the 'bus for first foot, and beat him, and so got under cover. The frost had frozen over the river hard enough to prevent the ferry working; but not hard enough to allow walking on the ice, and there is no bridge. So much for our arrival in the far West.

2nd November, Sunday.—Got up and found there was no communication across the Red River—two or three speculative spirits were at last equal to the occasion by bridging it with planks, each plank end on to its neighbour and the other end forward on the ice and so over. I hope the spec paid them, and it ought, seeing they charged 10 cents, or 5d, toll for each passenger. Who would pay the damage if one fell through did not seem to trouble them much.

Got put up at Canada Pacific Hotel at last; had a wash-up in ice and a walk to the junction of the Assiniboine River with the Red River, at Fort Garry, and saw a number of people trying to get the river steamers into safe positions on the former for the winter. All these are flat-bottomed, painted white and driven by a paddle-wheel hanging out behind all the breadth of the stern. Thermometer stood about

zero, yet we did not feel it cold, as the air was dry and clear, in fact refreshing. Went to English Church in the evening with the Chief Inspector of Post Office, Mr. Dewie, a very fine stone church, and got a very good sermon.

3rd November.—Met in hotel Mr. Dewie above, Mr. Connolly, a special correspondent of the *London Times*, and Mr. Whitehead, one of the contractors on the west end of the Canada Pacific Railway. Several townsmen called upon us and all were very kind in offering us every assistance in their power to enable us to see their adopted country. Amongst others, we were much indebted to Mr. Desbrowe, who had piloted one of the parties before us to Mr. Ross, senior partner of the firm of Ross, Ross & Hillam, solicitors and land agents, Mr. Gerrie, merchant, and Mr. Hespeler, the Government Agent. After seeing on the map the places the other delegates had gone to, we resolved first to inspect the country for 30 or 40 miles around the Capital, Winnipeg, and second to visit the south-west district beyond the Pembina, where a number had taken up homesteads during the year, and where others were still to be had.

Mr. Dewie gave us a good deal of useful information about the postal arrangements since Manitoba formed part of the Dominion. He was sent here in 1871 by the Government to appoint postmasters sufficient for the population and appointed 29 in all; between 1871 and 1879, 30 more were appointed; this summer he was again sent to go over the whole province and re-arrange the whole postal system for the North-West country. He found it necessary to double the total number, making 118 post offices in all. He also told us that every part of Manitoba will now have at least one mail weekly. Mr. Connolly, a genial and racy Irishman, was very kind and seemed to have taken a particular fancy to Manitoba, even after seeing and living in most of the States of the Union, and in most of the provinces of the Dominion. He makes it a particular study to have all reliable information about every state and province in America, and has always figures in plenty to clench his statements, and his letters to the *Times* have deserved and commanded attention from all interested. Mr. Connolly met the Royal Commissioners and the other Farmer Delegates; has been residing here for some months and means to reside some months more to see what a Manitoba winter is like on the spot, and I would advise all to look out for his letters on the subject, as I am sure we shall get the truth whoever it may please or offend. He thinks it one of the finest wheat-growing regions in the world, capable of sustaining one hundred millions of people if it were cultivated as Scotland is cultivated.

I have been asked often since I came home the pertinent question, "If Manitoba is such a fine country as it is said to be, how is it that it was not settled up long ago?" I will not attempt to answer the question further than giving a few facts about its history, which, I may say, dates from 1870; *i.e.*, so far as anyone was very much concerned other than the Hudson Bay Company.

In Mr. Grant's "Ocean to Ocean" the extent of territory now belonging to the Dominion of Canada, lying north of the United States, is thus described:—"Travel a thousand miles up a great river, more than another thousand along great lakes and a succession of smaller lakes, a third thousand across rolling prairies, and a fourth thousand through woods and mountains, and you have travelled from ocean to ocean through Canada." The middle two thousand miles was given or granted by exclusive charter to the Hudson Bay Company in 1670, for a hunting and trading ground. In 1783 the North-West Company was formed, as a private corporation, for trading in the valleys of the Red and Saskatchewan Rivers, &c., and in 1845 had some 60 trading posts in this region. In 1821 these two companies formed a coalition, continuing under the chartered name of the Hudson Bay Company.

This company continued in possession till 1868, when they sold their exclusive right to the Canadian Government, receiving \$1,500,000 cash, and one-eighteenth, or two sections of 640 acres each, in every township formed (a township is composed of 36 sections), besides special reservations about their trading posts, amounting to other 50,000 acres. This relinquishment was only completed in 1871, so that this vast territory of Manitoba and the Canadian North-West has only been open for

settlement since the above date, or eight years. You will see it described in most maps as Prince Rupert's Land, or the Hudson Bay Territory. This vast territory is now divided into three districts or provinces, viz.: Keewatin, which extends from the western boundary of Ontario to the eastern boundary of Manitoba and along the north of it to the 100th parallel of longitude (west of Greenwich) and north to the Arctic, described as the region of lakes, woods and minerals. Second—Manitoba, the smallest of the three, yet it contains 14,340 square miles, almost the whole one vast prairie, and composed, it is said, of as rich soil as there is in the world. Some of it is the richest I ever saw. Third—The North-West, which extends from the western boundary of Manitoba and Keewatin to the eastern boundary of British Columbia. The country embraced in this territory is called the Region of Perfection for pure atmosphere, healthy climate, and dry, steady winters, with light snowfalls, and streams and springs of the purest water.

In Manitoba the Red River runs north from the boundary line to Lake Winnipeg. The Assiniboine runs east, through nearly the middle of the province, and joins the Red River at Fort Garry. The South and North Saskatchewan take their rise near the Rocky Mountains, and run in an easterly direction to the north end of Lake Winnipeg; all are navigable for great distances. The larger lakes are Lakes Winnipeg, Winnipegosis and Manitoba, also navigable during their entire length. The Pembina, Scratching and Salle Rivers flow east into the Red River through what is called the south-west district, or that lying between the boundary line and the Assiniboine River, to be noticed more in detail after. The only railway at present in the province is the one from Emerson, on the boundary line to Selkirk, there joining the Canada Pacific Railroad, to Thunder Bay, now in course of construction.

Winnipeg is now a stirring town of nearly 10,000 inhabitants. Ten years ago it did not contain as many hundreds. There are already in it four colleges—Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist and Catholic—and a university supported and managed by a council drawn from each of these and the town. It has been in operation for eighteen months, and has been a success. There are, besides these colleges, the ordinary schools and a ladies' college. The number of excellent shops surprises one. There are a number of handsome churches and other buildings, mostly built of brick; and the spire on one of the former is a landmark for many miles.

With this short description of Manitoba generally, I shall here resume my diary of what I saw of it. Met in hotel Mr. Bannerman, from Ottawa, who had just returned from a three months' cruise on Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan. He started, with a party of nine, in a boat, down the Red River to the lake, through Lake Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan, up that river for some distance, and then explored the district west of Lake Winnipegosis and Lake Manitoba; selected land for a colony on the west side of Winnipegosis, and is to come back with them in the spring. Also, Mr. Raine, an assistant surveyor, who was out in same district all summer surveying wood lots for sale. Both described the district to the west of Winnipegosis and Manitoba Lakes as one teeming with fish and game, and any quantity of fine tracts of agricultural land with plenty of running streams. There is already an English settlement in this district. Met Mr. M'Arthur, agent of Merchants' Bank of Canada, who gave us a great deal of information about the country generally. Had a long crack with Mr. Gerrie, a canny Aberdonian, piloting his way pretty well. Two of our party went to visit his farm, Mr. Gordon and I going to Selkirk, a 25-mile drive down the west side of the Red River. Immediately outside Winnipeg the land is wet and marshy nearly all the way, unless within a mile or so of the river. Passed through Kildonan, all settled by Lord Selkirk's Highlanders or their descendants. Passed through Mr. McBeth's farm, on one field of which 54 successive crops of wheat have been sown, and all excepting three reaped, these being eaten with grasshoppers. I have brought a sample of this soil home with me, which anyone can see. Intended to have got it and two others from the prairie analyzed, but find the cost would be too great and too late for this report. Most of the land on this trail will require draining before it will grow much; this, however, will be a simple matter, as the land slopes to the river and will only require open ditches to take off surplus water. The

land is a black vegetable mould, varying in depth from two to 20 feet deep some say. The deepest I saw was about seven, all lying on a blue, friable clay subsoil, some of which seems to be mixed all through the upper soil, most likely by the action of frost. The trails at present are fine to drive on owing to the frost. One could easily see in wet weather it must be rather a sticky job getting about. All roads here are simply Indian trails, with no metal or gravel. In frost they are very good, and the more travelled on the better; no stones of any kind seen. The land along Red River is all laid off in long strips, 20 and 40 chains, along the river, and four miles back. The houses are mostly erected near the river, along which there is a fringe of wood varying from a mile in depth. This supplies the settlers with firewood and building material, and outside of this most have a small enclosed field for wheat, potatoes, etc., the land being, in many cases, very dirty, and little of it turned up for next crop. The easiest system of farming seems to be considered the best—at any rate it is the system most adopted by these early settlers, most of whom, or their fathers, had been servants of the Hudson Bay Company. Passed two churches and one hotel on our way to Selkirk. Nearing Selkirk, the land is even more wet, with quantities of willow and white poplar. Selkirk is quite a small village, and I fear the chances of the C.P.R.R. crossing here are small, owing to the power and importance of its now more populous rival, Winnipeg. The western terminus of the C.P.R.R. to Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, is on the east side of the river, and also that of the R.R., *via* St. Boniface to Emerson. It is now proposed to build the bridge at Winnipeg, and preparations are made to lay the rails on the ice to carry over the contractor's plant and supplies for a railway, said to be contracted for 150 miles west to some point south of Lake Manitoba, and will see by the map that the now proposed Canada Pacific is located on the fourth base line instead of going north-west from Selkirk to the north end of Lake Manitoba. Between Selkirk and the end of Lake Winnipeg is a large Indian Reserve. Saw here a number of them warmly clad in skins and furs, and all wearing moccasins. Saw also a good number of half-breeds, many of whom are squatters, along the Red River.

4th November.—Frost very keen all day, with clear, bright sunshine. River not yet safe to get horses across, so could only go west up the Assiniboine. Visited Hudson Bay Company's stores at Fort Garry, soon to be no more, as we were told the present buildings are all to come down to give place to a continuation of the present main street to the river; drove to Buffalo Farm and Park, the residence of the Hon. Mr. McKay, a native, and one of the Senators of the province; saw a small herd of buffaloes in a semi-wild state. They are enclosed in a large park along with some native cattle by a wire fence about 4 feet high. Saw the two crosses from a native cow and buffalo bull. They take more after the dam than the bull, and are curious looking creatures. After several attempts, got the lot set a galloping in order to see the true buffalo gait; it is a sort of gallop or canter. Passed a prairie fire a short distance from town, several miles in length, scouring away northwards. After dark there were no less than three visible from the hotel; the one to the east looked quite close; was astonished when told it was more than twenty miles off. The effect was very pretty, the streets being illuminated by the glare.

5th November.—Got horses across the Assiniboine, and started for a drive up the Salle River, under the guidance of Mr. Ross. Went south along the Red River by the main trail for eight miles, then across the prairie south of the Salle River for 12 miles or so more, camping out for lunch at what is said to be the ford where the buffaloes crossed not very long ago. Saw great numbers of prairie chicken; looked like a cross between a partridge and grouse, only they are larger than either. Passed on the trail a large steam boiler (must have weighed a good many tons) which crossed the river on the ice before us. The trail leads up the Red River through the bush, which extends for a mile or two on each side of the river, so saw little till we came to the open prairie after crossing the Salle; looked like grand wheat land; had been run over by fire; nothing to be seen in the midst of the blackness unless an occasional hay stack or some settler's log hut. This district is only partially settled being a half-breed minor's reserve, and will only be open for sale next year. I may

here explain what is meant by Indian half-breed and minor's reserves. When the Government bought out the Hudson Bay Company they gave a homestead of 160 acres to every Indian and half-breed of 21 and upwards, and reserved the same quantity of land for all minors 10 years old, of which they get possession when of age. All these lands were reserved in different districts of the country, and are called Indian half-breed or minor reserves, each individual having power to sell if he did not care to occupy. Most of them sell the land, as they had never lived upon it, and this is how large tracts of land are bought and speculated in. Some fine farms could be bought here, less than 20 miles from Winnipeg, for 2 dollars and $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per acre, say 10s., with nothing to do but plough and sow, and plenty of fine meadow hay for the cutting. Got back about dusk, and was invited to meet a number of gentlemen at dinner who wished to meet us. The Mayor, Mr. Logan, a native, occupied the chair. Had two very interesting orations, one from Mr. Taylor, for many years U. S. Consul at Winnipeg, the other from our companion at table, and formerly mentioned, Mr. Connolly, of *The Times*. The gist of both speeches I had seen previously in the local papers, and as I saw their articles copied into many United States' papers as well as Canadian, I shall quote from these later on. This party was quite an informal one, and only given to wish us speed on our mission. We did not shine in the speech-making line. I hope they will understand our business was to get information, and to listen to what they had to tell us. Mr. Brown, Secretary of one of the Public Departments, who asked his friends to meet us, I now thank for the unexpected treat. Mr. Taylor, U.S. Consul, has made himself famous all over the continent by his advocacy of the Great North-West Belt being the wheat garden of the world, and that the bulk of this garden lies north of the 49th parallel, or the boundary line between the United States and Canada; that the belt south of the 49th parallel to Ohio is the great corn and maize growing region of the world, and that the belt south of Ohio is the great cotton growing region of the world. Whether this is the fact or otherwise, most of the Eastern States in the Cotton Belt grow little wheat or corn; most in the Middle Belt grow nearly all maize, and there is no doubt in the North-West Belt wheat is grown both in greatest quantity and quality.

6th November.—Started on a two days' tour to see the land between the railway and the Red River, on the east side, and was fortunate in getting Mr. Ross's brother to accompany us.

Crossed the Red River at north end of city on the ice. Here it is where the rails are laid down to the river on each side, waiting for John Frost to get a little keener in order to lay the rails on the ice. Drove to Niverville Station, 25 miles, taking the trail between the railway and river all the way—first few miles through bush, scrub, and willow, passing a few half-breed settlements on the way—latter part through some very good dry prairie with few settlers. At the station Mr. Hespeler has erected a very conspicuous elevator for grain on a new principle. The building is like an immense cask on end, only the staves are about 18 inches apart, and the hoops go round and round outside and inside. This shape of building is said to be much stronger for storing grain than a square one; the pressure, being even all round, is never directed against any one side or end. The steam elevator is placed in the centre, also a circle boarded up the same way. This one holds 3,500 bushels, and looks very small. All grain in America is stored in bulk and carried loose in the trucks. This is the station for the eastern Mennonite settlement, a number of whom came to Manitoba in 1874 from Russia. They are said to be a very quiet, industrious people. This settlement or reserve extends for many miles east of the railroad and a few miles south alongside the railway. Drove through a portion of their land along the line; most had good houses, some cattle, and good implements. Farming very primitive and land in many cases wet. Again crossed the railroad to the east side to inspect a farm bought the previous week by Major Greig, Montreal, for his sons, who are to come here for mixed farming in spring. The extent is 1,400 acres, price two dollars and a half or 10s. an acre. A good part of it is dry prairie, which is said to be fine wheat land if broke the first year and cropped the next. Part is oak and

rose scrub, said to be the best wheat land, and grows good crops first year; balance is what I would call small trees or bush, and will soon be valuable for fencing and building if only fires are kept out of it. It looks a desirable farm, being alongside a railway, and a slew (a sort of river) running through the middle of it.

Beyond this, or between it and the river, Mr. Ross told us they had a block of 960 acres for sale at the same price. Resolved to go and see it. There is far more brush or scrub on this till we bored our way through the young trees to the Rat River, which is rolling prairie mixed with rose trees and wild strawberries. On the river the soil seemed very rich and deep. Found our way with difficulty back to the waggon, and started for Otterbourne, the railroad station on the Rat River, about three and a-half or four miles distant. This tract of land, with some 680 acres added, lying adjacent, making 1,640 acres in all, was afterwards bought by one of our party, Mr. Gordon, the delegate from Dumfries, and it looks like a good bargain. There is plenty of good land on it; there will be any quantity of fencing timber on it in a year or two; there is a river as large as the Don running through the middle of it, and a slew beside; it is within 22 miles of Winnipeg, three and a-half from a railway station, and two miles from the Red River. A substantial man offered to clear off the bush, plough and sow the whole for six dollars an acre. Allowing four dollars more to harvest, thresh and drive to station, brings up the cost of the first crop to ten dollars, or 41s. 6d., per acre; add to this the total price of the land, $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, or 9s. 4d.—making the grand total 50s. 10d. per acre. The usual estimate for such land to yield is from 30 to 40 bushels; to make sure of erring on the safe side, we shall put it at 20 bushels, the average of the province. The price of wheat at the station as we passed was about 68 cents per bushel; had been as high this season as 89 cents. At the former price, 20 bushels at 68 cents amounts to \$13.60 cents (56s. 8d.), thus leaving a profit of 5s. 10d. per acre, leaving the land free of rent for ever, and the whole ready to plough and sow for a second crop, which anyone can understand would be easier than the first. As will be seen, this is doing the whole by contract, and it can be done for the money at the present rate of wages. This puts the price of growing wheat for a first crop, estimating the yield at 20 bushels, 60 cents (2s. 6d.) per bushel; if the whole price of the land is added, or 50 cents (2s. 1d.) per bushel, if only the price of clearing, breaking, sowing, harvesting and driving to station is counted, I may state that \$8 is considered more than sufficient to do the whole by contract after the first crop, but allow it costs \$10 every year, and taking the yield at 30 bushels, would show wheat can at present be grown in Manitoba for 34 cents per bushel, or 11s. 4d. per quarter. The present freight to Liverpool is very high, being all by rail, and costs about 22s. per quarter, making the price of wheat on Liverpool dock, after being carried nearly 6,000 miles, only 33s. 4d. per quarter with a 30 bushel crop, and 38s. 8d. with a 20 bushel one. It is estimated the carriage from Winnipeg by the Canada Pacific to Thunder Bay and Lakes to Quebec, thence to Liverpool, will not exceed 16s. per quarter, including insurance. In Mr. Connolly's letter of 18th October to *The Times* he puts the cost of growing in a different district at 45 cents per bushel and carriage at 65 cents, 4s. 5d. per bushel, or 35s. 4d. per quarter, delivered in Liverpool, with a profit to grower, grain dealer, railway and steamer.

Drove on to Otterbourne R.R. Station, on south side of Rat River, and got put up at a store. The house was only partly furnished, the previous one having been burnt three weeks before by a great prairie fire that swept along a great extent of country south of this. This prairie fire is said to be one of the largest for many years. It started in Minnesota and travelled some 300 miles in two days. These fires have been very destructive this year owing to the dry autumn. Few of the new settlers took the trouble, or possibly did not know how to protect their houses. The plan adopted is very simple and easily done. To be of any use it must be done on the appearance of the first frost, if not done before, as these fires may come along any day after, either by ploughing a circle of two or three furrows at a little distance and burning the grass, or by cutting a few yards of the prairie all round the houses and straw. Saw plan of town at both stations. The towns have yet to be built. Anyone may have a town surveyed on his lot, and of course will be a lucky man if it becomes

one. The plan must be registered, and blocks can only be given off according to plan, which makes all American towns and villages of whatever size regular as a chess-board, with streets a certain width and crossings at regular distances.

7th November.—Had a good sleep in the loft above the store and kitchen, and started across the Rat River, where we had to leave our machine last night. This bridge is a wooden one, and is a caution to cross on foot, there being only the cross beams to walk on, or rather to jump on from the one to the other. If big trees and plenty of them make a good bridge, I think this must be a strong one. Drove up Rat River for a few miles, saw some good land, and seemingly thriving farmers or squatters, also some very good native cattle. Again struck the Mennonite settlement, and circled round to the railroad, and had another drive over Major Greig's farm and others for sale. There is a great quantity of very poor prairie land in this quarter, some wet, and some spots of it with alkali. Started back for Winnipeg, same route as we came at 4.30, and got lost on the black prairie after dark, it being all but impossible to see or feel the trail. At last our advance guard tumbled into a dry ditch, which our guide knew to be one for leading off the water from the railway ditches. In the course of our groupings in the dark for trails we came upon a haystack, which the driver kept well in hand, as he thought it was our best chance for the night. Mr. Ross, however, was equal to the occasion, and after an hour or two we once more caught the main trail, and arrived at Winnipeg about midnight, very tired.

8th November.—Started for another two days' trip to Cook's Creek, about thirty miles on the north-east side of the town; drove through ten or twelve miles of wet meadow land, then alternately on dry prairie and meadow land for other fifteen. A great number of settlers in this district, mostly from Canada. In the calm, clear evening one could count homesteads by the score in a semi-circle round the edge of an immense hay meadow. Part of our party put up at a Mr. Edie's, Mr. Welsch and myself, along with our guide, going on to Mr. Ross's farm, in Millbrook Township, and had first-rate bachelor fare in bachelor hall, and no mistake, there being no female about the place. Mr. Ross is the fourth brother of the same family now in Manitoba, their father being a farmer in Ontario. Mr. D. A. Ross has been over the country for miles and miles in all directions, showing his brothers' lands to intending purchasers, and prefers this district. He has now got his houses built and a few acres broke ready for seeding this spring; his land is mostly all scrub land, and is pretty closely covered with it all over. In the neighbourhood are plenty of settlers, plenty of wood, water and gravel for roads; the latter is a scarce commodity in most places.

9th November, Sunday.—Had to find our way back to Winnipeg; went by Springfield, Bird's Hill (Sand Ridge), striking the Red River at Kildonan; passed through an immense hay and marsh meadow, said to contain 5,000 to 10,000 acres; will be of little use till a ditch be opened to the river. All these marshes or meadows look as if they had lately been under water; in most cases they are surrounded by a fringe of good land a few feet higher, along which, in this case as in others, are the settlers' houses and farms, forming a circle round what had been a lake.

Most of the free lands are taken up, although there are plenty of farms for sale at from 8s. to 10s. an acre. Called at a farmer's on the way; did not find him at home; pulled up the window and had a look around; concluded our bachelor friend would be all the better of a wife. He had about 150 acres in crop this year; owing to his absence could get no particulars. It is only three years since he bought it. We were told his only help was one man, so that he has done pretty well in the way of cropping. Saw no stock other than a pair of work bullocks, his two pairs horses being away to town with wheat. Of implements, he has at least a good supply of reapers, as we saw three, one of them a M'Cormack self-binder, and like those already mentioned, not even a cover on it; still there was not a speck of rust to be seen, showing the climate must be a dry one. Called and dined at a farm on the way; was very kindly received and hospitably entertained, on the shortest notice, by his good wife and daughters (omitted to note the name). He squatted here some years ago, and has done pretty well, considering he started with little capital and had to

haul cord wood to the town to support his family, breaking his land as he found opportunity. He came from Canada, I think, in 1870, has brought up a large family, and says he prefers the climate to Ontario. It is colder in winter, but the air is so dry they don't feel the cold so much as they did there. He says all kinds of crops grow well, including turnips. Saw his own in a cellar cut out of the face of the hill, which were rather small sizes. They were grown on the gravel ridge. He told us they had now got up a school, which we passed, and would soon be independent. Passed over the gravel ridge at Bird's Hill; had a good view from it, including a sight of the church spire at Winnipeg, distant some 15 miles; thin soil; saw a few sheep and cattle on it apparently thriving and in good condition. Passed a church on the face of the hill; crossed the railroad from Winnipeg to Selkirk, now nearly completed; from this hill is got all the railway ballast. Joined the Red River at Kildonan; the land here, as on the other side, is mostly occupied by Scotch Highlanders; cannot say much in admiration of the Highlanders' farming; the land is certainly good, and they take full advantage of it; as in most cases the byre is situated in the most convenient place to get rid of the dung down the slope and ultimately into the river. All seem to take it very easy. Called on Senator Sutherland, who lives here, and was very kindly received. Presbyterian Church, evening.

10th November.—Having now had a look of the country around Winnipeg, we resolved to spend the day calling on those we had met previous to starting for the South-West district. As we did not intend returning to Winnipeg, all were most willing to give every information in their power, and we were better able to put two and two together, having seen a little of both Canada and Manitoba. Met Mr. Whitehead at dinner, one of the contractors on the west end of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, who commenced life, as he proudly told us, as stoker on George Stephenson's "Puffing Billy." He made the railroad from Emerson to Selkirk, and is at present busy with a large section of the Canada Pacific, which he also told us would likely be finished in 1884. On bidding him good-bye, he said, I have been making railways in different parts of the world all my life, and am now getting an old man, and you can tell your people at home from me "that there is any quantity of as fine land as the sun ever shone upon in this country, and for industrious men there is in the immediate future a bright prospect before them."

11th November.—Started with two teams and two drivers for Morris, 45 miles, going by main trail up the west side of Red River. Both sides of the river wooded all the way. Passed large tracts of good dry untouched prairie land. Near Morris some large wheat fields, the cleanest cultivated of any we had yet seen. Passed over what had been a field of barley, reaped two months before, and was astonished to find the heads of barley quite white and no sign of a sprouted ear, showing how dry the autumn must be compared at least with Aberdeenshire. Morris, a small scattered village, with three churches and a like number of hotels, stores, &c. Made arrangements for visiting the Cadenhead's settlement in the morning.

12th November.—Much disappointed, we could not get across the river either by ferry or ice to call on the Messrs. Cadenhead, one of whom is a brother of our respected Fiscal, and he has with him two nephews. From them I expected to get a correct notion of a settler's first year. They went from Fergus nearly two years ago. Started for Nelsonville, 40 miles west, passing the Lowe Farm, 8,000 acres, about ten miles out. Missed both Colonel Westover and Mr. Lowe, junior, both having gone to Ottawa to make arrangements for next spring. This was the only place water had not been got by digging 13 to 17 feet. Several trails had been made, one 104 feet, and as yet unsuccessful; at another, a few hundred yards away, a salt spring was tapped which may become valuable. The land here is very deep and rich, but a good part is at present too wet for cultivation till ditches are formed to take off the surplus spring water. Passed a homestead on the trail in apple-pie order. Two sons came from Ontario in April, 1878, the father in November; had 120 acres enclosed by a ring-fence, the form different from any we had seen, viz: an upright paling with a ditch on each side, a very good house and stable, 80 acres ready ploughed for next crop, some very good cattle, and everything very tidy.

Passed one place where the straw and stable had been burned by a prairie fire, no precautions having been taken. In our 40-miles journey to-day we passed a good many homesteads, some fine dry prairie and no wood; passed a great quantity of wet marshy land that will require draining; in the season it must be a perfect paradise for duck shooting; did not pass a single running stream, but plenty of stagnant water in the marshes.

Arrived at Nelsonville at dusk, a village of a good few houses, including grist and saw mill, hotel and stores. At these new hotels in a new country the fare is not always very dainty; there is always plenty of it; rough and ready seems to suit best. Oats here 40 cents, wheat 60 cents, and barley 35 cents per bushel. An Irishman and an Englishman laid up here, having been caught in a prairie fire when out selecting land, and are badly burnt about the hands and face. When a fire is seen coming your way, the only safety is to light a fire and follow it for a hundred yards or so, when you are quite safe. These people knew how to save themselves, only in the flurry forgot to light their fire in time, and had to run through the flames. Called on Mr. Landerkin, land agent and registrar for the Dufferin District, all west of this point. At his office alone 400,000 acres of land were located last year, and about 900 families took up homesteads. Most were from Ontario, a few from the United States, and a good many from the Old Country. Here met Mr. Johnson, who came from the South of Scotland this year, located a large tract of land near Rock Lake, and is residing near the Messrs. Riddel, where some of the other delegates called.

13th November.—Left Nelsonville for Pembina River, 35 miles, crossing the Pembina Mountains about a mile from the town, no great feat, as they are only about 40 feet high. On this higher level there are large tracts of good prairie that looks like land sheep would do well on. The grass is short and thick, and the dry gravel sub-soil is not far off. Got to Mr. Bedford's, where we dined. He had been recommended to us as a guide. Did not find him at home, being off west of Rock Lake locating land. Also met Mr. Beech, land agent, Emerson, who afterwards joined us and was of great assistance, as he knew the country well. Passed Calf Mountain, well named, not being much bigger than a good-sized stack. Between here and the Pembina River there is some fine rolling prairie, but no running water till we got to the Little Pembina. The banks of the Pembina River are very steep on both sides, 200 feet or so, and the valley, with the at present small river winding about in it, is from 400 to 800 yards wide. A primitive-looking wooden bridge has been erected here on speculation by a homesteader, the toll for passing which is 50 cents per waggon and pair of horses. This looks dear, only I suspect the owner will find the price will have to come out of the first year's toll. This valley is very pretty. Along the bottom of it is covered with fine rich grass, and each bank lined with trees to the summit. One hamlet, the future home of a Scotchman we were told, is nestled on a sunny slope on one side of the valley, and a nice house has been erected by two Ontarians at the bridge for a stopping place. Five miles from the river came to our stopping place for the night, the homestead of Mr. Retan, who was the first homesteader to cross the Pembina, arriving here on the 1st April, 1879. It will give some idea of the rate at which this district is being taken up for settlement when I mention that all the land between here and Rock Lake, a distance of 40 miles, is taken up, and you can count not a few houses from his door. He has built for himself a very warm hut by surrounding his log-hut with sods or turf. I remember when the same sort of gables were quite common in Aberdeenshire, and think I could find some even yet. Here our game bag was unpacked, and was found to contain a few brace of prairie fowl shot from the waggon. These are very plentiful all over. Unfortunately, our gun was a borrowed one, and the cartridges got in the hurry of leaving turned out to be a dear and a bad bargain, as they were loaded with a minimum of powder and No. 1 shot, so that our chances of missing were great compared with that of hitting. However, the missing perhaps caused most fun. In one case a fox was seen near. An ardent sportsman was soon on his track and fired, causing the sly one to run a few yards, when he

turned round and had a good look at his foe. All turned to to pluck our birds for supper. Mr. Retan has already, besides his house up, a stable, a well dug, hay in plenty, and 40 acres broke for cropping in spring. No loft this time, so had a good nap on the kitchen and dining-room floor, all in one, with the stove in the middle.

14th November.—Drove through fine prairie to Crystal City—a city of one house and a haystack. Dined and started for Rock Lake. Skirted the edge of a large wood with good building timber in it. Passed four men building a hut; it had all been put up that day, and when we came back it was ready for the roof. Reached the eastern end of Rock Lake, our furthest point west. This lake is simply a widening of the river, and one of many in its course, Lakes Louise and Lorne being other two westwards. It is a very pretty sheet of water, or rather ice, and reminds one very much of our lochs at home. The banks are very rugged, and wooded almost to the water's edge. The valley, scooped out by the Pembina, is here as wide as when we crossed it 30 miles down, and the Cyprus River joins the Pembina at the foot of the lake. After a good look at the pretty sheet of ice and the pretty scenery, we reluctantly turned our faces once more homewards, a distance of nearly 6,000 miles, after looking on one of the prettiest sights we had seen in the country. Called on Dr. Munro, near the lake, who came here in the spring with his wife and family. He has selected a spot that would cost some money here. In front of his door is a fine level field of a good many acres all ready for the plough, surrounded on all sides by wood and water. The doctor's people came from Inverness. Drove in a circle to Cyprus Crossing, which would make a much prettier site for a city, and is a much prettier river for the name, than Crystal River and city ever can do. On our way saw a couple of prairie wolves crossing a loch on the ice, and, unfortunately, mistook a collie dog sitting on his haunches in a wood for a third, which our driver, after a stalk, hit badly. As I saw the incident made the most of in a local paper, I note it. There was no romance about it, and all were sorry at the mistake made. No one had any doubt of him being a wolf; his breast and head were the same color, and no one was looking for a dog sitting on his haunches, with his fore paws up, with neither house nor people near. Got back to Mr. Parr's, Crystal City, where we slept the sleep of the tired in the usual loft. Here met a farmer from Ontario up to give his son a help to build himself a house, etc. Went to see a small patch (about two acres) of autumn wheat; it had been sown too late, as the frost had nipped it as it came up.

15th November.—Took sample of soil from under the sod, samples of wheat and oats grown this year on the sod, and sample of shale got immediately under the soil. This shale is said always to overlie coal, and it is now generally admitted that an immense coalfield lies under a great part of this North-West Territory. We saw a sample of coal, brought down by the surveyors, that was taken from a bed cropping out at the surface on the Souris River, some 70 miles west of this. A number of townships have been surveyed west of those marked on the map at Range XVII and XVIII, and will be open for settlement this spring on the terms in the land regulations that will accompany these reports, and vary in price from one dollar, in Belt E; to two and a-half, or 10s., in Belts A, B and C, *i.e.*, to homesteaders—to buyers they vary from one to five dollars. In the district beyond this, or out at the Turtle Mountains, we were informed on good authority there is any quantity of heavy timber, more rolling prairie and more streams. Since we were there, I see by an Emerson paper that the coal seam on the Souris River is now being worked. The land about here is much lighter in color and texture, looks as if there were lime mixed with it, and as if it would grow fine barley. It does grow fine potatoes as we got the best we tasted in the country. They were planted partly under the sod and partly by hacking a hole and dropping in the seed. Mr. Parr stated he did not know which was the best crop, and both were good. He estimated his crop of wheat from the sod at 23 to 25 bushels, and it is a pretty one, as you can see by the sample.

Left and drove back same route till we crossed the Pembina, when we took a trail more to the south for Mountain City, crossing the main Missouri trail on the way. Passed over much the same kind of land as before; in fact, everywhere, so far

as we saw it, the description would be dry prairie, hay, meadow marsh, and bush; and, begin again, the land westward getting more rolling, and, 'tis said, running water more plentiful. Mountain City at dusk; stopping at a general store, the proprietor of which kept a good deerhound and a cross-bloodhound for the chase; he had also a few specimens of rocks and minerals taken from his well. Slept in the loft as usual. He showed us some skins bought a few days before from the Indians, who had been hunting near here; also tanned skin and very fine head and antlers of a moose deer.

16th November.—Mountain City sits upon the slope of a hill, and from it, looking eastward, you see what must have been a vast inland lake. Northward, you can trace the high ground, its boundary, and in the frosty morning's mist you fancy you see the waters beating up and down on the beach. In the distance the Mennonites' houses and bits of bush here and there could easily be mistaken for ships and rocks. Drove by a very fine road, or rather trail, through the west Mennonite settlement. Stopped at one of their houses, and was shown over it and the barn adjoining. All was very clean, and the house well furnished, only hot as a baker's oven. In the barn were some good implements, cattle and horses. All the houses are built of wood and thatched, and look very comfortable. While the horses were being fed, we walked through the village and on to the next one, a mile or so further on. Passed a church, with 20 or 30 teams tied to the paling; a grist mill driven by wind. The streets are wide and well kept; both villages had a look of comfort and plenty about them. They are said to be a very stolid, frugal and industrious people; go in for few enjoyments of any kind, mix with no outsiders, and refuse to fight on any consideration. Many stories are told of their untidiness; however that may be, they have at present by far the best houses and most crop in the country. Each village is managed by a Reeve or Mayor of its own, who settles all disputes, collects insurance money if there is a fire, each paying their proportion, and other business of the village. Then they have a head Reeve or Mayor over the whole settlement, who makes contracts of all sorts—in short, wholesale buyer for the whole community, and selling the produce in the same way, thus ensuring smaller prices for implements bought and larger prices for produce in big quantities. They have laws of their own which are strictly observed; in other words, they govern themselves, and it is understood they come under no law to fight for the land of their adoption nor to pay taxes for a certain number of years.

They are said to spend little money, are fast becoming rich, and said to live very mean—or first their cattle, then their pigs, and last the people; this latter I think a slur on a thrifty people. It is easily seen they are doing well, and they seem to be taking life pretty easy. None are ever seen in a hurry, and they say never have been. Settlers west of them grumble badly at them getting so much land reserved for them that they have never occupied, while Canadians must now go nearly 100 miles west of the railway ere they can get homesteads. Met one or two moving bag and baggage from the east Mennonite settlement. The boundary line is marked off by metal posts inserted at each mile, marked East, West, U.S. on the south side and Canada on the north. Stopped at Smuggler's Point to feed man and beast. Here is stationed a Custom House officer to look after duties. This point is situated at the corner of a large forest, stretching far away into Dakota, and so gets its name. No cattle are allowed to pass either way unless paying a duty of 20 per cent. To one born with free trade notions this looks absurd, as on one side there may be cattle in plenty and to spare, and on the other a want. Still the heavy duty must be paid ere even cattle can cross, and the present regulations of this country do not allow any living cattle to be sent from the States into Canada. This duty on cattle is the height of protection, and, in my opinion, the pinnacle of folly. Our host, who settled here before the boundary line was fixed, found his house in the States and most of his land in Canada, so, having to choose his master, went over with his house and became an American.

Started on the boundary line for Emerson, passed some good large farms on both sides, and one large farm belonging to one of the Mennonites, where were a number of cattle in good condition, and some folded in a large yard. During the sixteen days we have been in Manitoba, we have driven nearly 500 miles, one-half of this distance during the past six days, with the same teams, which says a good deal for the endurance of their horses.

As it may be interesting to some, I here give an extract from the *Times'* special's letter of 18th October, on the Athabasca and Peace River Valleys, as none of the delegates have visited either, and also his estimate of growing and carrying to Liverpool, with a profit to all, a bushel of wheat:

"But further north over the Canadian frontier are valleys as fertile and prairies as extensive as those of the Red River, some of them scarcely yet opened up for cultivation. Wheat of fine quality is grown on the Athabasca and Peace Valleys, which, although north of latitude 55 degrees, are stated to have a genial climate, and produce flowers and fruits in as great perfection as in localities many hundred miles south. The Peace River Valley is estimated to have an area of 100,000 square miles. The North and South Saskatchewan, which, with rapid flow, run a thousand miles from the Rocky Mountains into Lake Winnipeg, are described as traversing immense areas of alluvial soil, while along their banks are beautifully sheltered, well watered spots adapted for stock-raising. Five hundred miles west of Winnipeg is the Prince Albert Settlement, established about two years ago, now numbering 600 inhabitants, busily engaged in mixed husbandry, but in such a remote region sensibly devoting special attention to the raising of cattle, which, amid abundance of good grass, can be produced at little more than the cost of herding, and can tolerably comfortably carry themselves to market. Starting also in the Rocky Mountains and likewise pursuing an easterly course, and discharging its waters into Lake Winnipeg, is the Assiniboine, which, with many important tributaries, waters, especially on its northern aspect, an enormous tract of good country, which might absorb thousands of settlers, and when opened up, as is being done by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the often discussed lake, river and canal system, might export millions of bushels of wheat. On the authority of the Legislative Assembly in Manitoba, it is estimated that the total wheat area of the North-West is about 380,000 square miles. The cheap land, one great element in this country's greatness, is here; the cheap transport so necessary properly to utilize the cheap land is being gradually secured.

Five years ago the resources of Manitoba were so imperfectly developed that the wheat, beef and pork requisite for the western military posts, for the police and Hudson Bay stations, for the thinly-scattered hunters and settlers spread over the Riding Hills, and extending onwards towards the Rocky Mountains, were in a great part forwarded to Winnipeg from the East. Now the 200 bullock teams which start thence in the spring for their 1,000 miles journey north-west to collect the furs, as well as the boats, many of sixty tons burden, which ascend the rivers on the breaking of the ice towards the end of April, are mainly laden with wheat and flour grown and ground in the province, and with home-reared beef and bacon. Five miles from Winnipeg, at the Scotch colony of Kildonnan, founded 40 years ago, there are about 1,000 industrious agriculturists occupied in mixed husbandry, few of them with more than 160 acres, but all prosperous and contented. The land, a few years ago exhausted by wheat growing, has lately been better managed, and, although not clear, grows twenty-five bushels of wheat and double that amount of oats. The hard yellow corn preferred by the distillers is successfully produced. Potatoes do admirably in the friable loam, swedes and clover flourish. The annual rainfall, including melted snow, is about twenty-five inches. The highest summer temperature is 95 degrees; the lowest winter cold is 40 degrees, which proves sometimes rather trying. At Selkirk, a rising town on the Canadian Pacific line, where it crosses the Red River, twelve miles north of Winnipeg, the railway cuttings are furnishing capital limestone rock and brick earth and shingle, all of which are being freely used for building purposes."

The cost of a bushel of wheat grown in Minnesota, Dakota, or Manitoba, and forwarded to Great Britain, are subjoined in tabular form.—

	Cents.
Cost of growing.....	45
Transit to Duluth, or other entrepôt.....	15
Elevator charges.....	1½
Transit to seaboard.....	15
Ocean freight.....	18
Marine insurance and commission.....	3
Contingencies for enhanced freights, &c.....	12½

110—4s. 5d.

Satisfactory as such figures are to the British-consumer, they are not very encouraging to the British wheat grower. For his fuller-berried wheat, richer in starch, but poorer in gluten, he certainly gets 3s. or 4s. per quarter more than can be had for the foreign spring wheat. But £2 or even two guineas a quarter, which is all that English wheat can be calculated to make on an average of years, cannot, under present conditions, remunerate the English agriculturist.

Sergeant Price, of the Canadian Mounted Police at Battleford; Mr. James Stewart, of the Canadian Signal Service at Winnipeg; Sergeant Cone, of the United States Signal Corps at St. Paul; and Mr. G. C. Rainboth, Dominion Civil Engineer at Quebec, have kindly furnished the materials of the following:—

TABLE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE.

	Toronto.	St. Paul.	Winnipeg.	Battleford.
August.....	66·38	72·00	67·34	67·79
September.....	58·18	60·06	52·18	47·10
October.....	45·84	46·03	35·84	34·52
November.....	36·06	38·03	30·66	28·66
December.....	25·78	19·03	11·97	6·48
January.....	22·80	16·03	6·10	0·45
February.....	22·74	15·02	12·32	10·25
March.....	28·93	33·01	14·14	16·80
April.....	40·72	50·04	39·10	46·70
May.....	51·74	58·07	53·13	53·35
June.....	61·85	67·09	63·20	60·45
July.....	67·46	73·05	68·19	63·95
Yearly means.....	44·04	45·62	34·76	34·82

A statement of mean temperature during the agricultural season, from April to August inclusive, exhibits the following proportions:—Toronto, 57 degrees 65 minutes; St. Paul, 65 degrees 5 minutes; Winnipeg, 58 degrees 19 minutes; Battleford, 58 degrees 53 minutes. Thus it will be seen that the climate, in its relation to agriculture, is warmer in Manitoba and over territory 700 miles north-west, than in the most central district of Ontario; while St. Paul, in latitude 45 degrees, is 7 degrees 40 minutes warmer than the vicinity of Toronto, in latitude 44 degrees.

I hope to be in possession of similar statistics at Fort McMurray, on the Athabasca River, and Fort Vermilion, on Peace River, respectively 1,000 and 1,200 miles due north-west of Winnipeg, and I have full confidence that the climate at these points will not be materially different from Battleford. The altitude of the Athabasca and Peace River Districts is less, and the trend of the Pacific winds through the Rocky Mountains is more marked than at Battleford. It was on the banks of Peace River, well up in latitude 60 degrees, that Sir Alexander Mackenzie records on the

10th of May the grass so well grown that buffalo, attended by their young, were cropping the uplands.

PRICE LIST OF IMPLEMENTS, ETC., AT WINNIPEG.

Breaking ploughs, \$25 to \$29.

Common do \$15 to \$21.

Reapers, \$140 to \$160.

Mowers, \$80 to \$120.

Reapers and mowers combined, \$180 to \$200.

Horse hay rakes, \$35 to \$45.

Waggons, American manufacture, as good as made in Canada, \$35 to \$95.

Flanning mills, \$30 to \$45.

Syades, \$1 each.

Shovels, \$1.25.

Hay forks, 75 cents.

Manure forks, \$1 each.

Harrows, \$15 to \$35.

The prices of the following staple articles will give some idea of the cost of living in Manitoba:—

Tea, per lb., 50 to 55 cents.

Sugar, per lb., 10 to 12 cents.

Coffee, per lb., 22 to 33 cents.

Tobacco, black, 50 cents.

Tobacco, smoking, 50 to 55 cents.

Coal oil, per gallon, 50 cents.

Syrup, per gallon, 75 to 80 cents.

Pails, each, 3 hoops, 30 cents; 2 hoops, 25 cents.

Tubs, 16 inch, 90 cents each.

A good stout suit of clothing for a man, from \$8 to \$15.

Blankets, grey, per pair, \$1.50 to \$3.

Canadian blankets, white, per lb., 55 to 75 cents.

Cotton, per yard, white, 8 to 12½ cents; grey, 8 to 12 cents.

Prints, 8 to 12 cents; wineys, 8 to 25 cents.

Woollen stockings, per pair, 25 to 30 cents.

Flannel shirts, each, 75 cents to \$1.25.

Men's boots, \$2 to \$3.

Women's boots, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Felt hats, 75 cents to \$1.

In household fittings the following prices are quoted for good plain articles:—

Table, \$3.50 to \$4.

Chair, 75 cents to \$1.

Bedstead, \$4 to \$4.50.

Bureau, \$8 to \$12.

Kitchen stove, No. 8, good, with complete furniture, \$27.

Cup and saucer, 8 to 15 cents.

Plate, 8 to 20 cents.

Coal oil lamp, 60 cents to \$1, complete.

Axes, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

In building material:—

Good plain lumber, \$20 to \$40 per M.

Good dressed lumber, \$30 to \$60 per M.

Shingles, \$4 to \$6 per M.

Laths, \$5.

Nails, 5 cents per lb., or \$4 per keg.
 Lime, 25 cents per bushel at the kiln.
 Doors, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.
 Sash, 8 x 10, \$1 per pair.
 A good single harness, \$15 to \$20.
 do double do \$30 to \$35.

17th November.—Called on Registrar in Emerson, who showed us sample of wheat on the straw, grown 25th May and reaped 26th August, good head with short straw; sample of timothy grass, 4 feet long, head 5 inches. Emerson is four years old, has now 1,000 inhabitants; has four churches, Young Men's Institute, and some very fine stores; has free library, Episcopalian Methodist, and Canadian Methodist churches building, the former to cost \$5,000, the latter \$10,000; 85 new buildings since May; 2 weekly newspapers, the first started in 1878, when there was only three stores, a hotel and a stable in the place. Left Emerson in the afternoon, for Chicago; first-class fare, \$34. Stopped a short time on the way at Minneapolis, the great flouring metropolis of the States, and where is seen the waters of the great Mississippi River driving mills of all sorts to its last drop. It may give some idea of some of the water powers in America and Canada by stating that the flouring mill we were shown over has a lade 13 feet wide and the water in it 7 feet deep, lading their continuous way to the turbine wheel to drive this one mill. Also stopped at St. Paul and Milwaukee, where a kind reception was given us by A. Mitchell, Esq., banker and railway president, a well known man in the West, and an Aberdonian. Driving round Milwaukee, saw for the first time what is very common all over America, at the farm of Mr. M'Geoch, an artesian well, 1,080 feet deep, and was told it throws the water 80 feet above the surface. I wonder where the water comes from as there is no land or water either so high as this for many miles? The farm, I should think, is about 200 feet above Lake Michigan. Arrived in Chicago on the 22nd, and stayed till 26th, seeing the sights of the great city of the West.

Although foreign to this report on Canada, I may mention that the stockyards, pig packeries, cattle packeries, and elevators are worth going a long way to see.

As the prices here have some effect on Canadian as well as American markets, I shall give a few facts about these three great trades, viz:—cattle, pigs and wheat. Chicago stockyards cover over 200 acres; buyers of cattle are all mounted. Messrs. Martin Brothers (brothers-in-law of Mr. Welsch), kindly showed us round; pigs in market this day (a Monday, and said to be a sort of off-day), 37,500, all sold by live weight; for sows, in pig, 40 lbs., and stags 80 lbs., shrinkage is deducted; average price this day, \$3.90 per 100 lbs.; 18 per cent. is deducted from live weight to find the dressed weight of pigs; commission for selling, 10 cents each; car holds 60; scales weigh about 100 at a time. The official numbers for last week were 264,972. Cattle this day, 4,400; last week, 20,285; some very good. Prices ranged from \$3 per 100 lbs. for Texans, up to \$4.90 for graded steers, and \$5.25 was paid for what they called a fancy lot, being good three-parts shorthorn steers, weighing 1,715 lbs. each, down to \$2 for light and thin cows, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers (whatever they are). Cattle kill 54 to 58 lbs. for ordinary and 60 lbs. per 100 for Texans. Commission for selling, 50 cents each. Number of sheep not given. The top lot of 447 is quoted at \$4.50, average 123 lbs. weight. The totals for October were, cattle 120,552; hogs 710,502; sheep 29,243.

Was shown over a pig killing establishment, kill 8,000 a day, 1,600 men employed; also over a cattle packing place killing 800 a day; all cattle are speared; the 16 we saw dropped was done in less than two minutes. There are 22 killing and packing establishments round the stockyards, some killing more, most less, and most of this immense bulk of meat and pork is being salted and packed, in order to be sent to that hungry auld country Great Britain and Ireland. Was shown over one of Messrs. Armour & Dodd's elevators, capacity 1,800,000 bushels. A car holds 500 bushels. Ten of these can be emptied, elevated to the roof, and weighed to an ounce

in ten minutes. At the same time a ship can be loaded in a few hours on the opposite side. It takes a 700 horse power engine to work the elevators, &c. The driving belt is 275 feet long and 4 feet broad. Storage costs 4 cents a bushel from 15th November to 15th April, 10 days ditto, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent more for every 10 days. Wheat at present 6 cents higher in Chicago than Liverpool, *i.e.*, after adding freight and insurance, caused by a large corner here and in New York. Chicago elevators hold about 20 million bushels.

26th November.—Left Chicago for New York, spending a short time in Bloomington, Champaign, Indianapolis, Columbus, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New Jersey.

Sailed on 7th December, from New York, in same ship, S.S. "Devonia," and arrived at Glasgow all safe and sound on Wednesday afternoon, the 17th, after a smart and wet passage.

SUMMARY.

I.—REGARDING ONTARIO.—Any one will have noticed who has followed me thus far, that I was travelling here in my own way, mostly getting my information from farmers to whom I had introductions, most of whom, or their forefathers, had gone from the northern part of this country. As I said in my introduction, I say again, I do not intend to advise anyone *pro* or *con*. I have simply reduced to writing in a rough way what I saw. I will say, any one going there will know little difference from home. I am sure he would not know so much difference as he would by moving into a neighbouring county at home, and would find a heartier welcome. He would find himself surrounded by his own race, be he English, Scotch or Irish; find churches of his own denomination and plenty of them; find as good ordinary schools as at home without even school fees to pay; find life and property as safe and himself nearly governed by the same laws as at home, the principal difference being that each province manages its own local affairs, and last and not least, he can farm his own land with about the same capital as he can stock a farm at home. I have put the average price of good cleared farms in Ontario at £10 per acre, but any quantity of partially cleared land can be had from £2 to £8, according to the houses and the quantity cleared. The cost of going to Ontario is by Allan Line of Mail Steamers to Quebec and rail to Toronto—steerage, £7 10s.; intermediate, £9 10s., with 10 cubic feet for luggage free; saloon, from £14 10s. with 20 cubic feet free. The rates for household goods are 42s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet. Travelling in Canada costs much the same as at home. Hotel bills are less. A day's bill at the best hotels averages 10s. to 12s. a day for four meals and a bed, and there is no tipping to do as at home. Board in hotels can be had by the week from \$7 up, and in private houses at any price you please. The farmers keep less stock than at home and grow more crop, and, as they make their own estate regulations, they can sell or grow what suits them best. There is cleared land to be got on lease. The only rent I heard of was 12s. an acre, and rented land seemed to be all the same price whether good or bad. Mr. Brown's taxes in Waterloo County (previously referred to), never exceeded \$33 for 160 acres. The climate is hotter in summer and colder in winter than here. I heard none complain of the frost, as it is steady with a pure atmosphere. I intended to have got the average rainfall, but omitted to do so, and also the variations of the thermometer for the various months. I can speak of the month I was there as being the most pleasant weather I ever saw. The people are exceedingly kind and hospitable; little drink is offered you, but plenty to eat, and generally fruit at every diet. The people live far better than here, food of all kinds being cheap. Regarding the export of cattle from Canada to this country in any quantity, I believe it has seen its greatest this year, for some time at least, an extra effort having been made to ship cattle owing to the Privy Council regulations anent the United States. Canada has, no doubt, got the food, but she has not got the cattle to send, *i.e.*, in any very large quantities. In my opinion, Canada, at any rate Ontario, will have to breed and feed far more cattle than at present, if land is to remain near its present price. As it can never compete with the Western Canadian prairies in

growing wheat, it must, of necessity, do as this country did after the repeal of the Corn Laws, grow and feed more beef. There is no doubt the opening up of so much prairie land has cheapened the price of land in Ontario twenty per cent., and I believe the same applies to all the Eastern States. It stands to reason that even good land that has grown wheat, in many cases too long, and costing on an average £10 an acre, cannot compete with better land costing only 8s. to 10s. per acre, with the first 160 for nothing. I have shown that wheat can be and is grown in Manitoba for 11s. to 12s. per quarter, and the cost of carriage to Ontario, when the Thunder Bay route is opened, is estimated at the outside at 8s.; so that the Manitoba farmer will be able, and very soon too, to deliver wheat or flour cheaper than the Ontario farmer will ever be able to grow it. Hence, I say Canada wants to import cattle in place of exporting, as there is no doubt she could feed millions more than at present.

With the United States there is a difference, as they have got the cattle, and Great Britain is their best market for good fat; in my opinion, their export of cattle is only begun. I have a strong conviction that in the near future a good many store cattle will be sent, and I am sure it would pay the farmers at home better to finish and them to breed them. At any rate they are alive to the fact that early matured beef is what is wanted here, and are taking nearly all Canada's supply, as well as their own, of shorthorn and Hereford bulls to improve their cattle; and when they come to realize the fact that store cattle are dearer by the 100 lbs. here than fat, I think they will try to send us some stores.

Canadian farmers do not seem to be so alive as their American cousins to the fact "that good pure bred sires must be used to produce early matured beef;" at any rate they do not seem to practice it, as I found most of their pure bred Hereford and shorthorn bulls were this year being exported to the United States at nearly double the prices obtained last year at home, and I suppose their more wide-awake neighbours had also the advantage of paying an additional 20 per cent. by way of duty, in order to protect their manufactures, this being their stock argument against free trade with Great Britain, and, I suppose, the same applies to Canada.

II.—REGARDING MANITOBA.—Here also any one from this country will find a few of his countrymen, even Aberdonians. He will find a good difference from home, and must be prepared to rough it for a start. He will only find churches and schools near the towns at present. He will not find the many running burnies as at home. In short, he will have the carving out of his own fortune in a new land. The materials are there to his hand, and the Government present him on entry his choice of 160 acres of as good land as the world affords. A hard working man with a growing family might face and get over the difficulties of a pioneer's start, landing with five hundred pounds in his pocket, many have done it with nothing; with five hundred he would be soon independent. A man with means can buy as many sections as he pleases from one to five dollars an acre, and can invest his spare cash safely at from 10 to 12 per cent., at any rate, on a first mortgage over houses and lands taken at one-half their value; and I do not think a safer investment could be found than lending 2s. an acre on land, and that only when a man has settled upon it, built a house and broke up so much. I have good authority for stating that a farmer can easily afford to pay 12 per cent. interest for money rather than allow his land to be comparatively waste. That it is a country with a great future before it, I have no doubt, and I also believe it will be settled up with rapidity unknown even in the United States. That thirty thousand emigrants and their families went into it last year there is no doubt, and that possibly double that number will go in this year I believe there is less doubt.

That it is pretty hot in summer, with mosquitoes for a few weeks, there is no doubt; that it is pretty cold in winter, there is also no doubt. I can only speak of the thermometer at zero, which we had for a few days, and can say I did not feel nearly so cold as I have done since I came home with the thermometer at 26 degrees, the air was so pure and still and the sun so bright.

That there is want of running streams as compared with this moist country, there is no doubt. The first thing I missed in Canada and America was wimpling

burnies and birdies; and I must say I missed them to the end, although I travelled a good few thousand miles in the country. The first are wanting in most of it, *i.e.*, as many as at home; and the second, I was told, had gone south for the winter. I may say I saw no birds, unless a few rooks here and there, until we came to the prairie chicken of Manitoba, who do not need to go south apparently.

Cattle and horses are kept out all winter, but would be much better housed for four or five months.

The price of cattle and horses are much the same as in Ontario; if any difference both are a little dearer. Saw only one lot of fat cattle, and Mr. Welsh ascertained they were sold at \$1.70 per 100 lbs., and were on their way to the western end of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the contractors there to feed their men. Their weight was 1,240 lbs., three and four years old. That this vast territory has food enough for millions of people and cattle there is no doubt, and from all appearances the people will soon be there, and it is hoped they will be able also in time to produce the cattle.

IN CONCLUSION.

I do not think I have much to add. To the labourer or farm servant who may think of going to Canada with little spare cash after his passage is paid, I will say, you will find plenty of employment in Ontario or the Eastern Provinces at about the same wages as at home, if employed by the year, and in Manitoba at a little more, with the prospect before you of free education for your children, and the probability of becoming, by industry and perseverance, your own proprietor even of a farm. As will be seen by the land regulations, the Government make you the offer of 160 acres of land free, only, I think, a man without some capital would be better at first to hire himself to others.

To the farmer with two to five hundred pounds in his pocket, who may think of going to Canada, I will say, you will find plenty of partially cleared farms for sale at all prices, and I would advise you to look well about you ere you buy, as you will be none the worse of even a year in the country working to others, and if willing to rough it a little for a time, by all means go to the North-West at once, and I am pretty sure you would soon find yourself not only your own laird, but independent.

To the farmer with capital, I would only say, if he be well at home and have no cause to change, he should remain; only if anxious to try to better his condition more quickly and independently than he is likely to do at home for some time to come in farming, he will find, either in Manitoba or Lower Canada, plenty of scope for his energies, and a good deal more interest for his money. He will find himself surrounded by his own countrymen, go where he will, all anxious for the prosperity of their adopted country, and all loyal sons of their Mother Country.

Rents in towns are a little higher than here, wages in towns also higher than here, food is cheaper all over, and all classes live better than at home.

That these, at present, great wheat-growing regions of the west and north west have already reduced the price of land both in Eastern Canada and the Eastern States, I think few will deny. That the day is not far distant when these same fertile and cheap lands will increase their supplies many thousand fold, I think fewer still will deny who have visited them, and I think I am safe in stating that there is little doubt these same lands, when facilities of transport are provided, will tend to reduce the price of land, not only in Great Britain, but all over Europe.

To all farmers who may either think of settling in Canada, or merely going over to have a look at it, I am sure all Canadians will join me in assuring them a hearty welcome, and I can assure them from personal experience, it will be a welcome they never dreamed of. There is plenty of room for all and to spare, and they invite all who have any hankering for land to come and they will satisfy them.

REPORT OF MR. JAMES BRUCE, DELEGATE FROM ABERDEENSHIRE.

Mr. James Bruce, of Collithie, Gartly, Aberdeenshire, was one of the delegates appointed by the Aberdeenshire farmers. He made his report to a meeting of his constituents, held in the Long School, Aberdeen, on Friday, February 27th. Mr. Bruce, of Fornet, presided, and there was a large and approving audience. Mr. Bruce reported as follows :—

The sea is said to be a broad word, so is Canada; and it is only the lot of those persons who have travelled over a considerable portion of Canada who can form any idea of the vast extent of the British North American possessions.

Canada is said to have been discovered by John Cabot in 1497. The French took possession of the country in 1525, and founded the first settlement at Quebec in 1608. In 1759 the British forces, under the command of General Wolfe, captured Quebec, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. By an Act which was passed in 1867 the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, or Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were united under the title of the Dominion of Canada, provision being made at the time for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

In 1870 the Province of Manitoba was admitted into the Union, and in the following year British Columbia and Vancouver's Island were also admitted, and in 1873 Prince Edward Island joined the Confederation.

The Dominion of Canada extends from the North Atlantic to the North Pacific Oceans, and has a breadth of more than 3,000 miles, and comprises all that portion of the Continent of America north of the United States boundary line, with the exception of Alaska, which belongs to the Union, and the Island of Newfoundland, which has not yet become a member of the Confederation.

The area of Canada, exclusive of its waters, is supposed to be about 3,333,701 square miles, and this great country lies between the 53rd and the 141st meridians west, and extends from the latitude of Rome, in Italy, to the Arctic Ocean.

Of this 3,333,701 square miles, 2,000,000 are agricultural or timber lands; and of this vast area the wheat zone exceeds one million square miles, or over 600,000,000 of acres.

Table showing the provinces and their area in square miles, and the population in 1871, the date of the last census :—

Provinces.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1871.
Ontario.....	107,780	1,620,851
Quebec	193,355	1,191,516
Nova Scotia.....	21,731	387,800
New Brunswick	27,322	285,594
Prince Edward's Island	2,173	94,021
Manitoba	14,340	12,228
North-West Territories.....	2,750,000	.....
British Columbia.....	220,000	10,586
	3,338,701	3,602,596

Table showing the increase in the population of the Dominion from 1784 to 1871, the date of the last census :—

Years.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	British Columbia.	Total population of the Dominion.
1784	10,000	113,012	30,000	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	166,256
1806	70,718	250,000	64,000	35,000	9,676	.....	.....	.....	455,899
1834	321,145	570,000	190,000	119,457	33,000	3,356	.....	.....	1,302,961
1844	556,662	697,084	225,000	160,000	54,000	5,143	.....	.....	1,802,889
1851	952,004	950,000	276,854	193,800	67,000	5,600	200	100	2,547,158
1861	1,396,091	1,111,566	330,857	252,047	80,000	8,668	1,400	6,000	3,323,292
1871	1,620,851	1,191,516	387,800	255,596	94,021	12,228	.....	10,586	3,602,596

It is probable by comparison with other countries that we may arrive at a conception of the great extent of the Dominion.

In the eastern side, we have Newfoundland, one of the oldest of England's Colonies, as large as Portugal, Nova Scotia as large as Servia, New Brunswick as large as Denmark and the Netherlands, Quebec as large as Spain and Belgium, Ontario three times as large as Portugal; and what shall we say of the Great North-West, including the Province of Manitoba, where there is room for a population of 50,000,000 souls! British Columbia is about twice as large as Ontario, and more than fifteen times as large as Manitoba.

The external aspects of the Dominion are of the most favourable character, being washed by the Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic Oceans. There is also an extensive inland lake and river system, navigable by heavy steamers and other ships.

The mighty St. Lawrence, which is famous for the purity and magnitude of its waters, drains an area of 330,000 square miles, is navigable a distance of 2,000 miles before gladly kissing the Atlantic Ocean.

Lake Superior, 600 feet above the sea, is 800 feet deep, and covers 31,500 square miles, is the largest fresh water sea in the world. Lake Michigan is 700 feet deep, and covers 22,000 square miles. Lake Huron, a similar depth, covers 21 000 square miles, and is said to contain 30,000 islands. Erie has an area of 9,000 square miles, is 200 feet deep, and in its descent at the falls pours 700,000 tons of water every minute. Ontario has an area of 6,400 square miles, is 600 feet deep, and 235 feet above the sea.

The total area of these five inland seas is 89,900 square miles, and these vast bodies of water have a great and beneficial effect in tempering the heat of summer and the cold of winter, and thereby adding greatly to the salubrity of the climate, the cool and humid breezes modify the heat of summer, and the larger lakes, which do not freeze, softens the severity of the winter.

Surely in such a country there is a goodly heritage, and while it can boast with just pride and progress in all the manufacturing arts and industries, the fact must never be lost sight of that nature has designated the Dominion of Canada as the grand agricultural garden of the world. This is a subject which ought to command particular attention at the present time, when the tendency of such vast numbers of our population is so strong in the direction of pursuits which are inconsistent with the agricultural development of the country. History teems with lessons to convince us that the prosperity of every nation has kept pace with the development and enlargement of its agricultural pursuits. From time immemorial the foundation of all prosperity, in ruder or more enlightened shape, has been agriculture—the tilling of the soil. Both civilization and society rest thereon, and it is the begetter of permanent wealth. All prosperous new countries find their mainstay in agriculture, and depend thereon. The world must retain a community of farmers, no matter under what title or design they may conduct their operations;

and in no part of the world can the operations of the farmer be conducted with more pleasure and security from loss than in the Dominion, which has been made by poor men. Poor men have made Canada, and she, gratefully in return for their labours, has made them. Men who went to the country a few years ago without a dollar in their pockets, but with a determination to succeed worthy of imitation, went to the bush with axe in hand, chopped down a few trees sufficient to build a log-house, and then commenced the clearing of their 100-acre farm.

THE CONSTITUTION OF CANADA AND ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT.

The Executive Government and authority is vested in the Queen, and exercised in her name by the Governor-General aided by a Privy Council. The legislative power is a Parliament, consisting of the Upper House, styled the Senate, and the House of Commons. The Senate consists of 78 members, appointed for life by the Governor in Council. The House of Commons consists of 206 members, elected for five years. Each province has also a separate Legislature and Administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, at the head of the Executive. There is also a County Council which manages the affairs of the county, whilst another Board is the Township Council to look after the affairs of the township.

There appears in all these things too much government, which is surely unnecessary and certainly expensive. The day will surely come when the Township Council will be dispensed with, when the powers of the County Council will be increased, and when the Local Parliament will no longer be a necessity, and therefore abolished.

In conclusion, I may say to those persons who intend to emigrate from their native land, the claims of Canada are in many ways great. In the Dominion is found the nearest of all the British Colonies, within only a few days' sailing from Liverpool, which has access to all the advantages that civilization can boast of. The people are kind and hospitable, in short, kinder people are not on the face of the earth, and the hospitality which is extended to the visitor, even though a perfect stranger, is worthy of remark. They are a people peaceable and law abiding, and as much security for life and property exists as at home. They are social and intellectual, and always ready to impart information upon any subject. By emigrating to Canada the emigrant helps to build up the Empire of which he is at present a member, and which is the glory of the world. He goes to a country where he will find a people the same as at home, with no Lynch law, and no law of naturalization comes in the way of his right to become a citizen, as in the United States. By going to Canada he does not "absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity" to Great Britain and Ireland, the land which gave him birth, the Mother Country, which is the pride and admiration of the whole world.

To the farmer in quest of a farm to better his position, he will find in the older provinces plenty of desirable farms, with comfortable houses and commodious barns, and if the farm is once paid for he owns a home from which he cannot be evicted, and where he will get full benefit of such things as permanent improvements and unexhausted manures. The capital which is required to stock a farm in this country is sufficient to pay for the farm and stocking in addition. From balance-sheets which have been drawn up by farmers, a profit of at least six per cent. is made on the outlay over the living on the farm. When farms are rented a larger profit is made, as the owner seldom receives more than five per cent. for his investment.

I have now given a fair representation of what I have found Canada to be. I have also indicated what a farmer's prospects are by giving the price of farms, the average returns of produce in various parts of the country, and the expenses connected with the production of the crops.

By a few newspapers and unscrupulous agents of some of the American Railway Land Companies, having other interests to serve, it has been stated that the delegates were sent to the best parts of Canada. I now wish to contradict this state-

ment, as perfect liberty was enjoyed by every delegate to go where he pleased. As regards myself, I had full liberty to go anywhere and examine whatever I wished; and my movements were not directed in any way by the representatives of the Government.

EDUCATION.

The system of education is good, and second to none in the world. In the Province of Ontario the townships are divided into school sections, suitable for one school, and in these sections three trustees are elected to manage the affairs of the school for three years. It is the duty of the County Council to raise an equivalent amount to that apportioned by the Minister of Education for the payment of teachers' salaries, &c. Therefore all public schools are free; no such thing as school fees being known, and no family can be much beyond two miles from school. This great privilege is something worth considering to those persons who think of leaving their native country to settle in another, as the value of education is only properly known and appreciated when wanting. There are 224 urban school boards, and 4,751 rural school sections in the province, which contain a population of about two millions. There are 4,990 public schools, employing about 6,500 teachers. The school population numbers 492,360, and no less than 489,015 are in attendance, which certainly is a remarkable exhibit; the expenditure for the last fiscal year, 1878, being 2,889,347 dollars. The Roman Catholics have also in the province 177 separate schools, and 25,280 pupils are in attendance. Those pupils who want a higher and better education than can be obtained at a public school, find in various parts of the country high or grammar schools managed in a similar manner by a Board of Trustees. In the province there are 104 high schools and 10,574 students; the expenditure connected with these schools amounted to 396,010 dollars. It is at these institutions where the students receive that classical education and that training which is necessary before entering the study of the medical or other professions. For the study of the various professions there are colleges at Montreal, Toronto and various other places.

In order to show the growth of the educational system during the last thirty-five years, the following figures will be of interest:—In 1842 the public schools numbered only 1,721; in 1851 they had increased to 3,001; and in 1878 to 4,990. The number of pupils in 1851 was 168,159, and in 1878 the number had increased to 489,015. The amount paid for the support of schools in 1851 was 468,644 dollars, and in 1878 it had increased to 2,889,347 dollars.

The above figures are taken from the Report on Education for the Province of Ontario for the last fiscal year. The system is similar in the other provinces, although probably not so far advanced, on account of Ontario being better cleared and opened up, and consequently more thickly peopled.

CLIMATE AND SEASONS.

From the information to be obtained regarding the temperature of the summer season, I find it considerably warmer than the south of England; and as I spent most of my time in the three Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, I now confine my remarks to these three provinces.

As no better idea can be given of the temperature which prevails in any country than by the products grown in that country, a list of them now follows. The cereals grown are barley, oats, wheat, buckwheat, rye and maize, the latter being only ripened extensively in the Western Peninsula, requiring a warm summer temperature. It may be said all kinds of fruits and vegetables can be grown. In Ontario the list of fruits is composed of apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, melons, nectarines and apricots. The vegetable list contains turnips, carrots, cabbages, tomatoes, squashes and pumpkins; hemp, tobacco and sugarbeet are also abundant crops. The growth of such products as these form an unerring index to the character of the summer climate.

I will now say something of the winter season as I experienced it up to the 24th January; and regarding it I find the greatest misapprehension prevails on this side respecting its severity. However much snow and frost are objectionable in some countries, they are certainly no drawback to Canada, but necessary, as the snow affords protection to the fall wheat, and the frost assists greatly to pulverize the soil. The decided character of the winter makes it more pleasant and enjoyable; and, besides being pleasant, there is no healthier climate under the sun. Although the thermometer sometimes registers a low temperature, and the weather cold, still, owing to the dry atmosphere, it is bracing and pleasant.

Along the northern shores of Lake Erie it is seldom the snow is of any considerable depth, although farther north in the province snow sometimes covers the ground to the depth of two feet. With this covering of snow Canadians have the finest roads in the world, and without this snow the primeval forest could never have been cleared of its heavy timber but by burning.

With the least coating of snow wheeled vehicles give place to bob and other sleighs, or, in other words, wheels give place to runners.

With these bob-sleighs a load of from 60 to 70 bushels of wheat can be drawn to market or railway depôt.

Sleighting is the most comfortable and pleasant mode of travelling one could wish; and when the traveller finds himself seated in a good sleigh, with a supply of buffalo or other robes, every degree of comfort is secured, and, though the weather be cold, the cold is not felt in the slightest degree.

The work of the farmer in winter consists of clearing the primeval forest, chopping and splitting cord-wood, which is drawn to town and sold as firewood. A cord of wood consists of split timber, and is eight feet long, four feet wide, and four feet deep, and realizes in the market from \$2½ to \$4 a cord, depending, of course, upon the supply of timber in the neighbourhood.

It is also during the winter season that the farmer generally markets a considerable proportion of his crop, and he always waits for good sleighing before he attempts to draw his grain to market.

There are several remarkable phenomena in the climate of Western Canada which has not as yet been accounted for. One of these is termed "The Indian Summer," which commences and terminates in the month of November, the weather being delightfully mild, accompanied with a hazy atmosphere. It is during the Indian Summer that the feathered tribes leave their northern clime, and prosecute their journey to a more southern region.

Another very extraordinary meteorological phenomenon is, that the greatest intensity of frost is always *remittent* at the end of the third day, when several days of mild weather follow; thus, the severity of winter is never felt more than two or three days at a time.

PROSPECTS FOR SETTLERS.

This leads me to remark that large quantities of land are being given by the Government free to settlers. In the Province of Ontario there is still a considerable extent under bush in the Muskoka district. In Manitoba and the North-West the extent of prairie land is almost boundless. The best thing for emigrants to do, especially for those who have no money and no definite trade to pursue, is to find work as quickly as possible. Work can always be found from the month of May till the end of October, and at the following rate of wages:—When a ploughman has got into the ways of the country he will receive from £20 to nearly £30 a year, along with board, and if engaged by the day during the busy season, which is haying and harvest time, the current rate is one dollar, or 4s. 2d., a day for the former, and from 4s. to 6s. a day, which is from daylight till dark, during the latter season.

After working a good few years the careful and industrious settler will have as much money saved as would be sufficient to keep him for three years, which would be required to chop and burn the wood on a few acres of his free grant farm. It

only requires the work of an expert chopper for a few years in the bush to make himself a comfortable home—a home, in fact, from which no lordling can evict the occupant, and where none of those feudal laws exist which retard the progress and development of agriculture. It is needless for the emigrant to think that gold can be found for the gathering up, like pebbles on the sea shore. He must be sober, persevering and industrious, and with a determination to succeed. What has been done before in the bush can be done again.

The expense of clearing the bush, as far as chopping, drawing and burning are concerned, is estimated at £3 an acre. If the settler has over £50 in his pocket, and prepared to battle and overcome the difficulties of the pioneer's life, he will soon be richly rewarded, for it may confidently be said that the industrious and persevering man of sober and frugal habits has every chance of success.

The settler who goes to the country with a few hundreds of pounds, or sufficient means to purchase a farm, will find the better way at first is to invest his money for one year or more on first mortgage, which will yield eight or ten per cent., or it can be deposited in the bank on deposit receipt, where it will earn five per cent.

FARMING AND PURCHASE OF THE FARM.

To purchase a farm on arrival in the country is certainly a very unwise proceeding. The manners and customs of the people are different, so is the mode of cultivating the farm. The safe and proper course is to live some time in the country to gain experience, which will afterwards be found profitable and of immense value. Even after the settler has come to understand the country and the mode of tilling the farm, he will find renting a farm a safer and wiser course, at all events for a time, than to purchase. A good farm can be rented, according to the quality of the soil, character of the buildings, and proximity to a city or railway depôt, at from 12s. to 20s. an acre; at this latter price a farm can be got near a large city and all the produce sold in the city.

The following is an estimate prepared by Mr. Laidlaw, and other practical and experienced farmers in the neighbourhood of Guelph. It represents the purchase price of a 200-acre farm, and the working of it all throughout. This estimate is for a good farm in a good county, and everything taken at hired prices, and for an average of the past five bad years; and by it any practical farmer will have a good idea of what can be done at farming in Ontario, and of the value of all kinds of stock, &c. The dwelling-house on this farm is stone, of one and a-half stories in height, and has a kitchen and all the necessary out-buildings. The farms and stables are good and commodious, with large root cellars underneath. There is a large orchard, and the farm is well fenced, and has a supply of good water.

Purchase price of 200 acres at £14 an acre.....	£2,800	0	0
6 horses at £20 each.....	£120	0	0
6 cows at £10 each.....	60	0	0
6 calves at 36s.....	10	16	0
6 yearlings at £3 12s.....	21	12	0
6 two-year-olds at £6.....	36	0	0
6 steers bought to feed at £6.....	36	0	0
20 breeding ewes at 24s.....	24	0	0
25 lambs at 12s.....	15	0	0
1 ram.....	3	0	0
1 breeding sow and litter.....	5	0	0
Implements.....	160	0	0
Seed grain and other seeds.....	20	0	0
		511	8 0
Capital Invested.....	£3,311	8	0

LABOUR.

Two men one year at £45.....	£90	0	0
One man nine months.....	32	0	0
Extra help.....	10	0	0
Servant girl.....	20	0	0
Blacksmith and carpenters' accounts	8	0	0
Tear and wear of implements.....	8	0	0
Threshing machine four days.....	5	12	0
Taxes.....	12	0	0
	<hr/> £185 12 0		

YIELD.

25 acres wheat, 20 bushels per acre.	
20 " oats 45 " "	
15 " barley 30 " "	
15 " pease 25 " "	
9 " turnips.	
1 " potatoes, 125 bushels.	
35 " hay at $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.	
5 " rape.	
45 " pasture.	
15 " fallow.	
15 " woodland.	
<hr/> 200	

SALES OF CROP AND STOCK.

500 bushels wheat at 4s. 2d.....	£104	3	4
450 " barley at 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.....	58	10	0
125 " potatoes at 2s. 1d.....	13	0	5
Return from cows.....	50	0	0
6 two-year-old fat cattle at £14.....	84	0	0
6 two-year-old cattle bought to feed, profit thereon	48	0	0
8 fat hogs at 60s.....	24	0	0
25 lambs at 24s.	30	0	0
21 fleeces, 5 lbs. each, at 1s. 3d. per lb....	6	6	0
Produce of orchard.....	20	0	0

Total Income..... £437 19 9

Total Expenditure..... 185 12 0

Leaving a profit of..... £252 7 9

or interest on £3,311 8s. at the rate of £7 12s. 5d. per cent.

If this farm was rented, and the owner receiving six per cent. on his capital of £2,800 sterling, or a rent of £168, there would be a balance of £184 7s. 9d. left as profit on the capital invested in carrying on the farm. The capital necessary for a good farm in Ontario is about 60s. an acre.

SIZE OF THE FARM AND BUILDINGS.

The farms are generally of 100 acres in extent, although the more industrious and enterprising farmers frequently own 300 acres and upwards, which, in many cases, is well cleared, and a considerable extent under cultivation. The farm-houses may be said to be of three classes: the first house, in every case, is the shanty, which

is built of axe-squared logs, laid upon each other, and plastered between with clay, to make the building comfortable. The roof is of boards, which is often covered with shingles, which are made from cedar or pine; these shingles are about the same size as the slate in this country, and laid on in a similar manner; the second or next style is the frame-house, which is of larger proportions than the shanty, and, in every case, is very comfortable and convenient. As wealth increases, these frame houses, in their turn, give place to brick buildings of more elegant construction, giving more and better accommodation to the inmates. There are various modes of heating the farm-houses; the general way being with the cord-wood stove, although a considerable number of the more advanced and wealthy farmers use the self feeding coal-stove. In this stove is burned the hard or anthracite coal; it is self feeding and only requires to be filled twice during the twenty-four hours. From this stove, which is generally placed in the hall, tin pipes are conducted through the different lobbies of the house and the various rooms, which makes the whole house quite comfortable, and, in many cases, altogether uncomfortable, being by far too hot. To the casual observer, journeying through the provinces, a strange feature presents itself in the style of the farm buildings, which, in every case, are built of wood. These houses, or barns and stables as they are called, although built of wood, will last for fifty years; this durability arises from the fact that the climate is better than here, and the atmosphere drier. Although to the traveller there is little accommodation to be seen about these barns and stables, still, upon a more minute inspection, they are found to contain good accommodation for the stock, and ample room for the hay and grain crops, along with sufficient cellar accommodation for the root crops, where grown.

The traveller also observes in several sections of the country the absence of running streams, which leads him to think that water must be scarce, but upon enquiry it is found that a good supply of water is generally obtained by sinking pumps and deep wells. Although running streams are few, still there is no scarcity of rivers, as the country is drained by a number of goodly rivers, which are utilized in the propulsion of various kinds of mills and manufactories.

FENCES.

The general style of fence is the snake fence, made of rails 12 feet long, placed the one above the other and zig-zag, at an angle sufficient to keep them from falling; three rails called stake and riders are placed in the angle to keep the fence from breaking up. The snake fence rails are generally made of cedar trees, where such can be obtained, as they are almost everlasting. Where cedars cannot be got, black ash and elm have to be resorted to. Cedar rails can be purchased where plentiful at about £2 2s. per 1,000, 12 feet long; and, where scarce, the expense would be about five times that amount. Eight rails are required to the line, inclusive of the stakes to prevent the fence from falling. In some places where wood is not plentiful, the board fence is adopted, which looks much better than the snake fence, being perfectly straight and made of five sawn boards, and very much resembling our rail fence. Another style of fence is made of galvanized iron wire, two wires being twisted together with a piece of smaller wire, entwined at given distances, which project about half an inch. This fence appears dangerous, as, if any animal runs against it, it must, in a good many cases, get torn and cut with the projecting wires. Another style is the root fence, which is probably the most substantial of the whole, and certainly the least expensive. This fence is made in the same way as the root fence in this country, the roots being simply drawn into lines and placed in order. No such thing as thorn hedges are to be seen, but rather nice hedge, which grows very rapidly, is got by planting sets of the Osage orange thickly. This hedge is of rather a prickly nature, and seems to make a substantial and attractive fence, and well suited for the country.

HORSES.

The draught horses used throughout are of a lighter build than we are accustomed to see on farms in this country. They very much resemble our coach horses, are very

active, and would do a good deal more trace work than horses of the Clydesdale breed. Most farmers think it would be an advantage to have a heavier class of horses, if activity could be retained by crossing with the Clydesdale. Roadsters are very active and durable; they will do a good deal more work than running horses in this country and they possess that valuable quality of being remarkably sure-footed; they are, on the whole, very well adapted to the country. The prices of farm horses vary from £20 to £30 each, and good roadsters cost from £15 to £20 each.

CATTLE.

The various breeds of cattle are fairly good, and very much better than the visitor is prepared to expect. The native breed is no doubt coarse, being too high on the shoulders and too weak on the loins; the head is well set on and generally well protected with a pair of tremendous horns, the bone is by far too heavy, and all over they show a want of breeding.

If a district is taken in the Province of Ontario around such places as Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, Toronto, Whitby and Woodstock, where a good many of the farmers have already become alive to the fact that to compete favourably with the Home farmers in the English market a better breed of cattle must be maintained, and in order to improve the breed, work has already been commenced by the use of better sires of the shorthorn, Hereford and Galloway breed. Around the above-mentioned towns a lot of feeding cattle are to be found, which would be very creditable in many of the home markets. A good many enquiries are being made regarding the polled Aberdeens. Being without horns they are considered to be a breed which would suit admirably for shipping purposes, and would fatten more rapidly than their rivals—the Galloways.

As it is a most important factor in the agriculture of this country to know at what rate good beef can be produced in Canada, I will now give the system of feeding, the price of the beef, and a few figures to show the cost of transmission to England.

The young cattle generally run in the bush during the summer season, during the winter season they are fed upon straw or hay, and in some cases Indian corn stalks. When tied up to fatten they receive a few roots in addition, generally about 60 lbs. per beast. An allowance is also given of mixed grains, and an addition of some bran, along with water, which upon a few farms flows continually before them. In the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in the Eastern Townships, beef for shipping can be produced at 5 cents per lb. live weight. In Nova Scotia the cost of production should be less, being quite close to the seaport of Halifax, and in the country where good hay is so abundant and cheap.

The following figures will show the price at which beef can be delivered in Liverpool:—

Bullock, 1,500 lbs., at 5 cents, all live weight.....	£15	12	6
Railway charges to shipping port.....	1	0	0
Present ocean freight.....	4	10	0
Keep and attendance on voyage.....	0	10	0
Insurance.....	0	10	0
Expenses after arrival	0	10	0
	£22	12	6

This bullock of 1,500 lbs. live weight will dress at least 56 per cent., which is 840 lbs. These figures, therefore, show that beef can be brought to Liverpool from Canada at from $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., or, in other words, about £3 per cwt.

THE CROPS OF THE COUNTRY.

The general crop of the country is wheat of different varieties. Fall wheat has been a better crop during the last few years than spring wheat, generally yielding

about one-quarter more per acre, and always in the market realizing a higher price. This year fall wheat looks remarkably well all over, so well, in fact, that in the neighbourhood of London, Canada West, I saw thousands of sheep feeding on the wheat fields; and in the County of Kent, a field of wheat which was sown on the 9th of September had attained the enormous height of 22 inches on the 11th October. This being a very critical stage for this field, it was mown down and pastured with cattle to save it from destruction. This is not the only wheat field which was mown this fall; and from this rapid growth it may be shown that a mild winter is not conducive to the interests of the Canadian farmer, but rather very much against their prosperity. The quantity of seed required is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels when drilled, and two bushels of spring wheat also drilled. Fall wheat is generally manured with the farm-yard manure, and sowing commences about the 10th September and reaping time about the 16th July. Results may be stated to vary from 20 to 35 bushels per acre, according to the season and the general management of the farm and crop. It does not pay the farmer to grow a less quantity than 20 bushels, and he cannot afford to sell this quantity under one dollar or four shillings and twopence a bushel to have a sufficient profit.

Barley is generally grown on the lighter class of soils, and as a rule does not get farm-yard manure. The quantity of seed used varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre, drilled, and the return may be placed at 40 bushels per acre.

Oats are not much grown for sale, as probably they are the least remunerative of any cereal. The season, being so short, brings them to maturity too quickly, consequently they are of light weight, often not more than 34 lbs. per bushel. Quantity of seed required $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels where drilled, and the average return may be stated at 50 bushels per acre.

Peas—Regarding this crop the same quantity of seed is used as of oats, and the return is about 35 bushels.

Farmers generally calculate upon being able to sell the coarse grains, that is wheat, barley, oats and peas at about a cent a lb.

Hay—The quantity of hay grown varies from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tons per acre, and the second year's cutting is generally the best.

Potatoes, near the large cities, are grown in large quantities. They are a very remunerative crop; from 200 to 300 bushels can be raised per acre, and they often realize 2s. a bushel, and sometimes more. Good potatoes are being shipped to the United States in increasing quantities yearly, bringing lots of money to the Canadian farmers.

Turnips and mangolds are not so much grown as they will be bye and bye, as when farmers go more largely in for live stock, a greater breadth of roots must be raised. 700 bushels of turnips, and probably 1,000 of mangolds, can be grown per acre, and all this without the aid of artificial manure.

I will now go briefly over the Province of Ontario, speak of the principal counties and their chief town, and give the price of good farms in the several counties.

Ottawa is the Capital of the Dominion, and is situated on the banks of the River Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario. It is the Seat of the Government, and contains the extensive Parliamentary Buildings, which were erected only a few years ago. These buildings are an ornament and a credit, not only to the city, but the Dominion of Canada. Ottawa is a city well built of stone, and contains a population of 22,000 inhabitants. The principal industry of Ottawa is lumbering, there being in the neighbourhood numbers of very large and extensive saw mills and timber yards. The wood is grown in the interior of the country, and floated down the river, and as there are various falls, full advantage of them is taken in propelling various kinds of machinery.

Toronto, formerly called Little York, is the largest city in Ontario, it is the Capital of the County of York, the Queen City of the West, and the seat of the Provincial Parliament. The heads of all the different educational institutions and colleges for all the various professions are to be found here. Toronto is a model city, having very wide streets laid off at right angles, containing a number of splendid blocks of buildings,

and is on the whole well built. In the suburbs of the city there is a class of superior residences for the merchant princes and private gentlemen. Although this is the largest city in the province, still it is not, on the whole, so great a manufacturing centre as it might well be. The great distillery of Messrs. Godherham & Worts, which is the largest not only in Canada, but the largest in the world, gives employment to a considerable number of workmen. At this distillery there are 2,619 head of cattle being prepared for the London market, and fed on the slopes of the distillery and hay. The eminent firm of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, whose furniture is famed all over the world, have their large manufactory here; they also give employment to a considerable number of workmen. In 1793, when Mr. Bouchette visited this spot, he found dense forests, and a solitary wigwam. In 1794 the first rudiments of a British settlement were formed. The population of Toronto in 1831 was 2,700, and now it is supposed to contain about 80,000 inhabitants.

There are good farms in the County of York, which, in the neighbourhood of Toronto, sell from £14 to £18 an acre when the buildings are good. In the interior of the county the prices might range from £10 to £14. Farms are too dear at anything approaching £18, as it takes too long to realize it, unless it be in the vicinity of the city, when the crops can all be marketed at the highest current price.

Hamilton, or the ambitious city, was first visited by the "whiteman" in the year 1779. In 1830 it contained a population of only 653, and now the number of inhabitants is supposed to be 36,000. Hamiltonians claim for their city as being the Birmingham of Canada; be that as it may, a considerable amount of manufacturing is done here, probably more than in any other city of a similar population. It contains rolling mills, metal pipe and nail manufactories, and various foundries for the manufacture of stoves, &c. In Hamilton the Wanzer sewing machines are turned out at the rate of 100 per day, and exported to all parts of the world. Hamilton is the Capital of the County of Wentworth, and possesses good county buildings, which were erected a few years ago at an expense of £30,000. On its streets, which are wide, are to be found good stores and first-rate banking and other offices; and in the neighbourhood are to be seen numbers of villas, where the more successful merchants and others reside.

Land in the County of Wentworth varies greatly, and farms cost from £8 to £12 an acre, depending greatly upon the quality of the soil and buildings, also the proximity to a railway station.

Guelph, in the County of Wellington, was probably visited by the first white man in the person of John Gault, the novelist, whose monument stands in Greenock, Scotland. John Gault, at any rate, cut the first tree where Guelph now stands, on the 23rd April, 1827; the primeval forest he turned into a fruitful field, and since those days it has become an important commercial and manufacturing city, having a population of 10,000 inhabitants. Wellington is one of the best counties in Ontario, being very well watered and well cultivated; the lands are rolling and generally good. Farms sell from £10 to £12 an acre. In the neighbourhood of Guelph are to be found breeders of the shorthorn, Hereford and Galloway cattle. Mr. Stone owns large flocks of both the shorthorn and Hereford, and Mr. McCrea is an enthusiastic breeder of the Galloways. There is a class of cattle throughout this county which would surprise even the most fastidious, and at the late Christmas market the cattle exhibited would compare favourably with that seen at many of the home markets.

The Model Farm, Guelph, or Agricultural College, is distant about one and a-half miles from the Town of Guelph. This farm is supported by the Province of Ontario and is an institution calculated to do a great amount of good to the young farmers studying there. The college buildings are of stone, and provide ample accommodation to the ninety-one students studying there, but this accommodation is by far too limited, as last year the applications for admission were considerably over two hundred.

The principles and practice of agriculture are taught by Professor Brown, who was at one time a factor in the County of Aberdeen. There are also competent pro-

fessors who give the students lectures in English, mathematics and veterinary science. The students are in the lecture room five hours a day, and they work on the farm other five hours. By the system which is adopted the students are charged board and washing at cost, and as a set-off they receive so much an hour for their work on the farm, which, practically, means free tuition to a fair worker. If the young Canadian farmers do not receive the most advanced education and the best training for their adopted business, the blame must rest at their own door.

In the cultivation of the farm the system adopted is what is called the "seventh shift"—the first crop being pease; the second, wheat; the third, green crop, such as turnips, mangolds, potatoes and Indian corn; then barley or oats, followed by three years' grass, the first two being always cut for hay. All the various breeds of cattle are kept, and the stock includes the shorthorn, Ayrshire, Hereford, Devon, Polled Aberdeen and Galloway. From the appearance which the Herefords present at this farm and other places, they seem to be very well adapted to the country. The breeds of sheep include the Leicester, South Down, Shropshire and Cotswold. The Shropshires here look the best of all the breeds. A good many of the best specimens of the various breeds of cattle and sheep have been imported from Britain. The extent of the farm is 550 acres, 400 of which are clear and under cultivation. The most of the land is a clayey loam, resting on a gravelly subsoil. The fields are fenced with straight fences of boards and wire, which, on the whole, makes the farm very much resemble an English homestead. As the students have to assist in the practical work of the farm, the fields are, as would be expected, very clean and free from weeds. The farm in every way shows good and careful management, and reflects great credit on Professor Brown, in whose hands the management lies. This season all the crops were good, and the turnips of excellent quality, testing over twenty tons an acre. Experiments have been carried on with cattle feeding, the animals have been selected from the different herds and placed alongside each other. In fattening it has been found advisable to reduce the allowance of roots considerably, and in no case does the quantity now given exceed 30 to 40 lbs. per beast per day. The quantity of grain allowed depends on circumstances, and may be stated at from 6 to 8 lbs. per day; the estimated increase in weight is 2 lbs. per day. The various herds of sheep are fed on peas, straw and hay, with a little grain, and from the general appearance of the different breeds, the Shropshire carry the palm, and appear to be the breed best suited to the country. The large piggery is filled with splendid specimens of the famous Berkshire breed, and from experiments made in the feeding of pigs, it has been clearly proved that the most progress in fattening has been made on white peas when supplied whole. Several of the horses used are very nearly pure Clydesdale, and are superior to the horses to be found on farms in the district.

London was only surveyed in 1826; it is now the Capital of the County of Middlesex, and has a population of 21,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the banks of the River Thames, and has got its bridges—Blackfriars, Westminster, and others common to the City of London. A Kensington and Covent Garden, and every other familiar name to be found in the great metropolis, is also to be found in Canada West. It has got a weekly market to which the farmers bring the produce of the farm, the orchard and the garden. The following is a list of market prices on the 10th December:—

GRAIN.

Wheat, Winter, per 100 lbs.	\$2 16 to \$2 19
“ Spring	1 55 to 1 90
Corn.....	0 90 to 1 10
Oats	1 00 to 1 02
Buckwheat	0 85 to 0 95
Rye.....	0 80 to 0 90
Peas.....	0 90 to 1 60
Barley	0 95 to 1 28

PRODUCE.

Eggs, per dozen	0 18 to	0 22
Butter, crock	0 16 to	0 18
“ rolls	0 20 to	0 25
“ firkins	0 14 to	0 18
Cheese, per lb.	0 11 to	0 12

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fall Flour, per cwt.	3 50 to	3 75
Mixed Flour “	3 25 to	3 50
Spring Flour “	3 25 to	3 50
Oatmeal, fine “	2 50 to	3 00
“ Granulated “	3 00 to	3 50
Graham Flour “	3 25 to	3 50
Cornmeal “	1 75 to	2 00
Shorts, per ton	10 00 to	18 00
Bran “	10 00 to	12 00

SKINS AND HIDES.

Sheepskins, each	0 60 to	1 00
Lambskins “	0 60 to	1 00
Calfskins, green, No. 1, per lb.	0 10 to	0 00
“ No. 2	0 08 to	0 00
“ Dry	0 15 to	0 16
Hides, No. 1, per lb.	0 09½ to	0 00
“ No. 2, “	0 08½ to	0 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Potatoes, per bag	0 55 to	0 65
Onions “	0 80 to	1 00
Apples “	0 50 to	0 65
Tallow, rendered	0 05 to	0 06
Beef, per lb., by the quarter	0 03½ to	0 05
Lamb “ “	0 07 to	0 08
Pork	0 06 to	0 07
Turkeys, each	0 60 to	1 00
Geese, each	0 35 to	0 50
Ducks, per pair	0 50 to	0 65
Chickens, per pair	0 40 to	0 50
Live hogs, per 100 lbs	4 00 to	4 50
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs	5 00 to	6 00
Hay, per ton	9 00 to	10 00
Cordwood, No. 1, dry, per cord	4 00 to	4 25
Coal, all stove kinds	6 40 to	6 60
Parsnips, per bushel	0 50 to	0 60
Turnips “	0 23 to	0 25

London has been the first city in Canada to adopt the principle of heating by steam. The steam is generated in large boilers, and conveyed over the city in large pipes encased in some non-conducting material. The pipes are introduced into the houses in a similar manner to the gas pipes, and the amount of heat is regulated by the quantity of steam allowed to pass through the various pipes in the house.

The famous brewery of Messrs. Carling & Co. is here, and this firm has been the first to commence the brewing of the celebrated German beverage, the much-prized lager beer, which is so refreshing and has become so common during the summer season. Some of the largest oil refineries in the world are here, the crude being got from Petrolia, distant about 50 miles. At Petrolia and Bothwell there are thousands of pumps to be seen, all driven by steam power, pumping the crude from wells which, on an average, are about 480 feet deep.

Farms near London sell at about £16 an acre, and throughout the country, which very much resembles Wellington, at from £10 to £12 an acre.

Brantford is the Capital of the County of Brant, which very much resembles the neighbouring County of Oxford. This thriving city has a population of 10,000 inhabitants, is generally well built, and contains a good many manufactories, which give employment to the labouring classes.

The lands in this county are generally good, undulating and well-watered, with very little bush—in fact, no more than is necessary for the supply of cordwood, and the other timber which is required on the farm. From Brantford, a drive of four miles takes the visitor to the world-renowned farm of “Bow Park,” which was until a few years ago owned by the Hon. George Brown, the successful newspaper man, and the proprietor of the *Toronto Globe* newspaper. This farm is now owned by the “Canada West Farm Stock Association,” which is a joint-stock concern, having the half of its capital owned on this side and the half on the other side of the Atlantic. Bow Park is under the management of Mr. John Clay, Kerchester, near Kelso; the extent is 900 acres, of which 780 are under the highest state of cultivation, the remaining 120 acres being under forest trees and belts of wood for ornament and shelter. This fine farm is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Grand River, and is almost surrounded by its waters. The soil is an alluvial deposit, resting on a clay subsoil; and from the high state of cultivation of the farm, as well as the liberal system of feeding the stock, making the manure so rich, the farm is, consequently, of the most fertile nature.

As the farm is intended to support a large and valuable herd of short-horn cattle and a flock of good sheep, it is necessary to have buildings of a very extensive and commodious nature. These buildings, for completeness, convenience and comfort, were probably unsurpassed, but at the time of my visit I saw them, not in their glory, not even in ruins, but in ashes. I visited Bow Park a few days after that terrible conflagration which laid the whole place waste, with the exception of three large cattle stables or byres. Steps were early taken to have the buildings restored, and everything again put in proper order for the management of the herd, the flock and the stud. As it may be of particular interest to know the system of management pursued on this large farm, a brief and minute description is here given. No particular rotation of cropping is observed, but a considerable extent is generally under rye, sown in the fall and cut green for summer feeding which, as a regular thing, commences about the first week in May, and by varying the times of sowing, the cuttings may be extended until the second week of June. The weight of this green crop varies from 15 to 25 tons an acre, depending, of course, greatly on the season and the condition of the soil. A mixture of oats, pease and tares makes the second soiling crop, and of this mixture from 40 to 50 acres are grown, the first cutting being always ready in time to succeed the green rye. The third soiling crop is Indian corn, of which about 100 acres are commenced to be planted about the 20th of May. This green corn makes a valuable feed for the months of August and September, or if dried and stooked it makes valuable fodder for the winter season. An acre of this green corn has been weighed at Bow Park and found to reach the enormous weight of 36 tons. From 60 to 70 acres of Canadian corn are planted early in June, and immediately after it comes the catch crops of western corn, which are taken from the fields where the mixture of oats, pease and tares grew. With this mode of cropping, about 70 acres are found amply sufficient to supply the herd with food from the 1st of May till the end of September; then the aftermath of the meadows furnish a sufficient supply until it is time for the cattle to be housed.

For winter use, the early planted western corn and the later Canadian, the Hungarian grass and hay, along with the unused mixture of oats, pease and tares, with the addition of turnips and mangolds, are found amply sufficient to carry the stock over till May. Large quantities of the bran, along with oilcake and Indian corn, are purchased for the stock. A considerable extent of ground is always under wheat and barley, and about 50 acres are also under turnips and mangolds.

The management of the large herd, which is the largest in the world of shorthorns, is in the hands of Mr. John Hope, from Northumberland. The herd generally numbers from three to four hundred head, and is composed of all the most famous families of shorthorns in the world. Regarding the various families on this farm, suffice it to say that the Adelizas, Cambridge, Countess, and the aristocratic Duchesses of Aylmer, Barrington, Clarence, Dereham, Oxford, Woodhill, and the famous Kirklevingtons, along with the celebrated Knightly Grand Duchess, and the Oxford, Waterloos, and Wild Eyes, are to be found here in all their purity and grandeur, having excellent shapes and high-bred pedigree combined.

The Canadian farmers have scarcely yet began to realize the value and importance of having a good class of cattle, but I have no doubt they will soon find this out, and draw more largely from the stock of Bow Park and similar herds. As yet the Bow Park shorthorns have been generally sold to go to the States. At a sale which lately took place in Chicago, a draft of forty head from this herd realized the average of 60 guineas each.

Woodstock is the Capital of the County of Oxford, and has a population of 4,000 inhabitants; the lands throughout the county are generally good, rolling and well watered by creeks. This county has been settled for forty years, and, consequently, is well cleared, not having much bush, in fact, not more than is necessary to supply the farmers with the timber required upon their farms. There are several gravel pits throughout the county; and it possesses better roads than many of its neighbours. Good and well-cleared farms sell from £12 to £15 an acre. A drive of four miles from Woodstock takes the visitor to the Township of Zorra, and to the farm of Huntingford, occupied by Mr. William Donaldson, who went from the neighbourhood of Dalston, Cumberland, a number of years ago. Mr. Donaldson is one of the model farmers in this section of the country, and owns a farm 300 acres nearly all cleared, sufficient bush only remaining to protect the stock from the sun's rays, and for the supply of the farm. The buildings on this farm are good, and much superior as regards accommodation and convenience to those generally seen throughout the country. A large stock of cattle is kept here, and a considerable number of good-graded steers are fattened. In the feeding, the allowance of roots amounts to about 60 lbs., and a liberal allowance of mixed grain and bran is also used. For the summer season Mr. Donaldson estimates the expense of grazing and feeding cattle at 13s. per month, and about double that sum for the winter months when a mixture of grain is used. A nice flock of breeding ewes is kept, which, with careful housing during the winter season, pay handsomely. The expense of keeping sheep a week on grass is estimated at 3d. per head, and for wintering, about double that sum, when an allowance of artificial food is given. The land in this section being good, crops grow abundantly and yield well. The Clawson variety of wheat has threshed on an average about 34 bushels an acre on good farms this season. The yield of the coarse grains, such as barley, oats and pease, may be stated at 40, 50 and 30 bushels respectively. Clover seeds are not much ripened, but where ripened would thresh from two to three bushels per acre. When clover seeds are ripened it is always the second crop, or, as it is called in this country, the aftermath, which is ripened, cut and threshed.

In harvest, a more expeditious mode of working prevails than here, and in order to show it may be mentioned that a machine will cut the same quantity as here, or, say ten acres a day, and these acres are lifted by five men, exclusive of the driver of the machine, stooking being done at noon and night by all hands. The current rate of wages, where men are engaged by the year, is £30 with board, and during haying and harvest from 4s. to 6s. a day with board, and during these busy seasons

the men work from daylight till dark. There are several cheese factories in this county, and a very extensive one in the Township of Zorra, at which the milk of about one thousand cows is made into cheese, great care being taken in producing a good article. The following figures, given by Mr. W. Eager, of the South Mountain Cheese Factory, may be of interest. Mr. Eager manufactured about eighty tons of cheese last season, and in the manufacture the milk of one thousand cows was used. The farmers deliver their milk at the manufactory, and the cost of manufacture is $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. of cheese. Manufacturing commences on the 1st of May and ends on the 20th of October. The estimates for the average of the season is that 10 lbs. of milk will produce 1 lb. of cheese, and a calculation is made that it costs 10 cents (or 5d.) per lb. to produce 1 lb. of cheese, before it is put in good shipping condition; cheese cannot be sold but at a loss to the farmers below 5d. per lb. Mr. E. had six men employed at his manufactories, and in the making of eighty tons of cheese. The yield of milk is most abundant during the month of June, when the cows will give twenty-six pounds each, consequently producing fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of cheese; the month of July is the worst of the whole season, and in this month the milk is richest, when $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of milk will produce 1 lb. of cheese. Farmers consider themselves fairly paid if they get £6 for the cows' milk during the cheese-making season.

COUNTIES OF ESSEX AND KENT.

These two south-western counties are generally called the Western Peninsula, and are the most southerly portions of the Dominion. A good proportion of these counties seems to have been neglected, from the fact that settlers generally found a comfortable home before reaching them, or passed through them on their onward march to the North-West. There is still a considerable extent of the primeval forest to be seen where the woodman's axe has not laid the giant of the forest, still these immense trees are giving place by nature to cultivation, and from the obstructions caused by them in a country so flat as these counties, which lately were without ditches to carry off the water, the general character of the country was considered of a swampy nature. For the rapid progress and speedy development of these counties great barriers exist, such as the Canada Company, and other land speculators who hold their lands too high in price. It is probably within the last fifteen years that these counties have been opened up, and from their geographical position, it is evident they have been neglected. They are almost surrounded by water, and, undoubtedly, they possess the finest and mildest climate of any portion of the Dominion. They have also the advantage of being traversed east and west by two first-class railroads, and as they are surrounded by navigable waters, their facilities for trade and commerce are very great. Windsor is the Capital of Essex, is situated on the banks of the River Detroit, and has a population of 4,500 inhabitants. There are a few manufactories in Windsor, but the principal industry is the large distillery of Messrs. Walker, who employ two hundred men. At this distillery 1,800 bushels of grain, chiefly Indian corn, are used daily, and their capacity for malting, which is entirely separate from the distilling, is 500 bushels of barley daily for eight months in the year. At this distillery 2,000 head of cattle are annually fattened for the English market, the food being the slop along with hay, of which some 3,000 tons are required. To raise this hay and other crops some 2,000 acres of land are cultivated in the vicinity of Windsor. The cattle are tied up in the month of October, and with the winter's feeding they are ready to ship in the month of May. A drive of ten miles from Windsor takes the visitor to a farm which eight years ago was solid bush. The extent of this farm is 350 acres in one block, and of this extent 200 acres have been cleared, and in a very good state of cultivation. The crops grown are wheat, barley, oats and corn.

The average of the wheat has been 26 bushels per acre, barley 40, and oats 50 to 60 bushels. Magnificent crops of corn are raised and fed to hogs, of which 100 are fed annually. In this section a good rotation of cropping is supposed to be as follows, viz.: corn, wheat, barley, or oats, which is sown down with timothy and clovers.

Drill sowing is generally resorted to for the wheat, and two bushels of seed allowed per acre. One peck of corn is sufficient to plant an acre; and as the corn takes the place of the green crop in this country, it is necessary to cultivate it both ways, good farmers performing this operation twice during the season to ensure the land being afterwards thoroughly clean. Throughout the County of Essex farms are to be found in abundance, with 60 or 70 acres cleared, which only fifteen years ago was heavy bush. These farms, variously improved, are now selling from £6 to £9 an acre. Orchards, varying in extent from one to twenty acres, are scattered all over the country, and the produce forms a considerable source of revenue to their owners. The neighbouring County of Kent has for its Capital Chatham, which has a population of 5,000 inhabitants. In Chatham is to be found one of the best markets in West Ontario, where a very large business is done in grain and hogs, which are fattened in great numbers all over the country. Chatham is situated on the River Thames, and on the river banks there are some of the finest farms and richest land in the province, which frequently sells as high as £15 to £20 an acre. The Township of Tilbury East is twelve miles from Chatham, and is settled by Donside and Cromar men, who left their native country from eight to ten years ago; they now all feel proud of the land of their adoption, and are, like many others, sorry they did not cross the Atlantic at an earlier date. In this section, which is young, a good deal more corn is grown than in any other part of the country.

Indian corn is always taken off newly reclaimed land, and frequently four or five crops are taken in succession. The corn is planted about the latter half of May, and good crops average from 70 to 100 bushels in the husk. A drive from Chatham to Ridgetown, Buckhorn and Blenheim takes the traveller through a magnificent country, which is celebrated for its fine wheat and Indian corn fields.

From the similarity of the Counties of Essex and Kent, the remarks applied to the one may appropriately be applied to the other; and from their favourable location, rich soil and mild climate, they are, probably, as well worth the attention of the settler as any other part of the province. Wild lands are held from £3 to £4 an acre, and the expense of clearing is estimated to cost another £3. This wild land takes about eight years before it can be stumped and thoroughly free of roots, but some of the more enterprising farmers have stumping machines which extract them upon being relieved of the surrounding earth.

The Counties of Lincoln and Welland form the garden of Canada for fruit; the farmers mostly derive their living from the produce of the orchard and the vineyard. The extent of these orchards vary from one acre up to twenty, and, on the whole, they are highly remunerative.

In the neighbourhood of Grimsby Mr. Kitchen owns a large orchard which extends to some 60 acres. This orchard contains some 3,000 apple trees and 500 standards of the finer varieties of fruit, such as cherry, peach, pear and plum trees. There is also a very productive vineyard which contains 1,000 grape vines. Last season the produce of the orchard was some 2,000 barrels of apples, which were sold at 8s. a barrel, and the average yearly sales of the produce of the orchard and the vineyard amounts to some £1,600 or £1,800. When a new orchard is planted out, 150 apple trees are required an acre, but in many cases the number of apple trees is reduced, and a row of peach or other trees intervene.

On driving through these counties, it appears very evident that the farmers give more attention to their orchards than their farms; it too frequently happens that the manure is applied to the apple trees, and the wheat fields left without, consequently, these counties are much exhausted from an agricultural point of view.

NIAGARA FALLS.

When this great cataract first presents itself to the visitor he is disappointed; but upon a more minute examination of this great wonder of the world, and a little division of thought from the one great sight to the other, the grandeur grows upon the visitor's imagination and firmly rivets his attention. When the

Falls are approached from the railway, the first thing to be seen is the immense bridge of 750 feet which here spans the river. Below this bridge, and up the river to the Falls, the water is perfectly calm and placid, without even a ripple upon the surface. This is always so, as the waters upon the surface move slowly, but at a depth of a few feet there is an undercurrent which moves on at a great velocity.

About half way between the railway bridge and the Falls is the Suspension Bridge of nearly 1,300 feet long. A mile farther on the Great Falls are reached. The great breadth of the river, as compared with the height of the precipice, detracts from the grand appearance of the Great Horseshoe Falls, with its great columns of spray. At the foot of the cataract it is possible, though hazardous, to penetrate thirty yards behind the gigantic concave sheet of headlong flood, where a cavern is formed of about 150 feet in height, 50 in breadth and 500 in length. The perilous path lies along the narrow margin of whirling eddies, beneath impending rocks and amidst the jarring elements. Some amount of self-possession is, therefore, necessary in making the attempt, for one false step might plunge the adventurer into the horrible vortex beneath. It is probably from near the Falls that the best view of the rapids above is to be had; and as the river widens here considerably and the waters flow rapidly over the broken limestone rock, the sight is truly grand, and one which cannot be forgotten. The burning spring, which is about a mile above the Falls, is another object of interest. This spring was first discovered by the Indians, who had an encampment near by, and by some means the vapour, which is sulphurated hydrogen gas, got ignited, and frightened them from their place of abode. This gas is now conducted by a small pipe from the well, burns constantly, and sends forth a brilliant, clear light. The visitor to the Falls the first time is justly startled with the rapidity the dollars take their departure. The tolls are so numerous and the charges in every way so absurd, that money seems here of no value. There is a great necessity, and it surely will yet be that the Governments of the two countries will do something in the way of making an International Park, charging a certain sum for admission, and thereby put an end to the present legalized system of robbery which is practiced on all, and almost by all, alike.

The Great Falls are left behind, and the celebrated Welland Canal crossed, and a visit made to the Whitby district, which lies east of Toronto. In this district Mr. James I. Davidson, who went from the Parish of Monguitter a number of years ago, now owns a large farm. Mr. D. is an intelligent agriculturist, a representative farmer in every way, also takes a most important part in the promotion of agriculture and in the improvement of the shorthorn cattle and the Clydesdale breed of horses. Mr. D. has just completed the building of a splendid house, and he has got superior and extensive barns and stables well filled with good shorthorn cattle and superior Clydesdale horses. The experience of this intelligent farmer corroborates the statements of other famous breeders, that the farmers of Canada do not take the full advantage of their herds for the improvement of their stock. Mr. D., like others, always finds a better market in the States for good shorthorn bulls and first-class Clydesdale mares. Lands in this section very much resembles the Counties of Oxford and Wellington, the mode of cultivation and the crops grown are very similar, good fields of turnips being grown as in the other counties, without the aid of artificial manure. Mr. D. had fifteen acres of turnips this season, and from the appearance which the bulbs presented, the crop must have been a very good one. This is one of the best sections in Ontario, and good farms near Whitby have been sold as high as £21 an acre, but the general price is from £16 to £18.

I may here remark that, on passing through the Town of Whitby a few days before Christmas, I saw a dressed hog in a butcher's shop which weighed 800 lbs.

A brief visit through the County of Dufferin, which has been made by a slice from each of the Counties of Wellington, Simcoe and Gray, reveals the fact that the agriculture is quite as good in the Townships of Albion, Adjala, Decumsach and Essie as is to be found in Ontario. In these townships good farms can be purchased from £12 to £16 an acre; and where the latter price is given the farms would be well located and have the best class of buildings.

Orangeville has been made the Capital of the county, and around it the land is a light sandy loam resting on gravel; and where such is the case, the price would be from £4 to £8 an acre, depending upon the amount of the clearance. The Orangeville district is famed for the production of superior oats.

A run through the Counties of Bruce and Gray satisfies the visitor that, although the land is much cheaper than in the southern portion of the province, it is good and worth the attention of the settler. The soil varies considerably from light sandy loam, with stones scattered over the surface, to heavy clay, free of stones; still, with good and careful farming, and an industrious class of farmers, these counties will soon be as far advanced as their rivals, and present a different appearance. In many of the townships the houses present rather a rough appearance; still, as the country gets older, these houses will be replaced with a better class built of brick or boards. Farms can be purchased from £5 to £8 an acre.

Montreal, formerly the Indian Village of Hochelaga, is situated on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, and on the beautiful Island of Montreal, which is 32 miles long by from 10 to 12 in width. The surface of the island is almost flat, with the exception of the mountain, which rises from 500 to 600 feet higher than the river. Along the base of the mountain and to the summit, trees grow in luxuriant variety, and in the fall of the year, when the maple trees change their tint, the view from the city is one of sublime grandeur. From the summit of the mountain the prospect is exceedingly picturesque. Away in the distant south the blue hills of Vermont rise to view, and all around a vast extent of thickly inhabited, richly cultivated and fertile country, embellished with woods and waters, producing a scene of singular beauty.

Montreal is built at the foot of the mountain, and where the city now stands there stood an Indian village in 1640.

The population in 1825 was 22,357, and in 1844, by census, it had reached 44,093, and now the estimate has reached 180,000. These figures show the growth of the city, and they also indicate in some way the rapid growth of the country. Montreal is well built of substantial stone, very much resembling our Aberdeen granite, but lighter in colour.

From a commercial point of view, this is the most important city in the Dominion; it is situated at the head of the ocean steam shipping, and possesses splendid docks, which are being enlarged and rebuilt of stone. From these natural advantages for trade and commerce, the citizens of Montreal certainly show no lack of enterprize, so far as mercantile and manufacturing interests are concerned. Montreal has rapidly increased in the extent and importance of her trade, and from the appearance of the stores, and the magnificent public and private buildings, indications are abundant regarding the wealth and prosperity of the city. The Bank of Montreal, which occupies the same position in Canada as the Bank of England does in this country, has its head office in the city. In a report like this it is unnecessary to enumerate the various buildings of a substantial character and attractive appearance, but will pass on, simply observing that the finest hotel in Canada, and certainly one of the finest in the world, is to be found in the "Windsor," which is a perfect palace in every sense.

The land on the island is remarkably good and very fertile, being of a rich loamy nature, and capable of producing good crops of all kinds. The farms vary in extent from 100 to 300 acres, and sell, according to the desirability of the holding, from £10 to £12 an acre. In the vicinity of the city some farmers have their farms rented, and pay as much as £1, and even in some extreme cases, £1 5s. an acre.

Barley is largely grown, and averages about 45 bushels, weighing 50 lbs. per bushel. Oats are not much grown. Potatoes are raised in great quantities; from 200 to 300 bushels are grown per acre. Great quantities of fruit and vegetables are raised for the market, which is the best in the Dominion for the sale of the produce of the farm, the orchard and the garden. As the farmers have enjoyed the benefits of a good market for a considerable time, they are consequently in comfortable and easy circumstances. Probably some of the most successful farmers in Canada are within the hearing of the bells of Montreal.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

These townships are in the Province of Quebec, lie south of the River St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec, and border on the United States. They are probably not so well known as they ought to be, from the fact that from Quebec to Richmond, which is the junction where cars are changed for Sherbrooke, the country presents a very rough and unattractive appearance. For these reasons settlers move farther west, and never stop to enter the townships, although they offer inducements which probably are not to be found in any other part of the Dominion. The general features of the country are rolling, with flats, slopes and ridges, interspersed with stone; and as good water is generally to be found where stone is, a sufficient supply of running springs of clear, pure water present themselves along the roadsides. As in every rolling country the soil varies, so in the townships. In the flats and along the river side the soil is deep alluvial, and of a very rich and fertile nature; on the slopes the soil, although not so deep nor rich, still is kindly, producing good crops of all kinds. On some of the ridges the soil is thin, and frequently of a gravelly nature, whilst on others it is better, and susceptible of being profitably cultivated. There is still a considerable extent under wood, from the fact that the townships have been neglected and overlooked by settlers. There are many kinds of wood grown, and amongst them the following may be enumerated: ash, basswood, birch, butternut, cedar, elm, hickory, maple (hard and soft) and spruce. Regarding the climate, it may be said that the summer is as good as in Ontario, and that whilst the winter, although possibly about two weeks longer than in Ontario, still the townships are more favourably situated than any other part of the Province of Quebec, and therefore have got the mildest climate in that province. As in all other provinces, the inhabitants are of a mixed breed, being chiefly of English, Scotch, Irish and French extraction, the latter being the most numerous.

As is everywhere to be seen, the old countrymen make the best settlers. Where the French Canadians prevail there is a marked difference in the character of the buildings and in the cultivation of the farm, and where they predominate prosperity is generally awanting.

The Eastern Townships are well opened up by railways, and they possess every advantage as regards the transit of stock and produce to markets and shipping ports.

Sherbrooke is the largest town in the townships, and contains various manufactories of considerable importance, chiefly to supply local wants. From an agriculturist's point of view, the chief feature of attraction is the large and fine farm of Hillhurst, in Compton Township, which is known all over the world as of shorthorn fame. This extensive farm is owned by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, and consists of about 1,000 acres, 300 acres being cultivated and 300 permanent pasture, the balance being useful bush, growing good grass for stock. The course of cropping pursued on Hillhurst is as follows: 1st crop oats, 2nd roots, 3rd wheat or barley sown down with timothy and clover, then grass, the first two years being always cut for hay, of which the second season produces the most. Hillhurst is in every way a model farm and Mr. Cochrane is a model farmer; his land is naturally stony, and advantage has been taken of the stones in building good stone dykes along the road which intersects the farm. The buildings are very extensive and commodious, providing ample accommodation for the large stud of horses, the fine herd of aristocratic shorthorns, and the magnificent flock of Shropshire sheep. On such a farm as Hillhurst a good stud of horses is to be expected, and those who are fortunate to pay a visit will in no way be dissatisfied in their expectations. The work horses are good and well bred, and the riding horses are the pride and admiration of the townships. In 1877, Mr. Simon Beattie, of Annan, imported a number of shorthorns from Mr. Cochrane, and the proceeds of sale amounted to £17,150 sterling. At this spirited sale the price of 4,300 guineas was paid for one cow of aristocratic lineage. A very large herd is still maintained, numbering at times over eighty head. Upon an examination of the contents of the various loose boxes, one of the first inmates to be seen is the beautiful rich-

roan lovely cow of 10 years, the 10th Duchess of Airdrie. The progeny of this valuable cow have realized the handsome sum of £27,000. Specimens of the famous Dukes and Duchesses of Hillhurst, and the highly-prized Kirklevingtons, are here to be seen in all their purity and grandeur, and to use the words of the most eminent breeder of Polled cattle the world ever saw, "They carry their pedigree on their backs," may safely be applied to this herd.

Mr. Cochrane is giving increased attention to the feeding of cattle for the English market, which he finds to be very profitable, and as many as 100 are prepared during the season. The lean beasts are bought during the months of October and November, generally averaging about £8 a head, and with seven months' good keep, they are expected to realize £18, which leaves a handsome profit for feeding. The system of feeding the cattle is similar to that to be found in Ontario, but on a larger scale. Pulped roots are used in limited quantities along with cut hay and straw and a mixture of feeding meals, the produce of the farm, and composed of oats, pease and tares, along with bran, and in some instances oil-cakes.

A large flock of feeding sheep pick up the foggage which is left by the cattle, and on the approach of winter they are carefully housed, and receive hay and roots. The flock is always ready for the English market before the season is over, and generally before it is far advanced. As a breeder of good horses, superior cattle, and excellent sheep and pigs, Mr. Cochrane has been very successful, and, no doubt, the produce of his herd and flock will yet leave their marks on the stocking of Canada.

In the Township of Cookshire the Hon. J. H. Pope owns a very large farm, extending to about 1,000 acres, of which a considerable extent is under cultivation. Upon this farm, which is well adapted for stock, as many as 150 bullocks are fed for the English market. The system of feeding is similar to that already described on other farms; so is also the mode of cultivation and variety of crops raised.

In the Province of Quebec the Government grant was 200 acres, and now the farms vary in extent from 100 acres upwards. The farms are subdivided in a similar manner to what has been described in a previous part of this report. A few stone dykes are seen, but the snake fence predominates; the chief objection to this fence is the great extent of ground it takes up.

The cereals grown are wheat, barley, and oats to a limited extent. The crops may be said to average as follows:—wheat 20 bushels, oats 40, and barley about 35. The products of the garden, such as apples, pears and tomatoes grow luxuriantly. Farms can be purchased, according to soil, buildings, and situation, from £5 to £6 an acre. One great advantage of the land in the townships is that it will lie in grass for a number of years, rendering the country well adapted for sheep and cattle raising, and from the great quantities of hay raised, a large number of stock is kept, although not so many as might well and profitably be. It is calculated that ten sheep can be wintered on one ton of hay, and a two-year bullock will require about one ton and three-quarters. Over all the townships, as well as over the country, sheep seem to thrive admirably; no matter how young they are, they are always in good condition for their age, and flocks of lean sheep as we have in this country are not to be seen at all.

Dairies are scattered all over the townships, and the grass being very rich a good class of cheese is made. The system adopted is similar to that already described, and conducted on the same principle. A large quantity of butter is also made, 22 lbs. of milk being required to produce 1 lb. of butter. For the butter and cheese manufactured a ready market is found in the New England States.

The townships are fairly well supplied with churches and schools. The taxes are generally light, and depend upon the value of the property, and may be placed at from 4d. to 10d. per acre.

The best townships are Ascot, Compton, Barnston, Bury, Durham, Dudswell, Eton, Skipton and Kingsley.

Labourers are plentiful all over, and at wages much similar to what are paid on this side.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia is the most easterly province of the Dominion, and is a peninsula situated between $43^{\circ} 30'$ and 46° north latitude, and 60° to $66^{\circ} 15'$ west longitude. It comprises an area of 21,731 square miles, of which one-fifth consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea. The province is divided into eighteen counties, of which the best are Cumberland, Colchester and Pictou. Grand Prê, the scene of Longfellow's "Evangeline," is called the garden of the province. Some 2,000,000 of acres of land are cleared and may be said to be under cultivation.

This province, as yet little known to outsiders, is worthy of greater consideration, notwithstanding that on first approaching it from the ocean a bleak and bare appearance presents itself; but this is often to be found in our own country, since rocks and sea walls do not form the flower of scenery. However, after emerging from the seaboard and reaching the interior of the country afterthoughts flow into the visitor's mind, as good soil with beautiful surroundings, blessed with a bright, clear sky and fine climate, always create glowing feelings. When speaking of the climate and temperature it may be stated, what is well known, these are in some measure regulated by the Gulf Stream. It is not possible in such a report as this to speak of every county and district, but it may be said the climate of the province varies in the different counties, and is regulated so far by that which regulates our own.

GENERAL FEATURES.

By taking a sweeping and distant view a wild, rough appearance presents itself, marsh, bush, and hill alternating, the wildness of the bush slowly giving place to the powers of the agriculturist. Here there is a rounded mound clad with stately trees, a beautiful plain traversed by a flowing stream gently gliding along the level expanse, and here the bold and picturesque ruggedness well known to the traveller in the Highlands of Scotland—deep and well wooded ravines opening cut into dense but valuable forest, in the depths of which the sound of the woodman's axe has not yet been heard; here both the meandering brook and the majestic river have their places.

But though in the province there is the grandest scenery, with wild and lovely contour, there are also low but lovely plains deadened by the nearness of the mighty sea walls necessary for stemming the immense tides familiar to the inhabitants of Nova Scotia. Regarding these tides it may be mentioned they rise at certain times to an immense—sometimes to the incredible—height of forty feet. These tides necessitate the use of abiteaux or dykes at the sea side, provided with sluices and clappers on the outside, to keep back the tide. These dykes are a permanent erection of marsh soil and brush, and are built according to the rise of the tide, and vary in the interior of the country from 20 to 30 feet in height. The height of the neap tides is about 35 feet, and the highest spring tides rise to about 50 feet. In 1868 a high tide was predicted by Saxby, in London, England, and occurred during night in the month of October, 1869. This tide rose to about a foot above the tops of the dykes, and was attended at the time with very bad results, as it swept barns, fences and haystacks before it, and landed a great many of them in the woods. Although the results of this tide were at the time disastrous, still afterwards it was of immense advantage, as it gave the marshes a good top dressing of that mud which is so abundant on the banks of the creeks and rivers. During my short visit to Nova Scotia I passed through many of these marshes, some of them of considerable breadth and many miles long, all guarded by dykes, in which are placed sluices, which, when necessary, can be opened, and allow the tide to overflow the salt marshes, and leave a rich deposit of alluvial matter on the surface, amounting to one or more inches, acting as a grand stimulus for future crops. Crops of hay, varying from two to three tons per acre, have been grown on these marshes for many years in succession. When the land becomes mossy or hide-bound, which it does on some marshes every ten or fifteen years, a crop of oats is taken and seeded down with timothy and red clover. Couch grass is indigenous to the soil, and comes in natural. On the

creek banks there are two kinds of marsh lands; the blue or soft mud is the poorest and grows the broad leaf or coarse grass; the other kind being the red, and is the deposit left nearest the creek or river banks, which affords very rich pasture and heavy crops of superior hay. The coarse hay is built into stacks, and the fine or English (as it is called) is stored into barns on the marshes, and drawn home as required during the winter season. Good marshes realize high prices, and sell from £20 to £25 an acre; but even this latter sum, for the best of the marshes, is often very much exceeded.

Farms vary in size from 100 acres and upwards, and good upland farms, with all the necessary buildings, with one-third or one-half improved, may be bought from £3 to £6 an acre. Upon the upland or cleared land, the principal crops are wheat, buckwheat and oats. Potatoes grow well, and good crops average about 250 bushels per acre. A good market for the potatoes is generally found in the United States, and brings the farmers lots of money. Few turnips have yet been grown, but in all probability the quantity will increase. From the fact that the marshes of Nova Scotia produce such magnificent crops of hay, which makes food for all kinds of stock so abundant, it is not to be wondered at that the farmers have begun to give increased attention to the breeding and feeding of cattle. Upon some farms there are already large herds of cattle fattening for the English market; and those farmers who have been at this business for some time find it to be very profitable, and intend to embark in it on a more extensive scale.

A company has been formed at Amherst called the Cumberland Meat and Produce Company; and from the proximity of Amherst to Halifax, which is the only Canadian port open during the winter, the farmers have additional facilities which act as another incentive in the production of meat and other produce such as butter and cheese. Orchards are abundant all over the province, and the fruit forms one of the principal exports.

The fisheries are likewise very valuable, and form a considerable source of revenue to the province, yielding over £1,000,000 last year. Although signs of prosperity are not wanting amongst the farmers, still signs of the lack of enterprise are abundant, as the country is susceptible of very great improvement. Farmers appear in many cases to live upon the prices realized for their hay and their apples, for farming as it should be there is little to be seen.

In order to show the prosperity of Canada, it may be mentioned that the banking capital in the Dominion has been increased more than 100 per cent. during the last ten years.

TABLE SHOWING THE INCREASE IN THE DEPOSITS IN TEN YEARS.

1868.	
Deposits in Chartered Banks	\$32,808,103
Government Savings and Post Office Savings Banks...	1,686,126
	<hr/>
	\$34,494,229
1878.	
Deposits in Chartered Banks.....	\$71,900,195
Government Savings and Post Office Savings Banks...	14,333,576
	<hr/>
	\$86,233,771
	<hr/>
	34,494,229
	<hr/>
Increase in ten years.....	\$51,739,542

These deposits do not by any means represent the savings of the people, as there is a considerable sum deposited in building societies, whilst the bulk of the savings in Canada is generally invested in real estate.

An important thing for an emigrant in selecting a new country is to choose one with very little debt, and what debt there is expended on public works which are

remunerative and for the progress and development of the country. The claims of Canada are in this respect very great, the debt being low, and there is little probability of it being very much increased, since the canals are in good order and the country well supplied with railways.

The following figures show the debt and interest, along with the consolidated revenue, for 1879 :—

DEBT AND INTEREST PER CAPITA OF POPULATION.

Net debt per capita in 1877.....	\$33 25
Gross debt “ “	43 50
Net interest “ “	1 60

RECEIPTS PER CAPITA.

Consolidated revenue for fiscal year 1877 (per capita).....	\$5 62
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In order to show that Canada is receiving increased attention it may be mentioned that the number of immigrants in 1877 was 54,908, and in 1878 the number was 71,160, or an increase of 16,252.

The following figures, showing the progressive development of Canada, will be found of interest. They are taken from *The Colonies and India* of the 24th January, 1880 :—

“In 1851 there were only some 8,000,000 acres of land under cultivation, whereas the census of 1871 showed that the total acreage occupied in Canada was some 36,000,000, of which the greater part was improved. By 1851 the farmers raised some 16,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the production may now be estimated at 25,000,000 bushels. In 1857 wheat was the principal crop, but since then the farmers began to give their attention to other products, and the result is the oat crop has risen from 25,000,000 bushels, in 1851, to 50,000,000 bushels, in 1879; potatoes, from 15,000,000 bushels to 50,000,000 bushels; barley, from 1,500,000 bushels to 12,000,000 bushels. The yield of wheat per acre in Ontario is in excess of nearly all the States of the American Union.”

The revenue, which in 1840 was 1,000,000 dollars, amounted to 13,000,000 in 1864, and now amounts to 22,000,000 dollars.

In 1857 the total value of the trade of Canada was not in excess of 60,000,000 dollars. In 1868-69 the total trade reached over 130,000,000 dollars.

Looking at the nature of the exports, we find the annual value of the produce of the fisheries was nearly 7,000,000 dollars, of the forest 20,000,000, and of agriculture 31,000,000 dollars.

Perhaps no statistics more clearly illustrates the material progress of Canada than those which are devoted to her shipping and railways.

It is the pride and boast of Canada that her people have that love for the sea which is the natural heritage for the men of the north.

The little Province of Nova Scotia owns more shipping, in proportion to her population of some 400,000 souls, than any other country in the world. In 1806 all British North America only owned a tonnage of 71,943; in 1879, the total tonnage reached some 1,350,000 tons register, representing 7,469 vessels, valued at 40,000,000 dollars, and entitling Canada to rank with Norway, after England and the United States, as a meacantile people. The tonnage engaged, inwards and outwards, between Canada and foreign ports, reached 12,000,000, and adding the vessels employed in the coasting trade, there is a total of 23,000,000 tons necessary for carrying on the present trade of Canada.

The era of railway construction in Canada only dates from 1850. In 1854 there were only some 40 miles altogether in operation, whilst in 1867 the number had increased to 2,253 miles. At the present time there are 7,000 miles rails laid, and over 1,000 miles in course of construction.

THE ST. LAWRENCE PROVISION TRADE.

The increase of shipments from Montreal and Quebec during the season that has recently closed is of a very marked description as compared with the corresponding shipping season of the two previous years. The exportation of live stock was as follows:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Cattle	24,823	18,655	6,940
Sheep	78,792	41,250	9,549
Swine	4,745	2,078	430

The increase of numbers is not the most gratifying part of it, but the fact that of the 18,655 cattle exported in 1878 fully one-half were American cattle, whereas in the present year they were all Canadian. The shipments of cereals also showed a very considerable increase:—

	1879.	1878.
Flour, barrels.....	626,593	602,658
Wheat, bushels.....	9,535,144	5,749,347
Corn, "	4,004,708	5,612,990
Pease, "	2,402,691	1,905,086
Oats, "	618,531	918,946
Barley, "	413,592	208,239
Rye, "	333,491	38,267
Total.....	17,308,367	14,432,875

The great feature in the development of the grain shipments was the establishment of a direct export trade with European Continental ports, instead of serving them, as heretofore, through agents or middlemen in England. The remaining shipments in provisions were:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Cheese, boxes ..	515,360	455,449	398,13
Butter, pakgs.....	180,863	101,596	87,245

The following figures, prepared by Mr. Frederick Young, shows that the populations of the British Empire, beyond the seas, are in proportion to their numbers the most extensive users of our manufactures. The annual consumption of British merchandize, per head, is as follows:—United States, 7s.; Germany, 9s. 2d.; France, 7s. 8d.; Canada, £2 2s. 9d.; Australia, £8 10s. 8d.

Mr. Burnett, of Kenmay, said he had paid three visits to Canada, and his impressions of the country corresponded with those of Mr. Bruce.

The Chairman said that Canada was the country for the man who was able and willing to work, and who had a good sturdy wife—no matter how many children; but the like of many of those present, who were in their fifth, sixth, or seventh decades, had better stay at home. He wished that Canada should thrive and prosper, but he hoped that Scotchmen, even though they emigrated there, would always have a warm corner in their hearts for the Old Country. (Applause).

Votes of thanks having been accorded to the delegate and to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

REPORT OF MR. ROBERT WALLACE, THE NITHSDALE DELEGATE.

A meeting of the farmers of Upper Nithsdale was held at Penpont on Monday, January 19th, to hear the report of Mr. Robert Wallace, Twiglees, the delegate appointed by the district to proceed to Canada and report upon that country as a field for the emigration of agriculturists. There was a very large attendance, the room being crowded. Mr. James Hewitson, Auchenhainzie, was called to the chair.

The Chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced Mr. Wallace, who proceeded to give his report as follows:—

INTRODUCTION.

Having returned from a sojourn in Canada of about three months, I now propose to lay before you my opinion of the country. I need hardly mention that in the fall of last year the Canadian Government requested that the farmers of the United Kingdom should hold meetings and appoint delegates to go out and travel through the country, and deliver reports to their friends at home of what they thought of it, stating whether it would be advisable for many British farmers in the present depressed state of trade to emigrate. This accounts for my being here to-night, and I will just take this opportunity of correcting some misapprehensions with regard to our freedom of action while engaged in our work of inspection which may have crept in after the publication of a letter in the *Glasgow Herald* of September 20th, and other like political productions. The statements of our being taken about the country simply where the Government wished, and shown only those things which would lead us to give favourable reports, were entirely without foundation. We were guided solely by our desires to go where we liked and do as we pleased, and no influence whatever was brought to bear to bias our opinion in any way. We have every reason to be pleased with the handsome manner in which we were treated, and the assistance afforded when desired to facilitate our movements. In my report I will not confine myself to facts which I have seen and heard, but will give you my opinion on matters social and political, as I judge it may be of interest to you or connected with the subject under discussion. I may also here explain that Canadians do not care to be classed with their neighbours of the United States, and throughout I shall make the distinction, and speak of "Canadians" and "Americans" as is done on the other side. There is no ill-feeling whatever existing between the two countries, only a spirit of healthy rivalry, and I may say of the Canadian people that Her Majesty has perhaps no more loyal subjects through all her dominions. They talk of Britain as the "Old Country," and call it "home," even supposing they had never been there.

RÉSUMÉ OF ROUTE.

I travelled by sea and land, in round numbers about 11,000 English miles. Although I had reason to regret I was perhaps a month late, consequently missing the National Agricultural Exhibition and other shows, I was favoured with excellent weather. Landing at Quebec I first visited the Eastern Townships, accompanied by Mr. Welsh, the Canobie delegate. We next went through some portions of Ontario, and being joined by Mr. Gordon, from Annan District, and Mr. Wilkin, from Aberdeenshire, we sailed up Lakes Huron and Superior, and landing at Duluth, took train *via* Glyndon for Manitoba. Here we drove about in four-wheeled, two-horse "buggies" and six-seated "democrats," the usual vehicles of the country, and got a good idea of the land surrounding Winnipeg. We then had a six days' drive in a south-westerly direction as far as Rocklake to see a sample of good prairie land, returning by Emerson through the west Mennonite settlement. This is on a reservation of excellent land given by Government to a class of German-speaking Russians whose religion prohibits them from fighting. They are making money, but like the Chinese, make it a prisoner. From Emerson we took train, and after visiting Minneapolis, St. Paul's, Milwaukee and Chicago, four rising American cities of great

beauty and vast interest, Mr. Welsh and I returned to Ontario, thence to Ottawa and home by Halifax.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The districts of the Eastern Townships—Province of Quebec—which I visited were in or around Richmond, Sherbrooke, Cookshire, Eaton, New Port, Lennoxville, Compton, Waterloo, Cowan's Ville and Bedford. Scenery is fine, and we have hill and dale as in Scotland, with woods of sugar-maple, from which the sap is collected to make sugar; soft maple whose beautiful bright scarlet leaves lend a grandeur to the landscape in autumn; hemlock, the bark of which is used for tanning; cedar furnishing the most valuable and durable wood for fencing; spruce and pine. Everywhere there is an abundant supply of the best of water. The soil is not hard and shallow as is often represented, but, as a rule, a deep, friable loam, and would be easily worked if it were not for a vast number of boulders and stones that lie on the surface. These with the soil have been laid down by an immense glacier which must have flowed from north-east to south-west, judging from the lie of the boulders and the striated markings on their exposed faces. The land is thus quite unsuited for agricultural purposes, unless when the stones are removed, which operation often costs about £3 per acre. Compton Township is probably the best now under discussion, being more free from stones than others. The townships, however, present many advantages for grazing. Pasture improves by lying and does not get burnt up in dry weather, or "run out," as in many parts of Ontario. Red as well as white clover springs spontaneously upon newly-cleared land if pastured.

DAIRY FARMING.

Dairy farming is gone in for pretty extensively, adopting the factory system of cheese-making. The factories charge from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 cents per pound for the work of manufacturing, and some take one-tenth of the price, whatever that may be. Many of the factories have been closed on account of the low price of cheese; the net cost to produce it in this district may be set at 7 cents per lb., while in Ontario it pays better to grow grain than keep cows, with cheese at 9c. per lb. (One cent. may be reckoned as equal to halfpenny of our money). The native cows bred with a mixture of various strains from the old French cow, are hardy, of a small size, with good milking points, yield without artificial food from 250 to 300 lbs. of cheese in the summer six months, independent of the Sunday's milk. A cross with a Durham throws an animal well adapted for fattening purposes.

SELLING LAND.

Average land, pretty well cleared of stones and stumps, may be had for £5 an acre, with a moderate frame house and barns. I was startled at the numbers all over desirous to sell through being hard up for cash. This was said to be explained by the extravagant habits contracted when trade was good. No doubt that had something to do with it, but there is another conspicuous reason, viz., the policy of some of the earlier governments that gave to private individuals and English Land Companies grants of land to settle, which they did, charging a large premium for their trouble, and at the same time an enormous interest on the price, which could never be paid by the natural yield of the land, but was guaranteed by the rise in value of property, as the district was cleared and settled. Many men, too, possessed of a little of the restless disposition of our American cousins, and who enjoy a pioneer life, desire to sell and go to the Canadian North-West in the hope of improving their fortunes.

ONTARIO

In Ontario I visited the districts around Cobourg, Campbellford (Seymore), Toronto, London, Sarnia, Harrisburg, Port Elgin, Owen Sound, Guelph, Georgetown and Niagara. Here the land has been reclaimed as in the Eastern Townships from

the primeval forests, perhaps by the fathers or grandfathers of the men who now inhabit the numerous handsome brick erections that may be seen studded all over the face of the country.

HOUSES.

Houses may be described as in three classes. First, the little log hut or "shanty," simply made of axe-squared logs of wood, laid upon each other, and notched at the ends to keep them steady; roofed in the rudest style, and the seams daubed with clay, is warm and comfortable, and all that the simple woodsman wants; but as he improves in fortune this must give place to a more airy and stately edifice—a "frame house"—constructed of uprights, covered on the outside with a double lining of boards, having between them a layer of tar-paper, and plastered within. The third style is more like that of houses in this country, and being substantial and more costly, is only adopted by those who are well off. The walls are built of bricks, usually made on the farm from bands of clay often found running through the sub-soil. Slates are seldom used, but the roofs of frame and brick houses are covered with "shingles," little thin pieces of wood (cedar is best, but often pine is used), sawn about the size of a slate, and put on in the same fashion. Houses are heated in several ways, and are often kept very much too hot either for comfort when within or safety on going out. The stove is the oldest and perhaps the most usual plan, burning wood or, more recently, one burning anthracite coal, and self-feeding. The amount of coal sufficient for the day is put in at the top in the morning, and matters are arranged so that it slips down and supplies the fuel as required. They are much more cheerful than the old kind, owing to the fire being seen through the thin plates of mica on their sides. Our coal would not do for these, as it would burn too fast, being soft. The next most general is by heated air carried in tin pipes built into the walls, from a furnace, usually in the lower regions; but the cheapest and best way of all, where practicable, as in cities, is by steam generated at one large centre, and transmitted through pipes in all directions, supplying each house as wanted.

CLIMATE AND CROPS.

Unfortunately for Ontario, the indiscriminate hewing down of timber has in some districts injured the climate, and now and then a summer comes which dries up the pasture, so that cattle have to be fed on hay. The want of shelter, too, from the prevailing winds, sometimes ends in the destruction of the fall wheat, if by any chance snow does not cover the ground sufficiently. Fall wheat has been a success for some years, and as its yield is a quarter more than spring-sown wheat in a good year, a very large extent is sown both in Ontario and the States this season. I saw fall wheat two feet high in the beginning of November; it, of course, had been neglected, and should have been cut or eaten down by calves or young cattle. The style of farming is very often poor, accounted for, perhaps, by the fact that many of the original settlers had been brought up to professions or trades. Only rarely do you find any approved system of rotation of crops adopted, or either farm-yard or artificial manures applied. I need not explain to a meeting of farmers what the effects of growing wheat after wheat on even the finest virgin soil without manure will be in the course of a generation. The land is of various qualities and descriptions, but generally good. The best wheat land is a deep friable loam containing a large proportion of lime from the carboniferous limestones of the Silurian and Laurentian, which abound to a large extent on the North American Continent, and are much more easily worked than in the wheat-growing regions of the London and plastic clays of the south of England. The yield of spring wheat may be set down at from 15 to 18 bushels per acre, and fall wheat 20 to 24 bushels; while Mr. Gladstone puts the average yield of England, manured and worked as it is, at a little over 25 to 27 bushels per acre. Barley will perhaps yield 35 bushels, and oats a little over that. The quantity of seed required to sow an acre is very small—fall wheat, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; spring wheat about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel more; barley, 2 bushels; and oats, 2

to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. Timothy grass is the one universally adopted in sowing out for pasture or hay, and $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a bushel, along with 2 to 4 lbs. of cow grass clover seed, is sufficient per acre. Of late years timothy from some cause has not done so well; and "orchard grass," which is the same as our cocksfoot, *Dactylis glomerata*, has been mixed with good effect, giving a closer and better pasture. 2 to 3 tons per acre of timothy hay are often got on good land at one cutting, while five tons are not uncommon on well-farmed land when the season will admit of two cuttings. This gives a fair return at four dollars per ton, having cost a little over one dollar to secure it. Swedish turnips do well. The climate is as well suited to their growth as in Scotland, with the exception of these dry years, and the land is better and has been less cropped by them. They are not as yet extensively cultivated. Potatoes are good, except in wet seasons, when they are liable to the same fungoid disease we have in this country. The ravages of the potatoe bug, or Colorado beetle, were at one time most serious, but it has been found that 1 lb. of Paris green mixed with 100 lbs. of plaster of Paris, and sown on each acre, perhaps twice, is an effectual cure. Some who are afraid of the effect of the poison on the crop have the leaves hand-picked, but this is a most expensive operation. Great care has to be taken not to bruise the beetle or allow the juice to get into the eye or any tender part, as it is highly irritating and causes swelling. It has been noticed that they do not remain in one district more than three years in numbers sufficient to cause alarm. Large quantities of potatoes have been bought this fall for shipment to Great Britain.

TAXES AND SCHOOLS.

All taxes, including school rates, are levied upon gross value, not upon yearly rental, and may be averaged at from 6d. to 1s. per acre annually. The school system is most perfect. First, there are "public free schools," taught by certificated teachers, within easy range of all parts of the country, the site in each school district being determined by the vote of the majority of residents. I had a good opportunity in Port Elgin of seeing the excellent way the work is done, under able management. In these all the elements of a good education are taught. Next came the more advanced "high schools," where the sciences and languages are gone deeper into. And finally, I may mention the "collegiate institutions," which correspond with our colleges.

WAGES—DRINKING.

The wages of men are not much higher than in this country. A good man will get 15 dollars a month in summer time, and 12 dollars in winter—about £33 a year, with board. It is a pretty general custom that those living under the same roof should eat at the same table, and all live well. Butcher-meat with potatoes is served up three times a day. Men working prefer salt pork. Drinking does not seem to be carried to such excess as in this country—at least you very rarely see anyone the worse for liquor. All accounts agree that when a man does give way to it his end is not far distant. The climate seems not at all suited to intemperance, and perhaps the quality of the drink has also something to do with it.

INTEREST ON MONEY.

Nothing strikes a stranger in the country more than the high rate of interest that can be got for money lent on the best landed security. In Ontario and Quebec the lowest is from 8 to 10 per cent.; while in the North-West, at the active point of new settlement, 12 per cent. is the least, and I have heard of 20 per cent. No legitimate business of any kind can ever succeed if the capital employed has to be paid for at these rates—a speculative business may, but it is as likely to fail. I have seen nothing to lead me to believe that more than 10 per cent. can be made off "farming proper," unless on a very large scale. A holding may, and usually does, rise in value as the district round becomes peopled; but this is land speculation, not

farming, and goes a great way to explain how we find many of the Ontario farmers in comfortable houses and comparatively wealthy who began in a back settlement with nothing.

FENCES.

The "snake-fence" is the one first adopted in a new country where wood abounds. It is made of poles, 12 or 14 feet long, split out of cedar generally, and built in such a fashion, one above another, alternating and zig-zag, at angles sufficient to make it self supporting. Good cedar in a fence will last for 50 or 60 years. Usually two upright stakes are introduced at each joining to give strength. It is easily put up, and is only used where wood is plentiful and of little value. As the country is cleared it is gradually replaced by a "board fence." Board fences are constructed like our palings, but are usually higher, and instead of spars, boards are used. They are not found to be suitable along roads or railways, as these become filled with snow from the shelter afforded, and in cases of this kind barbed, galvanized steel-wire fences are adopted, and already there are thousands of miles of them along some of the American railroads. The last and most improved form is two wires twined round each other, with two little pieces of a smaller wire most ingeniously twisted into them, and terminating in four sharp spikes about half an inch long, projecting each in a different direction round the wire, the sets of four about six inches apart. This wire would suit splendidly for the two top wires of the light sheep fences often put up in this country, as they would be a perfect guarantee for its safety against cattle. One wire is sufficient to turn them, and the price is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ pence for 18 feet. John Taylor & Brother, 16 St. John's Street, Montreal, are the agents for it.

ROADS.

All the heavy carriage of grain and goods is done in winter by sleigh, when snow covers the ground usually for four or five months, and offers an easy means of transit. It is fortunate for Canada that she has this natural advantage, as "bad" is no word to express the condition of the roads whenever rain falls. There is no attempt at metalling or making, except in a very few districts and near cities. Road rates are paid by labour, and the system works badly.

SHEEP.

Speaking generally, I may say the breeding of sheep in Canada has been a failure as compared with this country, simply through the want of knowledge of their management. You go into a butcher's shop and you find nothing but beef or pork hanging, while with us pork is seldom seen, and beef only in towns. The climate is well suited to sheep, and there are men who have succeeded with them, and made a good thing of it. Mr. James Hewetson, who had a farm of 550 acres, 350 acres cleared, at Owen Sound, County Bruce, seemed to have been more successful than any other I came across. The grass in this district does not burn up in summer, and pasture improves with lying out. Mr. Hewetson kept a "running" stock of 350 pure bred Border Leicester ewes, besides ploughing one-third of his cleared land. His sales during twelve years never fell under 5 dollars (£1) per head all over, and sometimes as high as 7 dollars. Hogs clipped about 10 lbs. and ewes 7 lbs. of unwashed wool. The sheep were kept under cover during winter in places constructed for them under the grain barns, with the most perfect, convenient arrangements, for feeding with chaffed straw, hay, grain, and a few turnips. The whole cost of wintering may be set down at \$2 (8s.), but this of course was supplied by the farm. This gentleman, on selling out three years ago, at \$36 (£7 10s.) per acre, with fair house, splendid barns, and good fences, had for twelve years previously an average of 10 per cent. per annum for capital invested, besides the expense of living, which was not extravagant. This may be taken as a fair sample of what may be done with skill, perseverance, and sufficient capital on

an Ontario farm. Sheep are subject to no disease of any consequence. "Fluke in the liver," otherwise called "rot," is unknown. In some districts "grub in the head" is troublesome. This is the larvæ of an insect which get into the nostrils off the grass when the sheep are feeding, and do the damage simply through creating an irritation. I saw some flocks of sheep with the nostrils and half the face covered with coal-tar as a preventative. Sheep in good condition are subject to a disease, often mistaken for "grub," caused by pressure of blood on the brain. This is easily relieved, if taken in time, by profuse bleeding at the eyes. There is another loss that a farmer has if he turns his sheep into an uncleared bush. A kind of burr sticks to the wool and mats it together, reducing its market value. One species of this native herbage, at a certain season, when dry and hard, fixes itself in the wool, and, reaching the skin, so irritates it as the sheep moves that a fever is set up of which the animal dies. These latter are, however, no drawbacks to a man with a fenced farm kept clear of weeds. The best breed of sheep for Canada, in my opinion, is the Shropshire Down. Then you have a sheep which has weight enough for the English market, and at the same time mutton of good quality, well mixed fat and lean; whereas, in the common breed, a mixture of Cotswolds, Border Leicesters, and Merinos, the mutton, to be large enough, is too coarse and fat for the English taste. Last season it cost about 8s. each to bring fat sheep from Quebec to Liverpool.

CATTLE.

The native breeds of cattle in Canada are good compared with those of some of the Western States of America.

The "Maine" breed has a marked character, which can be easily traced in many Canadian stocks. The shoulders are high and sharp, the back descending backwards with a hollow over the kidneys; head well set on, with large elegant horns. Many of the steers are used for work in place of horses. If good, a yoke will cost from \$120 to \$200. They are often of large size, and make excellent slaves. It is not known what was the origin of this breed, but it is possible there may be a dash of buffalo in the blood. In addition to the conformation of the shoulder, which might lead anyone to suppose so, it is a strange fact that two out of three of the half-buffaloes which I saw in a park at the late Hon. James MacKay's place, near Winnipeg, were brindled brown and black, the mothers being native cattle, most probably imported from the Western States, the one black and the other red, and many of the Maine breed are brindled brown and black in the same way. These half-buffaloes take more after the dam than the sire, and resemble much a badly bred West Highland bullock, with high shoulders, long face, and upright horns, set close at the root. There were also eight or nine pure buffaloes, mostly cows, that had been caught young, kept in the same park (two miles long by half a mile broad). They seemed all quiet, except two that had chains to their noses, and moved about just like other cattle, with a little peculiarity in their gate. They were smaller in size than when running wild.

The little French cow, the same breed from which the Channel Islands stock came, has left her mark, more particularly in those districts where milking is wanted; while shorthorns and "grades" (crosses of the shorthorn with native cattle) are more sought after where fattening is wanted. I saw two herds of pure-bred shorthorns at Mr. Cochrane's, Compton, Quebec, and Bow Park Farm, Ontario; the latter now farmed by an English company, had much the larger of the two. These herds have already done much to improve the breed. I came across very few "Herefords," and no "Polled-Anguses." These two latter breeds would suit Canada admirably; the beef is of the very best quality, and heavy enough for any market. There is no reason why beef should not be as good raised on the other side of the Atlantic as on this, if a good class of animals is fed, and with good food. Beef from the bones of an ox that had been the faithful drudge of some backwood settler for, perhaps, six or eight years, cannot be expected to be so fine as that from the loin of one of our two-year-old heifers; but it is not because it was raised in Canada or America that it is

worse, but because of the different conditions under which it was produced, and on the care which has been expended on the selection of the progenitors of the animal. I am confident it is simply a matter of time when Canada and America will produce beef of as good quality as is now fed in England, and at a cost and in quantity which will astonish alike the farmer and consumer in this country. In Colorado beef can be produced at a cost of 1d. per lb., live weight, but from a breed of animals, as also in Montana and some other of these Western States, that cannot appear in the English market except in tinned meat cans. Where Indian corn is abundant, cattle can be made excellent "fat," and it only requires a little improvement in the breed to have the finest beef at a cost of \$2.50 per 100 lbs. live weight, or 2d. per lb. over the dead carcase. This is done by combining the feeding of pigs and cattle together. Indian corn is fed to the cattle, and two hogs are run behind each animal, and live entirely on what they pick up from the droppings. The improvement on the two hogs is calculated to be about equal in value to the improvement on each of the cattle. This of course depends upon all lucking well; the feeding of hogs is a very risky trade. Cholera frequently comes round and carries off a whole herd, if allowed to remain in the same place after being attacked. Perhaps the mode of feeding is not the best to prevent the disease.

HORSES.

Draught horses throughout Canada, including Manitoba, are of a light build compared with what we are accustomed to in this country—more like the style of our coaching horses. A cross between the Clyde stallion and native mare does well; a little more strength is gained, while the activity, style, and endurance of the dam is retained. Good horses are worth about £30. Clyde horses, such as we see at our shows, would be quite unsuited to Canada. Horses are entirely free of contagious diseases. Some die of exposure, and I am surprised many more do not, from the careless way they are often tied outside for hours on cold frosty days, after being heated. The common roadsters of the country are, as a rule, faster than those on this side, and are remarkably sure-footed. In Manitoba many of the horses imported from Ontario die after a gradual pining away. It seems to be only a small constitutional disarrangement, brought about by a change of climate and food, and might be easily remedied if taken in time; two drachms of sulphate of iron (green vitriol) very finely powdered, the water of crystallization having been driven off by heat, given once a day in short feed, would in a few weeks have the desired effect.

MANITOBA—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Winnipeg, now the Capital of Manitoba, known of old as Fort Garry, one of the Hudson Bay Company's stations, stands on the west bank of the Red River at its junction with the Assiniboine. Although almost in the centre of the continent of North America, the elevation above sea level is only 720 feet. The district surrounding is low and inclined to be swampy—this difficulty, however, might be very easily overcome by drainage. "Thorough" drainage would be quite unnecessary, as it is only surface water that has to be contended with, which falls in June, and would soon disappear if "arterial" mains, judiciously laid on, tapped the country in various directions. The Red River, which flows within very steep banks, would afford an outlet with sufficient fall. About 50 miles west of Winnipeg the land gradually rises and becomes drier, and away to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of nearly a thousand miles, stretches that immense undulating prairie now called the North-West Territory. A portion of the great North American Desert juts north of the Intercolonial Boundary Line into this country, but, as a rule, the soil is of good quality. The surveyors, now at work on these plains, estimate that at this time there are at least 300 millions of acres of the very finest wheat land that requires no preparation whatever before the plough is put in, and only waits for an industrious population to call forth its fertility. This region is not entirely destitute

of trees, although there are large patches swept by prairie fires, where nothing like useful wood of any kind is allowed to grow. In the vicinity of rivers, oaks of considerable size are found, while other districts are studded with "bluffs" of white poplar, useful only for burning. Further north, pines come in. Good water can generally be got by sinking wells, or from the "creeks;" but there are districts where nothing but bad sulphurous or alkali waters can be found by sinking any practicable distance—these should be avoided by settlers, and it is easy to find out, by a little study of the surveyors' "field notes," both the quality and description of the land, its water supply, and the amount of timber. The soil is of uncommon appearance and qualities, and, from its mechanical properties and chemical analysis, is admirably suited for the growth of all our common agricultural crops. According to analysis by V. Emmerling, potash, phosphoric acid, and lime are in unusually large quantities, while the amount of nitrogen is extraordinary, being equal to over one-half per cent. of ammonia, or more than is in many of our manures sold at £2 and £3 per ton. It has a black appearance, and may be called a vegetable loam. It covers the surface to a depth of from 6 inches to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but in some places is even so deep as 7 or 8 feet. It has evidently been laid down at the bottom of an immense lake, probably of fresh water, which would at one time have submerged all this immense tract of country. The subsoil is of great depth, and I have no doubt would prove an excellent soil if it were possible to cultivate it. It is a clay marl, eroded from the underlying cretaceous rocks, and is very tenacious when filled with moisture, porous enough, however, to allow water in moderate quantities to percolate freely.

SURVEY OF LAND.

Manitoba is surveyed into "townships" of six miles square, and these again into 36 "sections" of a square mile each. A mound is thrown up at each corner, and a stake left, with markings showing its exact position. The townships are numbered north, from the first survey-base-line, which is also the boundary with the United States, on the 40th degree of north latitude. The *first* principal meridian line, which has been fixed, cuts a point 15 miles west of Winnipeg, and is taken as the starting point for the second measurement necessary to determine a location, and the "ranges" numbered east and west from it. The "sections" are numbered beginning at the south-east corner of the township, running west, and then east, when you come to the second row, which lies north of the first, and so on alternately throughout. It is thus an easy matter with the number of the township, range, east or west, and section, to find any part which has been surveyed, either on a map or on the ground. The Government propose to construct a line of railway, the "Canada Pacific," which will extend, when completed, from Ottawa, the Capital, right through the entire continent of British Columbia. It passes south of Lake Manitoba, running due east and west, but bending slightly north after entering the North-West Territory. The land is further divided into five belts, running parallel with the proposed railway on either side, and are styled (beginning at the line) belts A, B, C, D, E, and are 5, 15, 20 and 50 miles broad respectively. Two sections of every township, the 8th and 26th, belong to the Hudson Bay Company, allowed them as part recompense for giving up their right to a monopoly of the whole of this North-West country for hunting purposes, held in virtue of a charter granted by the British Government some hundreds of years ago. Numbers 11 and 29 are "school sections," set aside to be sold to defray school expenses. Of the other sections in each township the odd-numbered half is sold to anyone—the money got being applied to the "building" of the Canada Pacific Railway. The price is fixed by Act of Parliament, \$5 for belt A, and \$1 less for each belt as you go back from the railway. One-tenth is payable every year for ten years, also interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on the part unpaid. The even-numbered sections are given by Government, in "homesteads" of 160 acres, to actual settlers, free, or for the nominal sum of \$10, with right to secure another 160 acres, called a pre-emption. In belt A, B, or C; the price of the latter is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per acre, belt D \$4, and belt E \$1. No payment is asked till the end of three years, then four-tenths and the

interest on the remaining six-tenths is due, one-tenth with interest yearly being paid for the following six years. There can thus be two settlers on each section of the homestead and pre-emption land, holding 320 acres each. The system of land registration is most perfect, and very simple. The expense of the transfer of land is next to nothing.

WHEAT GROWING.

The advantages for wheat growing which Manitoba and the adjoining portions of the great North-West Province have are peculiar. Frost may be expected, varying with the season, in the end of October or beginning of November—not as a rule disappearing until spring—while snow, at least in any quantity, is never expected till after the new year. This arrangement admits of the frost penetrating deeply into the earth, so much as five, or even seven, feet. When spring arrives, and when only a few inches of the top soil are thawed (in April), the ploughing of course having been done in the previous fall, the seed is put in the ground. The heat succeeding stimulates the growth of the young plant, and at the same time thaws a portion of the frost-bound earth underneath, forming the fountain of a steady supply of moisture, ascending by capillary attraction. The crop is thus kept in a healthy and improving condition until the periodically wet season sets in, in June—then there is no lack of water for man, beast, or vegetation. The country, where low lying, is deluged, and the roads become almost impassable. It is then that the Red River mud holds sway and imprints its memory on the minds of all those unlucky enough to be bound to try their fortune on its treacherous surface. Still it is surprising that spring is the season often recommended for immigration, the time above all others which one who has the least regard for comfort would avoid. An average settler, I mean a man who had to travel the average distance of a settler, in these prairie lands, as yet in a sense without railways, could not reach his new home, and have a house ready, in time to withstand the rains, which come without fail at this season.

WORK ON THE PRAIRIE—SPRING PLOUGHING.

It is in June and July that the prairie turf should be broken for the first time, when the rains have softened the earth and filled the strong roots of grass with sap, allowing of the easy passage of the plough. This operation, called "skinning," is done with the light Canadian plough, constructed of wood with iron on the surfaces liable to wear, or by the "sulky" plough, on which the man in charge rides and simply drives the horses. This latter requires, of course, more skill and less manual labour than the first, and is gradually being adopted. About two inches is the proper depth for the first furrow; the grass roots seem then to be cut at a part which kills the plant, and the sods rot and fall to pieces. The furrow is usually from 12 to 15 inches wide, and a man with a team of active horses, and the ordinary plough, will turn over more than two acres a day. Oxen will not plough quite so much as horses, but very nearly; everything taken into consideration, they are better suited to prairie work. They cost less to buy and less to feed, not requiring oats, and are hardier, and for a heavy pull or bad roads are much steadier and truer. The land becomes too dry and hard to admit of ploughing in summer.

HAY MAKING.

Securing the "prairie hay" is the next extensive operation. This is made from the various grasses natural to and peculiar to the prairie, and is coarse and strong, generally got from damp places left so by the want of roll of the land, or where water has been retained by an artificial dam. Two to three tons per acre are often got, and the season being usually fine, hay making is an easy matter. It is cut by mowing machines, the same that we see sent over to this country, and only requires to lie one day before being put together. It is then raked and drawn into heaps by horses, and little work is necessary in building, as no rain need be feared after this season,

only perhaps an occasional thunder shower. A man and a boy, with the necessary horses, can secure in this way 100 tons of hay in the season before harvest is ready—(the decimal system of weights and measures being adopted in Canada, 1 cwt. is only 100 lbs., and a ton 20 of these). To let hay-winning by contract costs from \$1 to \$1.25 per ton.

HARVEST.

I saw a sample of wheat which had been sown on 25th May and harvested on 26th August, 1879. But this is an unusually short time—the seed should be in the ground, if possible, in April, and harvest becomes general in September. The number of hands employed at one reaper is not more than half the usual number considered sufficient in this country. The self-binders, much improved of late years, are highly appreciated on account of the immense saving of hand labour—this is what Canadians and Americans alike have an eye to, and is the fruitful source of the many mechanical inventions which we, in due course, adopt and appreciate.

FALL PLOUGHING.

Immediately on the harvest being secured, no time should be lost in ploughing the land and preparing for next year's crop—the land that was broken in June and July is now "back set," viz., the furrow turned back into its original position, but taken deeper than before, this time 5 inches in place of two inches, and left for the action of the winter's frost, which sets in often before the farmer has all he could have wished done, even although he lose no time. Many farmers, regardless of the ruinous consequences, leave their ploughing and thrash out their grain immediately after harvest, and find themselves when frost sets in with little or nothing to do. It is clear that when only two months are suitable for ploughing in spring, and often less than that in the fall, it must be a loss to do work in these seasons that could stand over to another time, the cost of skinning and back-setting, when let by contract, is about \$5 per acre. I saw in the direction of Rock Lake wheat that had been grown to the amount of 40 bushels to the acre on the first brake of two inches deep. The land could not be conveniently turned over in June, and the skinning was done in the fall. All that is necessary to secure the crop after this is rain in time. Should the wet season come late, then a crop put in thus is a failure; however, it is well to try; the expense of sowing is not great.

SOWING AND SEED.

This operation is done by the broad-casting machine, which will sow 12 to 15 acres per day; and only $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels wheat, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ oats, are necessary per acre. The species usually grown is a small, hard variety of the common wheat, and the quality such that it commands the highest price for manufacture into fine white flour. No statistical return of the extent of land under wheat, or amount grown per acre, has yet been got. I have seen it averaged at 20 bushels per acre, while on fields properly prepared, with land of good quality, over 40 bushels is no unusual quantity; and oats up to 90 and 100 bushels. The standard for wheat is 60 lbs., and oats 34 lbs. per bushel. Oats do not fill so well in any part of Canada as in our own country—the heat seems to be too great just at the time the ear is filling, rushing on the ripening before time has been allowed for the perfecting of the head.

NATURE OF THE WHEAT PLANT.

With wheat it is different. This plant requires a certain amount of sunlight and heat, and if it can get this crowded into a short space of time by having a long day with a hot sun, so much the better. Meteorologists have shown, principally from this fact, that "in the zone or belt which supplies the necessary conditions for the growth of wheat, the part best suited for the perfect growth of the crop is its northern

limits." In this, as well as in the almost unequalled soil, quantitatively, mechanically, and analytically do we find the reason why the finger of the future points to these 300 millions of fertile acres contained within the great Canadian North-West as the field which is to supply the world with bread.

ENEMIES OF WHEAT.

Here the worst enemy of wheat is the grasshopper or locust, which is described as descending in clouds of countless millions upon a district and devouring every green thing. Within no distant date, Manitoba has been thrice visited by this pest, some years elapsing between each visitation. As the country becomes settled up, and a wider extent under cultivation, the destruction becomes not so wholesale; and many intelligent settlers are confident they will disappear in presence of the white man, as do the red Indian and buffalo. The wheat crop after harvest, in common with all other property on a farm, is liable to be destroyed by prairie fires. These get lighted, usually by carelessness, in the fall, after frost has withered the grass, and will burn quietly enough if no wind blows, but with wind, which is quite common at the season, will burst into flames of enormous dimensions, and sweep everything before them for hundreds of miles, travelling often at a speed of from 20 to 30 miles an hour. A man may effectually guard his whole property by ploughing round it a couple of ridges, 30 or 40 yards apart, and burning the grass between, when the wind is down. Through neglect of this little precaution over 40 families were burnt out of everything along the Red River, south of Winnipeg, last year. "Smut" is known, but can be prevented by steeping the seed as in England. In Ontario, I heard of a "rust," so far as I could learn, peculiar to this province—not general nor yearly, but due to an exceptional state of some seasons. The condition of matters is brought about by an unnatural second growth, corresponding to that we have sometimes among potatoes, just when the ear is in the milk. Too much juice rushes up, and exudes near the top of the stalk, where the straw splits. The sap exposed immediately becomes the prey of fungi, and the crop is then an entire failure. Prairie land, when first broken, is entirely free from weeds, but from the dirty samples of grain I have seen, it is evident sufficient care has not been taken in selecting clean seed.

FUEL.

During frost all cutting and hauling of timber, to build houses or make firewood, is done while the weather is calm. If wind blows with the temperature below 0° F., all agree it is safer to remain at home. In addition to timber, prairie hay is now used for fuel—quite recently a stove has been constructed for burning it, made up in tight bundles; also, within a few months, coal has been found on the Souris River, close to the surface. It was known to exist in the Saskatchewan Valley, farther north, before, and it is estimated there is as much coal in these districts as there is in the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

EMIGRANTS.

Then, as to the class of men who should go out to Her Majesty's North American possessions, I should say, in the first place, if a man is getting on at home, and sees his way to continue to improve his fortune, let him remain where he is, "and let well alone;" but if he cannot succeed, and is again starting, as it were, at the foot of the ladder, by all means go, if he makes up his mind to rough it, and is possessed of energy and perseverance, and is not lazy or drunken; all these qualities are positively necessary for one going to a new country. A shiftless individual is of no use, and a lazy man is not a bit better, for whatever style of farming one adopts, be it a homestead of 160 acres, where all the work is done by the farmer himself, or a large wheat farm of some thousands of acres, personal presence and constant superintendence is necessary to insure success, and to transfer the balance from the wrong to the right side of the cash-book. A man past the prime of life should not think of going, at

least for his own comfort—if he has determined to sacrifice himself for the sake of his family, it is quite a different matter. It is a mistake for anyone to go and buy a farm, or settle himself, without first living a year at least in the country, to get into the ways of the people, and gain the necessary experience to get along with, in place of paying for it as he goes on. It is said that bought experience is the best, but even bought experience may be too dear. There is no opening for clerks or men of letters, unless they turn to and hold the plough, and it is better for the settler himself, more especially after a time, if he has been accustomed in youth to work on a farm. Different parts of the country are suited to different classes of settlers. A man with a few thousand pounds may find a comfortable home in many districts of Ontario, and be possessor, if this is what he wants, of the property which he farms for £6 to £8 or £10 per acre. Land in Ontario has come down in price one-third within a few years, and I don't see any reason why it may not come down further, now that such a vast extent of fine land as in the North-West is becoming known to the public. Land must be like every other marketable commodity; where there is an additional supply at a lower rate with the same demand, the price must fall towards equalization. I don't mean to say that every man in Ontario who would sell would take one-third less for his land, but I speak of sheriff sales, where the property is put up for public competition, which is the only true way of judging of the value. Of all those things, however, a man about to settle in Ontario must judge for himself. A limited number of men with means might also find suitable places, with land at a lower rate, in some districts of the Eastern Townships. Men buying land in these districts meaning to take life easy need not expect to make fortunes, but with a judicious selection of places would have comfortable houses and a way of living. Those who have little money, or no money, must make up their minds to have a rough time of it for a few years, and will require to go to the extreme point of New Settlement, now in Manitoba and the North-West Territory. A man with £200 is, in a sense, independent, having enough, if he takes up a homestead, until he gets some return from the land—but a man who goes to that country without money has a hard struggle—he must first engage with some one until he earns a little money, and while doing so he is also gaining in experience. Very much less than £200, with great care and a little pinching, will keep him going without falling into the hands of the money-lenders, who, above all other dangers, he has to fear and avoid. I have already explained that 12 per cent. is the lowest rate at which money can be got, but a man of this class has to pay more, as he cannot give the best security. The homestead law secures to him, against any creditor, his house, 160 acres of land, and a certain amount of stock; this, although it is an advantage to him in some ways, is a disadvantage when he goes into the money market to borrow. For the purpose of giving this class a fair start, and money just sufficient for their requirements at a rate of interest which they might make of their industry, I suggested to the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, that it would be an advantage to many settlers, and consequently to the country, if the Canadian Government would raise a loan, at the moderate rate their credit would command, and charging a little for working expenses, lend it to *bonâ fide* settlers at say five or six per cent., the Government, of course, holding the deeds of the land until the money was repaid. Mr. Pope, no doubt aware of the difficulties which I admit would attend the working of a scheme of the kind, thought this was better done by private enterprize, as by a company in England, and if it were found necessary the law could be altered so that the borrower might be enabled to grant security to a greater extent over his property than at present. Unfortunately for this arrangement, the people in question are not in a position to act in unison, and any company that would form would have its own interests before theirs, which means the largest return possible for the money; and besides, no individual security, however good, will command, so far away and unknown, a low rate of interest as in England. If any means can be adopted, it does not matter what, whereby this class of settlers could get the positively necessary assistance at a moderate rate, and prevent them paying 15 or even 20 per cent. for what they can only make 10 per cent. off (the rest being made up by the rise in the value of property), it would be a great boon to the

class of men that up to this time has proved the best suited to the country. If it had not been for those who shouldered the axe, and that often a borrowed one, and went alone into the forest, many of the most fertile fields of Canada would have been at this day a howling wilderness or a backwood swamp. It is plain that a man with money has a great advantage, and the larger holding, if he goes in for wheat growing, the more proportionally will he make. It would appear at first, from the system of laying out the land, that large holdings could not be got; but this difficulty is easily overcome. For young men of capital who do not care for the drudgery of an arable farm, and who would be contented with the Red Indians (now quite peaceable under Canadian rule) for his neighbours, with a call occasionally from Her Majesty's Mounted Police, good openings for taking up land for cattle-grazing can be had near to the Rocky Mountains. The rent payable to the Government would be merely nominal, and the lease would entitle the holder to the first refusal to purchase by the time it was wanted for settlement. There the snows are not so heavy, or winters severe; the cattle would not winter out, owing to the milder climate, due to its proximity to the Pacific. Sheep would do well enough, too, if it were not for the wild beasts of prey on the mountains. There is less snow than in Manitoba, and even there the depth does not average often more than a foot; and had it not been for the unfortunate circumstance that cattle will not scrape for their food if covered up by snow, as horses and sheep do, it is quite generally believed that they could winter out. The prairie grass, which becomes withered and worthless-looking with the frost, does not get the sap and soluble salts washed out of it by rain, like grass in this country, but retains a large proportion of its nourishing properties, as hay does. This explains why the native Indian ponies, turned out in the fall and never seen all winter; come back in spring fat.

TEMPERATURE.

It is thought that Manitoba and the North-West, being so far north, must be cold; but if you look at a chart, showing the distribution of temperature on the earth's surface, you will find that in this district of country the Isothermal lines run very far north, while those marking the mean summer temperature go much higher.

WHEAT FROM MANITOBA,

Within three years, when that branch of the Canada Pacific Railway is finished which runs to Fort William, on Lake Superior, from Winnipeg, wheat can be grown in Manitoba and sent to Liverpool at a net cost of 26s. per quarter—3s. 3d. per bushel. This at first looks a startling statement to the British farmer, who is aware that wheat cannot be grown in England at much less than 50s. per quarter at the present rate of rents, labour and manure bills, all equally important factors in his calculations, especially when he considers the amount of land ready to be cultivated and the large average yield of 40 bushels per acre, which is expected if fall wheat proves a success. (I have here a sample of spring wheat grown for thirteen consecutive years on the same ground without manure, and the crop averaged 30 bushels per acre.) He should bear in mind that a considerable time must elapse before settlers find their way in sufficient numbers to grow wheat in quantity to affect the English market after supplying home demand for seed and consumption in the new cities which will spring up. From this cause the change in the price of wheat will not be sudden but gradual—ten years *must* elapse, and it may be twenty, before we feel it. Last year, in the Dufferin district, there were about 400,000 acres taken up by settlers, and this was the largest extent taken up in one place; but supposing that three millions of acres were allotted altogether in one year, it would take 100 years to settle up the North-West at the same rate. Until the Canada Pacific Railway is completed through to Ottawa, one thing that will add to the above quoted price of the larger bulk of wheat grown is the storage fee and interest on capital invested in the storing over winter. I have already explained the bad consequences of farmers

losing the time for ploughing by threshing before frost sets in, and after this time nothing can be shipped by Hudson's Bay till spring, and not much by Lake Superior, so that the greater part of the crop of one year must lie over until after the breaking up of the ice in the one succeeding. Much is said about this proposed route by Hudson's Bay, but I am afraid it is not much to be depended upon; it can only be open four months in the year.

RECIPROCITY *v.* FREE TRADE.

The people of Canada, having at last found out that a system of one-sided free trade is a delusion and a snare, put in a Government pledged to adopt what is called the "national policy," which is simply this: they want free trade on equal terms, but if other countries will not grant it, they must put on a tariff. England and America are the countries that trade most largely with Canada, and the American tariff demands that something must be done. It would be impossible to give England free trade and put a duty on American goods, while her ports were open to those same goods free, consequently a tariff has to be adopted all round. Should England adopt a policy of "reciprocity," which she will have to do sooner or later, and the sooner the better for herself, she would at once get free trade with Canada. So anxious is the Canadian Government that there should be no difficulty or delay about this, they have it arranged that an Order in Council is sufficient to grant it. It would never do for England to go back to "protection" for protection's sake, but the time is not far distant when she will have to employ protection, as it is called, as the power whereby to bring about a general free trade, which we all so much long for. The one-sided plan has got a fair trial, and so far as we are concerned, powerful as we are, has miserably failed. Our opponents, the Americans, who took the other way of it, were the last to succumb when bad times came, and are now the first to take the lead on the advent of better things. Upwards of 40 million pounds worth of manufactured goods are imported into Great Britain in a year, and in spite of the reduced price through depression of trade, the increase has been over 20 per cent. within the last ten year. These must consist either of luxuries or goods which could be manufactured at home. Suppose half the value due to the work expended, and that our workmen had done it, the country would have been 20 millions richer in one year, and thousands of families that are this day starving would have an abundance. We must have grain stuffs free, but Great Britain should impose a heavy duty upon manufactured goods and live cattle from every country that will not give us free trade; then she would be in a position to say to our neighbours of the United States—and it is they who so obligingly manufacture most for us—"As soon as you give us free trade, we shall return the compliment." The movements already made with regard to Canada show how soon they would come round to our way of thinking; then in place of our own manufacturers going over to America and starting factories, as Messrs. J. and P. Coates, thread manufacturers, and many more were forced to do, employing American workmen, we should have the work done in this country with our own subjects, now in a state of starvation. The glory of Britain has been in her manufacturing industries, but if she drifts into being a consuming centre, as her present commercial policy encourages her to do, in place of a manufacturing and supplying one, her day is done. Britain, having free trade with her colonies, and doing by others in this matter as they do by her, would yet lead the world, but it is questionable how long she may hold the first place by following her present plan.

At the close a cordial vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Wallace for his highly interesting report, and a similar compliment having been paid to the Chairman for presiding, the proceedings terminated.

REPORT OF MR. WELSH, THE DELEGATE FROM ESKDALE.

On the 20th of January a large meeting of farmers and others was held in the Lymiecleuch School, Canonbie, to hear the report of the District Delegate to Canada (Mr. Welsh, Gorrenberry). On the motion of Mr. Whitelaw, Dr. Snodgrass was voted to the chair. Dr. Snodgrass, in introducing Mr. Welsh, said they were all glad to welcome him back again, and to see that he had escaped not only the dangers of a voyage across the Atlantic, but that he had not been devoured by land sharks nor fallen a victim to the scalping knife of the Red Indian.

Mr. WELSH then said :—When at a meeting held in this place on the 18th September last, you, by invitation of the Canadian Government, appointed me as your delegate to visit Canada and report upon it as a field for intending agricultural emigrants, you not only conferred on me a high honour, but imposed on me a not unpleasant task. My companion and I were treated with much kindness and courtesy by the Hon. Mr. Pope, and all the agents acting by his instructions, and every facility was afforded us for getting information. Even our request to be sent to Manitoba, that we might be able to tell you something from our own observation about the great Canadian North-West Territory, was, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, at once granted. By others also, in many of the places we visited, Members of the late Government, Senators, Members of Parliament, and private citizens, we were treated with a kindness we can never forget.

On reaching Carlisle I met, and afterwards accompanied, Mr. Wallace, of Twigg, a young man of great ability, appointed by the Thornhill District. After a rather stormy passage, we reached Quebec on the night of 6th October, and proceeded by rail to Richmond, accompanied by Mr. Pennoyer, Government Agent. Guided by him we drove through several townships in the Counties of Richmond, Shefford, Sherbrooke, Compton and Brome—the three first in the centre of the Eastern Townships, the other two adjoining them on the south and east, and also extending to the United States border. These Eastern Townships are part of the Province of Quebec, lying to the south of the River St. Lawrence, and were originally settled by United Empire Loyalists, who left the United States at the time of their separation from Great Britain. Their descendants, together with large numbers of immigrants from all parts of the United Kingdom, form the majority of the present population. In certain districts there are many French Canadian settlers, but the English language greatly predominates, and in the parts we visited no other is in use.

The Committee appointed at the September meeting here instructed Captain Dudgeon to draw up a list of questions or suggestions for my guidance. I shall take up your time by endeavouring to give the information sought—first, as regards the Eastern Townships; next, with reference to Ontario; and afterwards give a short description of what we saw in Manitoba. And if the information given comes far short of your expectations, as I much fear it will, I ask you to consider that, because of the lateness of the season, and the great distances we travelled over, our time before winter set in was very limited. With your permission I shall read the questions, and then attempt to answer them in their order.

1. The price of land—from whom it is to be purchased, Government or late owners?
2. Estimated amount of produce according to price of land—*e.g.*, what would land, say at £10 per acre, be expected to carry and produce?
3. General quality of soil.
4. Size of farm and general accommodation.
5. Breed and quality of stock.
6. Kind and quality of crops.
7. Market value of stock and crops.
8. Rotation of crops, if any.
9. Methods of cultivating the various crops.
10. General management of stock in summer and winter.
11. Facility of market.

12. Expense of transit and conveyance.
13. Use of ox and horse labour.
14. Machinery and implements used.
15. Method of sale—cash or barter.
16. Use of artificial manures.
17. Drainage.
18. Water supply.
19. Fencing and roads.
20. Modes of conveyance.
21. Supply of farm labourers, havesters and domestic servants; cottage accommodation and wages.
22. Rates and taxes.
23. Varieties and quantity of wood; management and disposal of wood.
24. Cost of living.
25. General opinion of Canadians on Free Trade *v.* Protection; probabilities of continuance of Protection.
26. Opinion of Canadians as to supply of Canadian cattle for English markets.
27. General idea of Government, police and law courts, school and church accommodation.
28. Probabilities of success attending emigration to the Far West direct.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

1. In the districts we visited there are no lands in the hands of Government. The wild or forest lands have been bought by the British American Land Company, or private speculators, and are sold by them at 4 dollars per acre. Improved farms can be bought from the owners, who are also generally the occupiers. Very large numbers are desirous to sell. The price runs from £4 to £6 per acre, with buildings. £10 per acre is quite an exceptional price, and will buy the very pick of the land, close to a town, with all advantages.

2. This being chiefly a grazing district, hay is the principal crop, one acre yielding from one up to three tons. From two to two-and-a-half acres are required to graze a two-year-old steer, and up to three to fatten one. On the best land less will suffice. There were only two small patches of swedes and other roots, which were of fair average quality. One twenty-acre lot of swedes in Compton was first-rate. Potatoes are said to yield up to 300 bushels per acre, and are of good quality. All vegetables were very good. Oats yield a large number of bushels per acre, from 40 to 50, and in one instance up to 80, but are not well filled, and light, I suppose from the climate being too forcing. I heard of oats up to 40 lbs. per bushel, but saw none over 34 lbs., the legal weight of a bushel.

3. In the bottoms, and on the river sides, there is deep alluvial soil, while on the ridges it is generally a rich friable loam, with many boulders interspersed. The glacial current which deposited these has been in the direction of from north-east to south-west, the rocks being striated in that direction. Where boulders are numerous the soil is always good. On sandy soil (and there are portions sandy) there are no boulders. The decay of so much vegetable matter from the dense forest covering it must have greatly enriched the soil.

4. Farms run from 100 to 500 acres. There is generally a good-sized comfortable frame dwelling house, with one or more large-sized barns to hold hay and all other crops; also, having accommodation for horses and cattle. There are no cottages for married servants.

5. Milch cows, of mixed Ayrshire and Alderney breed, are the most numerous stock, and though generally small, seem to be good milkers, and give rich milk. Young cattle are scarce, and not usually of a good sort for feeding. Some stocks have been much improved by crossing with shorthorn. In Compton we saw a first-rate shorthorn stock at the Hon. Mr. Cochrane's. The offspring of one cow, nine in number, realized £26,000, two of them bringing over four thousand guineas each.

Mr. Cochrane has also a number of well-bred Ayrshires for milking. There are few hogs and also few sheep, and these of a mixed breed. There are a good many horses reared; these are light in the bone, hardy, and make excellent harness horses.

6. Besides oats, mentioned above, wheat of excellent quality is grown—in some districts to a considerable extent—and yield best on new land. I heard of 30 bushels per acre (62 lbs.) grown amongst stumps. Also, buckwheat and Indian corn, the last being most profitably grown in the southern districts. Pumpkins, a large orange-shaped vegetable, are grown amongst Indian corn. They are very nutritious, but do not keep after Martinmas. Tomatoes and grapes also ripen in the open air. Apples of splendid quality are universally grown, and bring a good deal of money. Pears and small fruit are also largely grown.

7. There were no local cattle markets held whilst we were in the townships, so we were dependent on what we were told. Young cattle and cattle for feeding seem to bring considerably less than half the price they do here. On the other hand, first-class pedigreed animals for breeding purposes bring as large prices as those bred in this country. The price of the best fat animals is ruled by the British market, to which the most of them are shipped. An animal, of from 50 to 60 stones, brings from £7 to £10 less than it would if fed and sold here. Butter was this year selling from 16 to 18 cents per lb. (The cent is the same as our half-penny.) Five or six years ago it was from 25 to 31 cents. Cheese from 10 to 11 cents. It can be made at from 6 to 7, and will pay at 8 cents. When made in a factory 10 per cent. is needed to pay the manufacturer. An ordinary cow gives 2,000 lbs. of milk in a season—9 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of milk make 1 lb. of cheese, and 22 lbs. a pound of butter. Oats were selling at 30 to 32 cents per bushel of 34 lbs., hay at 7 dollars a ton, and potatoes at 25 cents per bushel of 60 lbs.—last year they were 50 cents. Good winter apples were 10s. per barrel.

8. Some follow the same rotation of cropping as here, others sow two white crops, manuring and sowing down with the second.

9. In sowing down a peck of timothy, 2 lbs. of clover and alsyke, or instead of clover and alsyke, 4 lbs. of cow-grass, at 16 cents per lb., are sown to the acre. Two bushels of wheat, three of barley, and four of oats are sown per acre.

10. Cattle are managed in the same way as here, and do not require to be so long house-fed as they do in the districts of Scotland where "loup-ill" prevails. Many parts of the country seem well adapted for sheep, but very few are kept. They require to be housed in winter, a shed open to the south being preferred, and are fed with hay and a few roots, also grain if being fattened. A ton of hay is said to winter ten sheep, and from one and a half to two tons a two-year old steer. There is said to be no disease amongst sheep or cattle. There were few hogs anywhere except at Mr. Cochrane's. He has a number of black Berkshires, which used to sell at large prices to breed from. They do not now pay much, but take up offal, and are fed on boiled apples, potatoes and turnips. A number of them are grazed in summer, the male along with them.

11. Fat cattle and sheep are bought readily at home for the British and home markets. Good harness horses are bought for the United States and British markets. The butter made in the Eastern Townships is the best in Canada, on account of the richness of the pasture and good quality of the water. For this and also for cheese there is a good demand for the New England States, as well as Montreal and the British markets. Cheese factories are numerous, but many of them were shut up on account of the low price of cheese. If present prices continue no doubt work will be resumed. There is also a weekly market for produce of all kinds in towns and villages, which are numerous.

12. The railway rates for conveyance of stock and produce for short distances are very high—for instance, from Cookshire to Lennoxville, a distance of 18 miles, a cattle car holding about 20 costs 10 dollars, a car of sheep eight dollars, a car of potatoes holding 400 bushels 14 dollars. For long distances rates are much lower. Butter can be sent in quantity from Waterloo to London, England, at a cost of one cent per pound. A barrel of apples from the south of the townships to Montreal

costs 50 cents, thence to London 72 cents. Ocean freights are probably higher now on account of the large quantities of grain being shipped.

13. In some parts much of the work is done by oxen, in others wholly by horses. Good work oxen cost from £15 to £18 per pair.

14. We saw nothing remarkable in agricultural implements. Where the farming is backward they are of a ruder sort than here. Threshing is principally done by travelling machines, some driven by the weight of the horses walking on a revolving platform. There is a simple powerful machine used for lifting boulders. It is suspended from a tripod, and wrought by a lever and notched wheel. Also another for extracting large stumps and roots, which costs about 80 dollars, and is said to be very powerful. We had not the opportunity of seeing implements and many other things to advantage, being too late to be present at any of the agricultural shows.

15. Sales are wholly for cash.

16. We did not hear of artificial manures being used in the townships.

17 and 18. Nor is draining much resorted to. When done, it is chiefly unbroken stones that are used. The land on the ridges is principally dry; yet on the whole there is not, so far as we saw, any lack of good wholesome water for man and beast. You do not, certainly, in driving through the country, fall in with any of the cool, refreshing springs, or clear gravelly burns so common in our own highly favoured land; yet springs there are, if not so numerous, and creeks, if more sluggish than our burns. There are also occasional fine rivers, with abundance of water power, which is in many places utilized for saw mills, flour mills, woollen factories, &c. Where water cannot be got from spring, creek or river, it is always, I believe, to be got by sinking for it.

19. Farms are sub-divided into fields of moderate size, the fencing being principally by the rail or snake fence. This is often six or seven feet high, and when made of cedar of the proper age will last fifty years. The only objection to it is the ground it occupies when ploughing. There are also occasional good fences made of stake and boarding, and some stone dykes made of boulders gathered from the land. The country is divided into sections by roads running parallel to each other; these are crossed by other roads running at right angles to them, at short and regular distances. They are, therefore, frequently hilly, and are not always kept in good order. There are occasional holes and boulders which it is well to avoid when driving fast. Yet, the horses being hardy and active, the buggies and waggons light and well constructed, and always drawn by a pair, teams, notwithstanding these obstacles, are driven at a good pace. Bridges are of wood, covered in to protect them from the weather. At railway crossings there are no gates, simply a pit on each side to prevent horses and cattle from straying along the line.

20. On waggons, drawn by a pair of spirited horses, or by a yoke of spiritless but patient, steady-going oxen, farm produce of all kinds is conveyed to the most convenient market town, or the nearest station of the many railways by which the townships are so well opened up. These are the Grand Trunk Railway, connecting Quebec and Montreal with Richmond, Sherbrooke, Compton and Portland; the Central Vermont, connecting with Montreal and Boston; the South-Eastern, the Quebec Central, the St. Francis and Megantic International, the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, the Montreal, Portland and Boston, and the Massawippi Valley Railway. Other lines are contemplated.

21. There is a fair supply of farm labourers and harvesters, at wages not higher than here; in one locality, lower, viz., £21 a year, with board, for farm servants, £3 per month being the usual pay for harvesters. Good men, as a rule, do not long remain servants. They save money and get into land of their own. Men servants are generally single, and board in the house. Cottage accommodation can be got in adjacent villages. We saw few "o' female servant station." They are paid, I believe, about £1 per month.

22. Rates and taxes in towns are often high, but not in the country districts, being there about three-quarters per cent. on value of farm, *e.g.*, on a farm worth

eight thousand dollars, sixty dollars would be the amount charged. This includes all taxes and rates, and may vary a little in different townships. There are no tramps or beggars in these townships—very rarely a few French-Canadian women, driving their own conveyance.

13. There is a large extent of land still under forest, and a considerable variety of wood—amongst others, the cedar, the sugar maple, the different kinds of fir, viz.: the pine, tamarac (larch), spruce, &c., the elm, birch, oak, beech, ash, butternut and the hemlock. The last is there only valuable for its bark. Many keep a “sugary” of maples, from the sap of which, extracted in spring, sugar, or sometimes honey is made by boiling it down, one good tree yielding about three pounds of sugar. Part of cedars are preserved for fencing, and hard woods for firing. Large quantities of wood are used as fuel by the railways. It is piled up in blocks on the side of the lines, and got when wanted. Firewood is sold by the cord, *i.e.*, 8 x 4 x 4 feet, at about two dollars per cord. There being none of the very large lumber here, ordinary wood does not pay for more than the cost of cutting and conveyance, and is frequently burned where it is cut, the ashes used as manure, or sold at five cents per bushel. The ashes of an acre may amount to about 100 bushels.

21. The cost of living, that is of food, is considerably less than here, as may be inferred from the prices of the following articles—beef and mutton (the former poor), 2d. and 2½d. per lb.; good young fowls, 7½d. each; potatoes 1s. per bushel. These were the prices in October at weekly retail markets. Groceries are dearer than here, as also are house rents and clothing.

The remaining questions will be considered afterwards.

ONTARIO.

With reference to Ontario, I must explain that with the exception of two days, whilst we were driving between Belleville and Cobourg, and other two days we were detained in Toronto, the ground was more or less covered with snow all the time I was there, so that I had to trust almost entirely to information got from reliable people about this, the richest province of Canada.

1. There is a much wider range in the price of land in this province than in the Eastern Townships, and it varies greatly in different counties, and in different portions of the same county. Since coming home, Mr. Dymond, of Toronto, has kindly sent me a very carefully prepared descriptive list of 26 counties in the province, from which I shall make quotations, being confident that the statements therein are correct. It is satisfactory to find that information I have obtained from other sources regarding several of these counties is corroborated by his paper: (1) In Middlesex, North Division, the farthest west county given in this list, the price of farms, with buildings, is from £8 to £16 per acre. (2) In Oxford, east from it, from £8 to £15. (3) In Waterloo, north-east from Oxford, from £8 to £20. (4) In Wellington, still to the north-east, from £8 to £16. (5) In Perth, north-west from Wellington, from £6 to £16; and (6) in Huron, north-west from Perth, from £6 to £12. These counties are all west from Lake Ontario, and north from Lake Erie, but not bordering on either of them. (7) Haldimand borders on Lake Erie, and forms part of the Niagara peninsula; price of farms, from £4 to £10 per acre. Next take (8) Northumberland, a county on the north of Lake Ontario, some 70 miles east of Toronto, the prices there range from £2 to £12 per acre; and another (9) Glengarry, the furthest east county in Ontario, near the junction of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence, where the prices run from £4 to £8.

2. The estimated average produce of cereals and roots in each of these counties in their order is, in—(1) Fall wheat 20 bushels per acre, spring wheat 8 bushels, barley 30, peas 12, oats 35, potatoes 100, turnips 300, hay 1½ tons per acre. (5) Fall wheat 18 to 25 bushels per acre, spring wheat 10 to 20, barley 25 to 45, oats 40 to 50, peas 25, potatoes 100 to 150, turnips 500 to 700, hay 1 to 1½ tons. (7) Fall wheat 20 to 30 bushels per acre, spring wheat 15 to 25, oats 40 to 50, peas 20 to 25, barley 30 to 50, potatoes 250 to 300, turnips 500 to 600, hay 2 to 3 tons per acre.

(8) Wheat 15 bushels per acre, rye 12, oats 25, peas 15, potatoes 200, corn 30, turnips 400, hay 1 ton per acre.

3. General quality of the soil in—(1) is from heavy clay to sandy loam; (2) rich clay loam, in parts mixed with gravel; (3) mixed fertile soil; (4) clay loam to gravel loam; (5) clay or clay loam; (6) sandy loam; (7) mixture of clay and loam, with sand and gravel on Lake Erie and the valley of the Grand River; (8) sandy loam with some clay; (9) clay on the flats, gravelly loam on the rolling land.

4. Farms are from 100 to 500 acres. There being much more land under crop than in the Eastern Townships, barns are larger, and there is more of other accommodation. Many of the dwelling-houses are built of brick and some of stone.

5. Large numbers of cattle are of a highly improved breed, many of them thorough-bred. Amongst others there is a large herd at Bow Park, near Brantford, said to be the most valuable in the world. There are numerous other excellent stocks of pedigreed animals, as well as good crosses for feeding; also, a large number of useful dairy cows of the old breed. There are very many good harness horses; indeed, most of the horses used seem to be of that description. Sheep are well bred, and become very fat on the grass. They are mostly Cotswold, Leicester or South-down. The number in the province in 1875, the latest returns to be had, were—Sheep, 1,044,000; cattle, 1,006,000; horses, 415,000; hogs, 377,000.

6. Noticed above.

7. Market values are similar to those in Eastern Townships, the price of best fat cattle, breadstuffs, &c., being ruled by the British markets. There being more factories and other industries, there is a better local market for secondary beef and mutton. For instance, at the Asylum, near London, where 500 lbs. of beef are used daily, the price contracted for by the year is \$5.36 per 100 lbs., nearly 2½d. per lb. It is estimated that beef does not pay for feeding here under 5 cents, nor cheese on good land under 10 cents per lb. At one factory in Northumberland the cheese had been sold this year at from 7 to 8 cents, later on it was worth from 11 to 12 cents. 300 lbs. was there considered the average of a cow. Fruit in good seasons adds largely to the farmer's income. We called on one farmer in Northumberland who has 1,000 apple trees. He has gathered 20 bushels from one tree, and expects to sell good winter apples at 4s. per bushel.

8 and 9. In some parts no regular rotation of crops is observed, and no turnips grown on account of the expense of working them. In others two white crops, one green, finishing with two white. In many districts land does not lie well in grass, sown grasses run out from drought and frost; in others it is said to lie well in pasture. Fall wheat is largely grown, and, as the returns show, yields much more than spring sown. There is nothing special in the management of cattle, except the cutting of Indian corn green to feed them in winter. Sheep will be noticed later on.

11. The demand for the home market is considerable in many parts of the province, and there are the same foreign markets for the best cattle and horses. A number of cattle and a good many horses have of late years been transported to Manitoba. Cheese factories are numerous. There are also creameries for the making of butter. It is well intersected by railways, especially in the southern division, 2,464 miles being in operation in 1878, and 448 in course of construction, besides Dominion lines, such as the Grand Trunk. The greatest extent of the best portion of the province is enclosed in the form of a peninsula by Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron, and the Georgian Bay. This gives an abundance of water communication, and also has the effect of moderating the heat in summer as well as the cold in winter, in the land adjacent. Pennsylvania, with its coal fields, touches Lake Erie on the south.

12. The cost of conveyance of grain, &c., varies considerably. Some time ago wheat was conveyed from Chicago to Liverpool at 9d. per bushel. In the end of November last the cost was 39 cents, nearly 1s. 8d. per bushel. For cattle the ocean freight was from £5 to £6. I am not aware that it is increased. Flour by the barrel was 5s. to Liverpool.

13 and 14. In all the best districts work is done by horses, and the machinery and implements are of an improved sort. Farmers have a more comfortable appearance than the general run of them in the Eastern Townships.

15. Sales are for cash.

16. There are large deposits of gypsum in the province, but artificial manures are not in general use.

17. There does not seem to have been much drainage, except of swamps; the season and state of the weather made it difficult to say where it was needed.

18. Water was abundant in creeks and rivers when we were there, but since the country was cleared these, in the dry season, are all much lower, and springs that once never failed now do get dry. The same amount of rain is supposed to fall, but not so regularly, and there are longer droughts.

19. The snake fence is there also the most prevalent. Roads are better kept, but at certain seasons very muddy, and where the land is rolling in places steep.

20. As stated above, there is abundant railway and water communication.

21. A good supply of farm labourers is kept up by the large immigration of men of that class. These are distributed by the agents in the districts where there is most demand for them, and do not always get better pay than here. In 1878 the average of the harvest wages in the Ottawa District was from 10s. to 12s. per week. Good men servants average from £30 to £36 a year with board, in some localities more than this. In general there is not cottage accommodation.

22. Rates and taxes, including fire insurance, amounts to from one-half to three-quarters per cent. on the value of land.

23. There are the same varieties of wood as in the Eastern Townships; being in many places not so plentiful, firewood is dearer, running from 2 dollars to 4 dollars per cord. To show that sheep in Ontario give a good return when properly managed, I shall give a few extracts from notes got from Mr. Wallace. On a farm on Owen Sound River, County of Bruce, consisting of 555 acres, of which 350 were cleared, in addition to other stock, 350 sheep were kept. The land is rolling, and well watered. The buildings were a comfortable frame house, a barn 64 feet by 100, a sheep shed at the end 30 by 64, and another sheep house 44 by 96, fitted up for wintering 400 sheep (10 or 12 square feet for each). The sheep were fed in winter on half a pound of peas daily, with pea-straw and hay, also a few turnips twice a week. The average return was from 5 dollars to 7 dollars each, the hogs clipping 10 lbs. and the ewes 7 lbs. unwashed. Thirty cattle, bought in the fall at from £4 to £5 each, were sold in July at about double the money, and were wintered on wheat-straw and chaff, with a little hay in April. 100 acres of crop were grown, wheat, oats and peas.

The average sales were—

1,700 bushels wheat at 1 dollar.....	\$1,700
From 350 sheep, including wool.....	1,700
Net profit on cattle.....	300

Total.....	\$3,700
Total expenses, including taxes.....	1,800

Profit each year for 12 years..... \$1,900

Two pairs of work horses were kept worth 150 dollars per pair, and 8 cows for the house; also, 6 or 7 hogs were fed for servants who would not have fresh beef. The land in good heart yielded 30 bushels of fall and 20 of spring wheat per acre, peas about 40 bushels, and 5 acres of turnips grown better than in any place in Dumfries-shire. The farm was sold four years ago for 24,000 dollars. The whole stock brought near to 5,000 dollars. I would also like to give Mr. James Laidlaw's valuation of his farm and statement of returns from it. Mr. Laidlaw's father (who is yet alive) went out from near Hawick about 1830, when his family were mere children, and with a very small capital. His four sons have all good farms adjoining

each other, none of which are for sale. Mr. James is M.P.P., and was exceedingly kind in giving information and assistance. This statement has reference to the average of the last five years; the preceding would have given a better balance. It has also reference to good land well farmed. Farm containing 200 acres, well fenced, with frame bank barn (sufficiently large to contain the crop in an average year), with stables and root cellars beneath, and other necessary outbuildings. Stone house one and a half storeys in height, kitchen and other necessary outbuildings, a good supply of water, and a large orchard. Value of the above farm, 14,000 dollars.

Stock.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
6 horses.....	@	100 00	600	00
6 cows.....		50 00	300	00
6 calves.....		9 00	54	00
6 one-year-old cattle.....		18 00	108	00
6 two-year-old cattle.....		30 00	180	00
6 bought to fatten.....		30 00	180	00
20 ewes.....		6 00	120	00
25 lambs.....		3 50	87	50
1 ram.....			15	00
1 breeding sow.....			25	00
Implements, comprising ploughs, harrows, waggons, buggy, harness, &c.....			800	00
Seeds.....			100	00
			2,569	50
			14,000	00
			16,569	50

Crop.

Acres.		Bushels per Acre.			
23	Wheat.....	20	at	\$1 00	\$500 00
20	Oats.....	45	at	0 30	270 00
15	Pease.....	25	at	0 70	262 50
15	Barley.....	30	at	0 65	292 50
9	Turnips.....	500			
1	Potatoes.....	125	at	0 50	62 50
35	Hay at 1½ tons.....		at	10 00	525 00
45	Pasture.				
5	Rape.				
15	Fallow.				
15	Woods.				
200					

Sales.

500	bushels of	Wheat at \$1	\$500 00
450	"	Barley at 65 cents.....	292 50
125	"	Potatoes at 50 cents.....	62 50

Oats, pease, turnips and hay are all required on the farm to feed and fatten the stock (as well as to furnish us with manure for next season), value for these articles must be got from the sales of stocks and their products.

Return from cows, at \$40	240 00
6 two-year-old cattle, when fat, at \$70.	420 00
Profit on 6 bought in, \$40 each.....	240 00
8 fat hogs, at \$15.....	120 00
25 lambs, in spring, at \$6.....	150 00
21 fleeces, at 5 lbs. per head, at 30 cents.....	31 50
Product of orchard.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,156 50

Expenses of the Farm.

2 men's wages, one year, each \$225	\$450 00
1 man, 9 months	150 00
Extra help.....	50 00
1 servant girl for one year.....	100 00
Blacksmiths' and carpenters' bills, and tear and wear on implements	100 00
Taxes	60 00
	<hr/>
	\$910 00

Total income from farm... ..	\$2,156 50
Total expenses.....	910 00
	<hr/>

Leaving a profit of..... 1,246 50
 Or interest on \$16,569.50, the amount of capital invested, at rate $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

25. It is the general opinion of Canadians that a certain amount of protection is necessary as against the high protective tariff of the United States. Many think the present Canadian tariff is so high as to prevent imports and lessen the revenue, and that it will soon be modified. There are numbers of the opinion that free trade between Britain and the colonies would be most beneficial, and would stimulate emigration to Canada in preference to the United States, so long as the latter did not reciprocate.

26. The exports of stock from Canada to Great Britain have been as follows:—

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
1876.....	352	2,767	2,607	.....
1877.....	298	7,412	6,825	373
1878.....	1,243	32,115	62,461	1,798
1879.....about	.....	30,000	100,000	.....

Many more calves are kept this year, and in a few years a large increase may be expected. In connection with this, it is stated that by the prevention of Western States cattle from passing through Canada, the loss in traffic to the Grand Trunk Railway has been £3,000 per week.

27. The executive power is administered by the representative of the Crown, viz.: the Governor General, whose advisers are the Government of the day. Parliament consists of two Houses—the Upper House, or Senate, appointed by the Crown for life, and the Lower House, or House of Commons, elected by the people for five years. This Dominion Parliament has charge of all matters of a national character, such as customs, excise, &c. Each province has also a Provincial Government and Parliament of its own, whose powers are confined to matters of a local character. The members, like those of the Dominion Parliament, receive a sessional allowance. There is also a municipal system for the fixing of county rates and taxes. Judges are appointed by the Crown for life. Only large towns have a police force. In rural districts, which are comparatively free from crime, a few county constables are employed. Unlike parts of the United States, in these provinces "Judge Lynch" has no jurisdiction.

Schools and churches are abundant. There is a public school in each section, where a good English education is given free, teachers being well trained. Next the high school, then the collegiate institute, and last the university. In the two first the charge is £1 per quarter. In the university the fees are £2 for a course of three months. There is no State Church.

MANITOBA.

It is now high time for us to start on our long journey to the West. On Friday, 24th October, four of us (Messrs. Gordon, Wilkin, Wallace and I) met in Sarnia, the port of departure for Manitoba. We had been assured the "Ontario" would not sail before Friday, an assurance which was fully justified by our being kept waiting till Sabbath morning. The day was fine. The passengers, few in number, passed the time in various ways. I saw one or two ladies reading the Bible, another sang "Annie Laurie" and other songs, accompanying herself on the piano. The weather in the evening became very stormy, and continued so for some days. Whether there was any connection between the coarse weather and the singing of "Annie Laurie," I will leave to Dr. Begg to determine. If there was, it is satisfactory to know the young lady did not escape the retribution—she was very sick. The "Ontario," though with some difficulty, made her way up Lake Huron, then up the River Sault Ste. Marie, into Lake Superior. We there touched at Silver Islet, on the Canadian side, where are rich silver mines owned by a New York Company, and passed, on the Michigan side, the Hecla copper mines, the richest in the world. They yield about 50,000 tons of ore annually, worth from £60 to £70 a ton. We touched also at Thunder Bay, the terminus of the Winnipeg Railway, in course of construction. Having there landed the aforesaid young lady, we had afterwards good weather, and reached Duluth on the forenoon of Friday, having sailed 860 miles from Sarnia. The remaining 465 miles are by railway to Winnipeg, where we arrived at 3 a.m., on Sabbath morning. We were obligingly conveyed in an omnibus to the side of the Red River, which they knew to be impassable from the newly-formed ice, and declining to pay our shilling each, hurried back to St. Boniface, and got into a little hotel kept by a Frenchman. For the fifty guests the accommodation was limited. Two slept on the billiard table, and we were all stowed away somewhere. In the morning we crossed the river, some 150 yards broad, on the ice. Winnipeg, which stands just below the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, had, in 1870, a population of 253. It is now a city of 10,000 inhabitants. There are many substantial brick buildings, and some better shops than any I know in Carlisle. On the main street, where all the business places are, sites are now very costly. The site of one dry-goods store, which five years ago was bought for \$100, is now said to be worth \$10,000. Of first-class hotels there are at least four. These, even in November, seemed to be well-filled. There is a fair supply of public schools in the city, which are free, and also several colleges. Of churches there are Church of England, Presbyterian and Methodist, and these have numerous stations and several churches throughout the province.

Manitoba extends about 100 miles from north to south, and 120 miles from east to west, and contains about 9,000,000 acres of land. It is divided by the Red River into two parts, two-thirds being on the west and one-third on the east of that river. There are numerous steamers on the two rivers in summer, but these were all fast in the ice. For the purpose of seeing about us we had, therefore, to engage teams. For the first six days, one or other of the Messrs. Ross, barristers, kindly accompanied and showed us the country, and for several days supplied us with one of the teams. We drove one day to the west, one to the south-west, returning each night; then one day to the south and south-east, returning the next day; afterwards one day to the east, returning the following day more to the north. After leaving the Assiniboine, along which, as on all the rivers, there is a belt of timber, we reached the flat, treeless prairie, which is very dreary looking to those who have been accustomed to "hill, dale, and shady wood, and sunny plain, and liquid lapse of murmuring stream." Here

as everywhere, there is the same deep, rich, black, alluvial soil, varying from 12 to 18 inches up to 6 and 8 feet deep on the river sides. In driving some 18 miles next day across the River Salle, we found soil of the same description resting on sandy loam containing much lime. These lands will be in the market in another year, being half-breed minor reservations, that is homestead allotments reserved for children of French half-breeds. Mr. Ross says these will be sold at from 10s. to 15s., up to 20s. per acre for a good river lot. Mr. Ross buys largely and sells again the first opportunity. The lands at present owned by half-breeds all front on the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, the French half-breeds being mostly on the Assiniboine, and on the Red River south of Winnipeg; the Scotch mostly on the same river, north of Winnipeg. Their lots run from the rivers in a narrow strip, four miles back, the houses having been kept near each other for protection. They are not model farmers, and their lands are gradually getting into other hands. Much of the country has this year been burned by prairie fires, numbers of which were always in progress, and had a fine appearance at night. These are dangerous only when there is a high wind. There was one in particular which, starting some 250 or 300 miles south in Minnesota, and driven north by a furious wind, swept over a considerable portion of Manitoba on both sides of the Red River, causing some loss of life and much destruction of property. The house (a store or stopping-place) we slept at on the Rat River had been burnt down by it just four weeks before, but was again ready for the entertainment of travellers in a rough way. We afterwards saw its track far to the west in the charred and blackened trunks of trees, and heard of serious personal injuries caused by it 80 miles from this. By ploughing a few furrows around house and hay ricks, and burning the grass within when it is calm, people can secure their property from these fires, and few neglect doing so.

On the east side of the river there is more swampy land, some of it so wet as to be at present of no use; this is called muskeg. On land which, very wet in spring, becomes dry in August, excellent hay is got. This, cut by a machine, costs some 5s. per ton to cut and put up. In ordinary years there is not much food for cattle on the dry prairie, which grows principally wildrose, raspberry, &c.; so that grass as well as hay has to be got on land too wet for cropping. These swamps are easily dried, sometimes by a single open drain, which in the deep rich soil soon enlarges into a creek. The Red River here some 50 or 60 years ago could be crossed on foot, or by felling a tree across it, now it is navigable for 200 miles above Winnipeg. The land, which at a comparatively recent period, has been all under water, is known to be undergoing a gradual elevation. Lake Manitoba, 25 years ago, extended to a branch 10 feet higher than the present. On the east coast of Hudson Bay an old ship's anchor has been got in the crevice of a rock 400 feet above the present sea level.

To the east of Winnipeg the land is quite flat, and much of it very wet. There was no difficulty in driving anywhere on account of the severity of the frost. Of roads there, as elsewhere, there are none, and never can be—simply trails or tracks along the prairie, and the less used are so much the better. The main street of Winnipeg and some trails along the river near it were the worst roads I saw. They were all then at the best. In spring many of them must be almost impassable with a load. Some 22 miles east of Winnipeg a fringe of forest extends from the east. From this neighbouring settlers who have wood lots cut and convey it to Winnipeg by waggon or sleigh, selling it there for firewood, at 6 dollars per cord. This is for poplar, the prevailing timber in the province. Oak is a little dearer. Rough lumber for building is from 25 dollars to 30 dollars per 1,000 feet, up to 50 dollars and 60 dollars for finest. Bricks are about 15 dollars per 1,000. Beef from 12 to 15 cents retail, 8 and 9 cents by the carcase; butter 25 cents, wheat 65 to 68 cents per bushel. Ten days ago it was 89 cents. Hay from 6 to 7 dollars per ton. Farm servants are paid 15 dollars per month with board. New land is first ploughed with a furrow 12 to 14 inches broad and 2 inches deep. This is backset in spring a little deeper. These two ploughings when let cost 5 dollars per acre. The seed is sown as soon as the frost is two or three inches out of the ground, and springs immediately. After

the first crop the ploughing can be done at 6s. per acre, and the yield being variously estimated at from 20 to 30 bushels, it is calculated that wheat can be grown and delivered in Liverpool, at present rate of freight, at 2s. per quarter if the yield is 30 bushels, and at 3s. 4d. if the yield is only 20 bushels per acre (Mr. Wilkin). We got sample of soil on which wheat has been grown for fifty years in succession without manure, but this is near the river where the alluvial soil is deepest. Some who have tried manure on new land say it does not improve the crop, but makes it run more to straw. All vegetables grow to an extreme size without any trouble, and two crops of potatoes have been grown in the season, but no attempt at growing fruit has yet succeeded. There is not usually more than from 15 to 18 inches of snow, and the frost penetrates 4 or 5 feet into the ground. This supplies moisture to the roots of the plants, and, by preserving the soil at a lower temperature, is supposed to improve the quality of the grain.

In Manitoba, as in all the North-West Territory, there is extreme heat in summer and extreme cold in winter. The lines of equal summer temperature stretch far into the North-West, and at Fort Simpson, 12 degrees farther north than Winnipeg, the mean temperature in July and August is only 3 degrees lower. Winnipeg is 49.52 north. The most of the land in the Peace River, from 56° to 59° north, is considered well adapted for wheat growing, the length of day in summer being a great advantage. The frost in winter is very severe all over, the thermometer sometimes going down to 40° below zero. The milder winter caused by warm winds from the Pacific does not extend more than 100 miles east from the Rocky Mountains. Notwithstanding the intensity of the frost, cold is not felt so much as in a moister climate, the dry air acting as a non-conductor. On some it has quite an exhilarating effect. One gentleman told me that in frosty weather he always felt as if intoxicated. He is a native of the Sister Isle, and no "cannie Scot" should count anything on getting such a cheap substitute for his national beverage. There are occasional snow storms, called "blizzards." If any one is caught by one of them on the prairie he must keep himself warm as best he can till it blows over. The dryness of the atmosphere also tempers the heat in summer, and the nights are said to be generally cool. Thunder storms are not of uncommon occurrence, and are very alarming to nervous people. Mosquitoes and black flies, called, I think, "bull dogs," are a "caution" for two months. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, all lands in the province available for homesteads are taken up, and anyone wishing free land must go farther west. A free grant of 160 acres is given to every male 18 years old, on condition of settlement, and the right to another 160 acres adjoining, called pre-emption land, at a certain price, two-fifths of which is payable three years after entry, and the remainder in six equal payments annually, with interest at the rate of six per cent. The price of pre-emption land is fixed by its distance from the projected Canadian Pacific Railway, the country being divided into five belts for a distance of 110 miles on each side of it. In belts A, B and C (5, 15 and 20 miles), the price is 2½ dollars per acre; in D (20 miles) 2 dollars, and in E (50 miles) 1 dollar. The country is divided into townships six miles square, and these are sub-divided into sections of a square mile each, which are numbered, and the even sections allotted for homestead and pre-emption. The odd sections are reserved as railway lands and are sold at a certain fixed price, viz.: from 1 dollar up to 5 dollars per acre in the five belts, payable in ten equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent. In each township two sections belong to the Hudson's Bay Company, and two are reserved for educational purposes. As was mentioned above, all homestead lands are taken up in Manitoba, and all railway lands, at least in the cheaper belts, are bought up and many of them held by speculators.

The last district we visited was the Pembina River, driving 40 miles up the Red River to Morris, then 80 miles west to Rock Lake, which is just into the North-West Territory. Up the Red River and round about Morris the land is excellent, farther west there is a good deal of swamp. On the flat prairie here water is not always easily found. At one farm after sinking over 100 feet, only bitter water was reached. Some 25 miles west from the Red River we got into rolling prairie, and this con-

tinued all the way to Rock Lake. This fine section of country is largely settled by men from Ontario. In North and South Dufferin alone, 900 homesteads were taken up last summer. We crossed the Pembina Mountain, which is just an elevated plateau, from which you drop suddenly into the valley of the Pembina River, here about 1,000 yards broad. On each side rise a succession of little rounded knolls, to the height of about 200 feet, covered with poplar and oak timber or scrub. The river, some 46 feet broad, is crossed by a wooden bridge, for which an enterprising Yankee, who had put it up, charged us 1 dollar for the two teams. Showing that some such structure is needed, a short distance up from the river is the grave of a young Scotchman, who was drowned a year before, whilst crossing on horseback. About Rock Lake, 8 miles long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, the country is very pretty and well wooded. In returning to Emerson we were one night at Crystal City and another at Mountain City. There are not, or rather were not, six houses in them both. There is much good oak timber in the neighbourhood of the latter, and a broad belt of it along the Pembina River, where it crosses into Dakota. If prairie fires could be suppressed there would soon be sufficient timber through the province. As it is, there is some anxiety felt regarding the future supply of wood for fuel. Coal is said to be found on the Souris River, 150 miles west from Rock Lake. Since we left, a railway from Emerson to that River has been projected, to be called the Emerson and Turtle Mountain Railway. Before reaching Emerson we passed through the Mennonite Reserve, which extends from near the Red River, 42 miles west along the United States border, and 18 miles to the north. This Pembina Reserve contains seventeen townships, and another reserve for the same people on the east of the Red River contains eight townships. The lands on the latter are rather wet, and a number of the settlers are moving across to the Pembina Reserve. They are quakers from Russia, are a thrifty, industrious people, and have good houses, from which they seem to exclude all the fresh air in winter. They have a number of excellent cattle, and, being near the river and railway, sell a large quantity of wheat.

Emerson is on the east side of the Red River, close to United States, and also to the railway; and is, therefore, just at the entrance to Manitoba and the North-West. It has already a population of 1,000. There are in it many stores, and four churches, and two weekly papers are published. From its position it is certain to rise rapidly.

In Winnipeg there are three daily and five weekly papers, and in Manitoba and North-West there are now one hundred and eighteen post offices, where a few months ago there were sixty-nine.

You must have read so much on this subject lately, that I am painfully aware you have heard very little that is new to-night; at the same time, I am conscious of having borrowed nothing from anyone without acknowledgment. Of course I have given you a mere abridgement of notes taken; to have gone more into detail might have been easier for me, but would have tried your patience too much. What further information I can give will be willingly afforded to any one desiring it. From information obtained from this and other reports, I hope you will be able to form a correct opinion of Canada, and to decide for yourselves whether you will choose it as your future home in case any of you should make up your minds to leave this country. There is every likelihood that the present population of Canada will, ten years hence, be increased by millions. Most of you will admit that a large number of tenant-farmers can be spared from this country, and still leave plenty behind; that the first if not the chief evil farmers have had to contend with has been over competition; that, in fact, their worst foes have been of their own household. The continuous increase of population, and the fact of there being in our island home no new lands to fall back upon, make it imperative that the agricultural class should be frequently decimated by emigration. At no previous time had these considerations greater force than now, when a period of over-competition and high rents has been followed by several seasons so disastrous, and when, in addition, there has been such a rapid development of the almost unlimited resources of this very continent in the immense and ever increasing importations of agricultural produce of all sorts. If, then, emigration be a necessity,

the question remains, where should farmers go? The thoughts of everyone must naturally turn first to Canada, as being the most accessible of all the British colonies; but let me give a word of warning, namely: That no one with a moderate capital should expect to become rapidly wealthy by buying land and farming it in Ontario or the Eastern Townships. The land is better than I expected to see it from Mr. Grahame's description; the country quite as pleasant to live in as he described it; but with the stock many of them have, the returns are small. And yet, I believe, any one possessed of a moderate amount of skill and industry, and with a capital of from £1,500 to £2,000 may select a good spot in the Eastern Townships, buy 200 acres of land and do well. The scenery in many parts is much like some of our own country—not certainly as fine as Liddesdale, more like Canonbie—and the people very like ourselves. I liked the land about Compton best. There are also good places about Cookshire; but anyone going there would need to carefully select a spot for himself, and afterwards get into good stock, and make sheep and cattle ready for the British market. In Ontario buildings are better and more commodious, and land is dearer. In any number of places you could settle down and be quite as comfortable as at home. A larger capital is here required; or farms may be rented at about 5 per cent. on the purchasing value. The interest of money borrowed on mortgage is from 8 to 12 per cent., both in Quebec and Ontario. In these provinces there has been a depression, just as there has been in this country. I was told that five or six years ago he was a very stupid person who could not make money there. Now many are desirous to sell their land for various reasons—numbers of old people to retire, who either have no family or whose sons have gone into business; others to make a better provision for their families in the North-West, and many besides whose land is mortgaged, and who, from the high rate of interest, find it difficult to meet their obligations. Taken as a whole, these proprietor farmers are men of culture and intelligence, with whom any one may be pleased to associate; and by far the largest number, especially in Ontario, are, I believe, in comfortable, if not independent, circumstances. To men of character and intelligence all offices are open.

Manitoba also is being settled by a class of superior men. Numbers of those we saw are from Ontario, and they make excellent pioneers. In Winnipeg the society is quite equal to that in any of our Scottish cities.

In Manitoba abundance of land can be purchased at from 8s. to 20s. per acre, according to locality, for where dry the quality is almost universally good. The great matter is to have a supply of water and wood, and to be near river or railway station. It is also necessary to have a little capital to fall back upon, as Mr. Gordon advised in his report, in case of a visitation of grasshoppers or an unfavourable season. This capital if not needed will there bring high interest, from 12 to 15 per cent., with ample security, that is land which is at its lowest value. For large capitalists Manitoba has equal attractions. They can choose one or three modes of investment, or try them all, viz.,—they can buy land and farm it, or they can buy and wait for a rise in value, and land judiciously bought will certainly bring double the price in a very few years; or they can loan money at high rate of interest, the security being perfect. Farmers are better to borrow money at even 15 or 20 per cent. than be without cattle, which will, at least, double in value each year, and which at present can be kept in summer on unoccupied land, at the mere cost of herding, and in winter at 15s. (fifteen shillings) a head. A man even with no capital, who is without encumbrance, and willing and able to work, may take up a homestead with a fair prospect of success. By hiring himself to a farmer, or working on railway—for which, in November, seven shillings a day was paid—he may have part of his ground cultivated by contract, until able to "take up house" himself. But before going in this way, a Canadian Government agent should be consulted, in case at any time there should be an over-supply of labourers. The North-West is in the meantime least adapted for men of small capital, with wife and young children. They could, however, occasionally buy from settlers in Manitoba who wish to move westwards. With a family of grown-up sons it is altogether different; they, by taking up adjoining sections can be a great mutual help. Grasshoppers did not visit the

province from 1827 to 1867. They afterwards ravaged it every alternate year till 1875, since then it has been exempt from them. I have been assured by the Surveyor-General that there is a belt of country from 150 to 200 miles broad, stretching in a direction between west and north-west from Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, which is nearly all adapted for settlement, being mostly well supplied with water and timber. South from this there is a belt where soil is not so good and the rainfall lighter. The same gentleman was told by an old Hudson's Bay official, who knew every foot of territory, that of all others the Peace River was the place he would choose for settlement. When the line from Thunder Bay to the Red River is completed, as it probably will in from two to three years, it is stated that wheat will be conveyed from Winnipeg to Montreal for 10d. per bushel. Until this is completed, and along with other lines extended westward, there can be no proper outlet for the enormous quantity of grain which can be grown here. When proper communication is opened up then the North-West will participate with the other provinces of Canada in that proximity to the European markets which no other British colony is favoured with. Canada has a further advantage in adjoining along its immense southern boundary that great kindred nation whose population is increasing so rapidly. This contiguity will, I believe, be felt to be for the benefit of both, when there is between them a free interchange of all commodities.

Mr. Church, Tower of Sark, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Welsh for his interesting report, which was seconded by Mr. Doughty, Byreburn, and heartily accorded.

REPORT OF MR. JAMES PALMER, DELEGATE FROM SOMERSETSHIRE.

Mr. JAMES PALMER, who was appointed as a representative of the Somersetshire farmers, sends a short report from Canada. He unfortunately took a bad cold just before leaving this country, and had a severe illness after his arrival in the Dominion. This somewhat curtailed his operations, and has prevented him making, hitherto, a more detailed report to his constituents. This is the more to be regretted as, owing to the advanced state of the harvest in the South of England, Wales and Ireland when the invitations were sent out, many districts which would gladly have elected delegates had not time to do so. As it is, however, Mr. Palmer has addressed the following interesting letter to Mr. J. W. Down, of Bristol, the Agent who obtained his appointment:—

LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA,
1st January, 1880.

MR. JOHN W. DOWN, Bristol.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in writing to inform you that I am much pleased with Canada, for the prospects are different to what they are in England, especially for farmers. My sons are delighted with the country and the farms. I have purchased for them in all 273 acres, in two farms situated seven miles from this, near the main road towards Exeter. They have a good house on each lot, with orchards, outbuildings, &c., and 75 acres fenced and under cultivation on each lot. The whole cost \$7,500, less than I had to pay rent for land in two years in Somersetshire—that is to say, two years' rent per acre. I can strongly recommend this country to my friends and others who intend to emigrate. If a farmer leaving England wish a dairy farm, or one for stock raising, my advice to him is to take a good look at the Eastern Townships, Province of Quebec, where he will find farms which may be purchased on very reasonable terms, and just what he would like, close to markets, railway and shipping. If a grain-growing farm is wanted I would prefer Ontario, but I am not certain, and am inclined to believe that a dairy or stock-raising farm would prove the best investment. Hundreds are flocking away to Manitoba

from these old settlements, to enable themselves to obtain large tracts of land, and thus keep their families together. I believe Manitoba and the North-West are better suited for Canadian settlers who have been used to pioneer life, or to young men from England, farmers who have a capital of say £200 to £500, or men with small families. A man with a large family must have a deal to contend with for the first two years; such men I would advise to settle in the Province of Quebec or Ontario, and avoid pioneer life. There are any amount of good farms to be purchased in either province.

Farm labourers do very well here, and soon become, by industry, the owners of land. Please send copy of this letter to my friends whose addresses you have; they need not be afraid to come. When once on board one of the Allan Royal Mail Steamers they will be made comfortable, and on landing will be well treated by the Canadian Government Agents. I took a severe cold the night before I left England, and have been laid up with rheumatics ever since (an old complaint of mine). This prevented me from returning to England and reporting to my constituents as I promised. The rest of my family will join me in the spring.

Wishing you all well,

I am yours respectfully,
(Signed) JAMES PALMER.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF HUNT W. CHAMBRE, ESQ., J.P., OF STEWARTSTOWN,
COUNTY TYRONE.

In making report of my observations in Canada for the benefit of intending settlers, I wish to mention that I had an opportunity, during the summer of 1879, of seeing the crops growing and being cut in the Province of Ontario, and of learning something of the system of farming pursued by the people there, as well as visiting Manitoba and the Canadian North-West as far as Rapid City in the autumn. I found the principal crops in Ontario consisted of fruit, fall or winter and spring wheat, peas, Indian corn, oats, barley, and meadow (from timothy) grass and clover, potatoes, turnips, and mangolds. I did not see a great breadth of green crop, as the people do not, in my opinion, go in sufficiently for winter feeding and making manure, their stocks of cattle, as a rule, being too small for their farms, relying too much a great deal on the extraordinary fertility of the soil which gives them crops year after year without manure. Almost all the crops I saw, except the spring wheat, were very fine, though the management of them in general was not all that one could desire. There could not be any doubt of the very great fertility of the soil, mostly a dark, sandy loam. The climate, too, I considered much better than that of Ireland, fruit, wheat, peas, and corn coming to much greater perfection than with us. Though the thermometer in July was from 100 to 130 degrees of heat out of doors, I was not so much annoyed or inconvenienced by it as I have often been at home when it stood at from 70 to 90. This I attribute to the dry, clear atmosphere instead of the moist heat of Ireland. For much the same reason, I was told and believe, the cold in winter is not at all so much felt as has been generally reported and believed here.

I was very much pleased with some parts of the country I went through, but particularly with the neighbourhood of St. Catherines, and am satisfied that for persons of middle age, without large families and with a moderate amount of capital, Ontario is a very good place to settle, particularly for those who have the knowledge and taste for raising fruit, which pays exceedingly well, peaches, grapes, &c., &c., coming to perfection in the open air. I heard of instances where parties cleared from £80 to £100 per acre for fruit in different parts of Ontario, but particularly in the neighbourhood of St. Catherines. The spring wheat, as a rule, was not good, and the pasture had a dry, sickly appearance I did not like; but in both cases, I believe this was caused by the scourging system of farming pursued by the people, who have been year after year raising grain crops from the same ground without manure, and, having got into this system, never think of applying manure as they should, which is the only thing, I believe, their soil wants to give them almost any sort of crop, and a much higher yield per acre of grain than they are at present satisfied with. I found many Ontario farmers preparing to go to Manitoba, and on making inquiries as to the reason, found there were various causes. First, many of the people had commenced farming without any capital, and in consequence got into debt, which, while their families were growing up, they were unable to pay off, and were, consequently, obliged to pay very high rates of interest—8, 10 and 12 per cent.—which, of course, crippled them very much, and now, when their sons had grown up, their farms (mostly only 100 acres) being found too small, and also having, from the system of farming pursued so long, ceased to yield so well as formerly, a change had become necessary. By selling out these places they were realizing sufficient to pay off their debts and establish themselves in Manitoba, where they could procure not

only land sufficient to make room for their sons, but also fresh and almost inexhaustible soil. The settler going to Ontario with reasonable capital and a proper knowledge of farming and fruit raising can do well. He can purchase a farm with suitable house and office-houses for about half of what he would pay for Tenant-Right in Ulster, have then no rent and very little taxes to pay, with as great a certainty as there can be of anything in this world of much better crops. He will also have first-class schools free for his children.

But for the man who has a large family, or wants to farm extensively, Manitoba is the place.

It was only in 1871 Canada discovered what a treasure she had in Manitoba and the great North-West, and since then the progress of that country has been extraordinary. Winnipeg, its present Capital, which then only numbered 400 inhabitants, now has 12,000, and is daily increasing. Still, the Canadian Government, knowing what an immense tract of fertile soil she possessed, and finding that the people of the Old Country (as they term the British Isles), no matter what their agents might say, would not believe the accounts thus given, most wisely decided on bringing out British farm delegates to see for themselves what the country could do, and report to their brother farmers at home, knowing that the people of the Old Country would depend on their account when they would not listen to or believe the accounts given by immigration agents. For my part, I would not have believed any land could have been so fertile had I not seen it myself. There are at present two routes to Manitoba, one partly by lake and partly by rail, which is the least fatiguing for females or children, though it takes a longer time. The other route, by all rail, is much shorter, the whole journey from Montreal being accomplished in about four days, though, if time permits, the route per lake is most pleasant.

With the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. Mr. Aikins, I joined the party at Southampton, Ontario, sailing across Lakes Huron and Superior, and staying for two days at Prince Arthur's Landing, where we were most kindly treated by the Railway Contractors, and brought for 130 miles over the great Atlantic and Pacific Railway now in progress, and which is to go right through Manitoba and the North-West, and is expected to be opened as far as Winnipeg in the course of next year (1880). From this we proceeded to Duluth by steamer, and then by rail to Winnipeg, travelling for hundreds of miles through the great prairies of the United States, which had just recently been burned, and looked like one vast plain stretching as far as the eye could reach, in all directions; of my opinion of these prairies, more further on. When we arrived at Winnipeg, which is situated at the confluence of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, we were astonished to find it such a fine city, with broad streets and excellent shops and stores, where the settler can be supplied with anything he requires. The soil in Manitoba is a black vegetable-mould, from 15 inches to 4 or 5 feet deep, in general on a friable clay sub-soil. I consider the soil about Winnipeg heavy and very fertile, of which the roots and vegetables in the market and the wheat stubble in the field furnished ample evidence; a good deal of the land immediately about Winnipeg is in the hands of speculators, who have purchased it at low rates, and hold for an advance, the consequence being that settlers are moving farther west.

We went from here to Portage-la-Prairie in spring vehicles called "Democrats," carrying four passengers, and each drawn by two horses; there are no regular roads yet, but simply tracks across the prairie. The creeks or small rivers being, when of any size, rudely bridged over, and at other places bundles of willows or sticks thrown in, over which we drove horses and vehicles appearing to be well suited for such work. This road is the great highway to the North-West. On our way from Winnipeg we passed at first through a good deal of good land, then through a lot low and swampy, but from which quantities of good hay could be cut. We stayed a night at an inn on the banks of the Assiniboine; the land here did not please me, but shortly after passing this began to improve. As we came towards Poplar Point, from which place to High Bluff and on to Portage, the soil is very good and thickly settled; the wheat stubbles in the fields were clean and strong, and spoke of heavy crops having

been taken. Land could be purchased here at from \$10 to \$15 per acre. At High Bluff we got some very fine samples of wheat. The accounts given of the yield per acre differed very much, from 25 to 45 bushels, we were told. I believe each of these accounts may have been true, the cause of the difference being due more to the skill, or want of it, of the farmers than to the soil. I have no doubt that the careful farmer, who knows his business, would easily get from 35 to 45 bushels on such land as I saw here. We talked with many settlers both here and farther west, who had been for many years settled in Ontario, and they all seemed greatly pleased with their change, and spoke highly of their new position and prospects. Close to Portage we spoke to a Scotch settler who was ploughing down a strong, clean wheat stubble, and told us he had had seventeen crops of wheat in succession, without rest or manure, off the same ground; and that before he purchased it thirteen crops had been taken—all without manure—and that this year he had had 35 bushels per acre, being the 40th crop. The price of wheat at the time of our visit was 55 cents at Portage, and 65 at Winnipeg, but, before we left, it had risen 10 to 15 cents. The rate of freight to Montreal is about 34 cents per bushel, but when the new railway is opened to Thunder Bay, which is expected in less than two years, it will be about 17 cents. As a wheat growing district I would not compare what I saw of Dakota or Minnesota, in the United States, with Manitoba. The rich black soil of the latter being much deeper, and the sub-soil much better, will consequently stand much more cropping. At present the yield is greater by from ten to twelve bushels per acre. In addition to this, when we take into consideration that as soon as the new railway is opened the cost of delivery on board the ocean steamers will be actually less, the superiority of Manitoba is very great. Indeed, from all I could learn, I have no doubt Manitoba and the Canadian North-West are bound very seriously to affect the wheat-growing districts of the United States, whose average yield is not much more than half that of Manitoba. From Portage we proceeded towards Rapid City, under the very kind and able guidance of Joseph Ryan, Esq., M.P. for Marquette. I was greatly pleased with the country for about the first twenty miles. We stopped for a night on the farm of Mr. Yeoman, about fourteen miles west of Portage, and received much kindness and information from the owner, who showed us some very fine roots, mangold-wurzel, sugar beet, potatoes, &c., grown without manure, the mangold and beet giving 800 bushels to the acre. He showed us also, in his garden, brown Spanish radishes of most extraordinary size, and sun flowers which were grown for feeding fowl; some of their stalks were 10 feet high, with flowers 13 inches in diameter. He informed us also that he had two waggon loads of citron-melons off two ridges in his garden 17 yards long. So abundant were they we saw him feed his pigs with them. His wheat was also very good, yielding about 38 bushels to the acre. The black soil here was from 2 to 3 feet deep, and then clay sub-soil. Some miles after this we came to Beaver Dam, and from this on for several miles was low and marshy, with many lakelets swarming with wild duck, and the prairie round with prairie chickens. Many miles of good prairie meadows here for cutting, but not much of this neighbourhood good for tillage until drained. After this, we passed a district where the soil was a good deal more sandy, and the country covered with scrubby trees and willows, which, for the present, is being passed by settlers, but after a time, I have no doubt, will all be brought into cultivation. Some miles further on we stopped at Mr. McKinnon's and had a look at his farm, which I thought rather light and sandy, but he appeared well pleased with its fertility. We then passed through some miles of country greatly covered with small timber. Several settlers had commenced work here, and the ground, when turned up, looked very well. After this we passed for some miles through a sandy, barren looking district, not good for much, and at length came out on what is called the Beautiful Plain—an immense stretch of fine rolling prairie, all of which we were informed had been taken up by settlers, though some had not yet come, and all round we could see houses in various stages of building. We remained a night and day on this plain at the farm of a Mr. Mack, who was busy getting up his office houses, and had his first crop of wheat and oats, a very fine one, in his stack-yard. He had a fine herd of cattle, was

well pleased with the country, and had taken up a large tract of land. Next day we passed through a vast district of rolling prairie, well suited for cattle raising, but not for tillage, on account of numerous small lakelets and ponds. Any amount of good prairie hay could be had in this neighbourhood for the cutting. We reached Rapid City, on the Saskatchewan, at night, and next morning saw a very fine plain of undulating land away to the west, with many settlers' houses in the distance; but a prairie fire had recently passed over this plain doing much harm. Rapid City (so called), on the Saskatchewan, when we were there, consisted of just 23 houses, but with several others going up. There were some good shops and stores, a saw mill in full work, and a grist mill about being built. The land immediately on each side of the river looked stony, though I found the stones were only on the surface, but a short distance from the river on either side the land was very good, the black soil being about 15 inches deep, and then light clay. We saw here some very large onions and potatoes raised by Indians without manure. Time not permitting our going further, we started next day on our home journey, and held conversation with several settlers, some of whom were fresh from England, others from Ontario, and all well pleased with their ground. The land about here appeared to be all taken up. On our way out and back we passed long trains of settlers going up with their families. I could not help feeling they were making a great mistake going up so late in the season (the end of October), as they would not have time to get their houses up before winter. From all the reports I received, the following would be about an average yield of the different crops in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West. Wheat, 35 to 40 bushels, weighing 60 to 62 lbs. per bushel, sown from first week in April to first week in May, and reaped in August. Oats, about 75 bushels per acre, weighing 35 lbs. per bushel; these can be sown until middle of May. Barley can be sown as late as the first week in June, and yields about 42 bushels per acre, and 50 lbs. per bushel. Potatoes, without manure, 10 to 12 tons per acre; and turnips, also without manure, up to 25 tons per acre.

On our return journey to Winnipeg, many of the farmers having got well on with their autumn ploughing, were threshing, and the regular practice was, as soon as the grain was removed to burn the straw, having no use for it, no manure being required. In newly settled districts, when but small portions of the prairie have been got into cultivation, many prairie fires take place with much loss to farmers occasionally, but in most cases where this happens they are to blame themselves, as if they take the precaution of ploughing eight or nine scores round the homestead or stackyard the fire cannot pass it. On our return to Winnipeg, by the kindness of Mr. Ross, we visited the neighbourhood of Emerson and Otterburn, east of Winnipeg, and saw some very fine land and the finest growth of natural hay I ever saw. The Messrs. Ross, of Winnipeg, have large tracts of good land to dispose of in this neighbourhood for from \$2 to \$3½ per acre, lying right along the railway.

On our return journey we stopped to see some of the Minnesota and Dakota prairie, and went to see one of the celebrated Dalrymple farms, where 8,000 acres of wheat were grown this year, and 500 acres of other grain crops for feeding the horses. We were most kindly and hospitably received by the Manager, Mr. Button, and shown all that was to be seen. Everything was conducted on the most systematic style possible; all the implements were of the most improved description, and these were stored in the best possible order when not in use. I saw 14 double-furrow sulky ploughs at work following each other in one field a mile long, each plough drawn by four horses or mules, and the whole turning over about 70 acres per day about 6 inches deep. This was the deepest and best ploughing I saw, but the soil was not to be compared with that of Manitoba. This year's average yield of wheat was only 19 bushels per acre, and the average of the last four years only 23 bushels. The sample of wheat I saw was also very poor, altogether confirming my opinion that these prairies were not nearly so good as those of Manitoba. The mode of procedure on this farm is to sow the seed in the first week in April—1 bushel and 20 quarts to the acre; it is sown with drill machines, 19 of which are set to work at once; each team can put in 12 to 15 acres per day, the ground getting a couple of strokes of the har-

row after the drill. There are 25 self-binding reaping machines on the farm, and 5 steam threshing machines, for some of which they use straw as firing. This season the horses never lost a day's work from the 1st April, when frost was sufficiently gone to commence sowing, which is when the frost has thawed a few inches on the top; the gradual thawing of the rest helps to moisten the ground and start the wheat.

The cattle I saw in Manitoba were good and strong, though rather coarse, but were in good condition. Crossed with a good shorthorn bull they would produce very fine stock. I did not see many sheep, but the few I saw looked very well, and I have no doubt would pay the farmer. One-year-old cattle are worth here from \$10 to \$16; two-year-olds, \$20 to \$30; and three-year-olds, \$40 to \$50. Draught oxen cost about \$160 per pair, for good strong trained animals, less, of course, for inferior, and a shade more for top animals. Oxen, being easier fed, are better than horses for the new settler for the first year, or until he has oats of his own, when, if so minded, he can easily change. Although the native cattle and horses can live out all winter, they would be much better with hay and shelter, and the improved breeds would not do without it. I have no hesitation in recommending Manitoba and the Canadian North-West to my countrymen as the best place for a man to go to who wants to earn money and is not afraid to rough it for a time. He will have many discomforts for the first year or so, will be annoyed, I dare say, by mosquitoes and black flies for about three weeks in the year, but even these pests give way before civilization, and will, I have no doubt, ere long disappear. I believe any man determined to work and push on, even though he has not a penny to start with, will succeed here as wages are good; but the man who has £100 clear to begin with will do better, and the one who has £200 or £300 or more will do better still, and be saved many discomforts. There are numbers in the north of Ireland disputing about small pieces of land and paying large amounts for tenant right, who, for half the sum in Manitoba, would become the owners of land, one acre of which would be worth two of those they fight so much about.

Time or space do not admit of my giving many useful particulars fully entered in my notes, but I will be happy to reply to anyone writing to me on the subject.

REPORT OF MR. JOHN MAXWELL, OF CARLISLE.

On Monday, September 8th, 1879, I attended a meeting at Castle Douglas, at which my friend, Mr. James Biggar, was unanimously elected as delegate from Kircudbrightshire, for the purpose of visiting Canada, and reporting upon its suitability as a field for agricultural emigrants. Though not one of the Government delegates, I have much pleasure in giving you an account of what I saw, and of adding my testimony to that of others on the resources and prospects of the Dominion.

On his appointment, Mr. Biggar requested me to accompany him; and though the notice was short, as the vessel sailed on the Thursday following, I consented; and having secured our berths on the steamship "Peruvian," of the Allan Line, we sailed from Liverpool on September 11th, arriving in Quebec, after a most enjoyable passage, on Sunday, September 21st.

On the Friday previous to our arrival at Quebec, we sailed along the coast of Anticosti, and on the Saturday morning had fairly entered the St. Lawrence. These were beautiful days, a clear sky and bright sun overhead, the heat tempered by the slight sea breeze, while the waters of the St. Lawrence appeared to be alive with seals; and here and there a porpoise, and occasionally a whale appeared above water. The coast of Anticosti is bleak enough; and it was a pleasant contrast the next morning to find ourselves off the south bank of the St. Lawrence, covered with the white cottages of the fishermen on the shore and the somewhat larger dwellings of the squatters further back, who have cleared the timber from the lands they at present cultivate. All was excitement about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon as we approached Rimouski, where the mails were to be sent ashore, with some of the

passengers, in exchange for the news of what had transpired during the eight days we had been, as it were, out of the world. By this time we were enjoying the views on both banks of the noble river. I had more than once listened to a description of the beautiful autumnal shades of this country, but only then learnt how far short my ideas were of the reality. To avoid landing in the dark, the vessel was laid to during the night, and a dense fog rising in the morning, we did not arrive at Point Lévis till about nine o'clock. As we approached first one bank and then the other, as the channel ran, we had not much opportunity of seeing through the mist the points of interest on the islands and banks of the river. We only saw sufficient to cause us to wish to see more, and by and by we approached the city towering high above the river which flows tranquilly at the foot of the heights on which it is built.

An invitation awaited the delegates from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec to make his house their home during the time they were able to remain in the neighbourhood of Quebec; but as a special train was announced to leave at mid-day for the west, and as they were anxious to get on to Ottawa to visit the Dominion Agricultural Exhibition then being held there, they were reluctantly compelled to decline his hospitality.

The country we travelled through was poor and uninteresting, in an agricultural sense, so I need not recapitulate our travels until we reached Ottawa.

The Exhibition was opened by the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. Canadians yield to none in their loyalty to and love of our Queen, and their reception of the Vice-Regal party on the show ground must have been very gratifying to them.

Mr. Graham, of Belleville, Chairman of the Dairy Association of the County of Hastings, who was in charge of the dairy produce, kindly allowed me every facility to examine the exhibits under his charge. The butter and cheese were an excellent collection. I have visited many shows in England and Scotland, and have rarely seen such a numerous entry of fine butter. Taking into consideration the fact that Ottawa is some hundreds of miles away from the best agricultural districts of Canada, the display of stock was very creditable to the country; cattle and pigs were particularly worthy of note.

On our way to Toronto we spent a day at Brockville, where we gathered much useful information on Canadian phosphates and their treatment, from Mr. Cowan, and a very excellent system of cattle feeding from Mr. Stagg.

After spending two days in Toronto we embarked on the steamship "Ontario" at Sarnia, on a voyage over Lake Huron and Lake Superior to Duluth, on our way to Manitoba. We were accompanied by the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, and Mr. Senator Aikins, and while these gentlemen, with the other delegates who made up the company, spent a couple of days inspecting the new railway which is being laid from Thunder Bay to Winnipeg, Mr. Biggar and I pushed on to Mapleton, in Dakota, to visit two of the great wheat-growing farms of the west. Duluth is one of those "would-be" cities with 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants, with ten churches of various denominations, five of which are closed. It has also two grain elevators, which are kept very busy, this being the chief point of shipment of grain to the eastern markets. I may here explain that these elevators clean the grain, which is generally sent without dressing direct from the threshing machine, and store it or forward to market as required by the owner. All grain is classed on arrival, 1st, 2nd, or 3rd quality, and goes into a general stock of its class, the owner receiving a cheque for the amount of his deposit, which is negotiable. The surrounding land is of little value in an agricultural sense; the hills are rocky and the level land swampy.

On our way from Duluth we ran for several miles along the banks of the St. Louis River. The rapids, which continue for some miles, were beautifully illumined by the setting sun, and afterwards by moonlight. It was one of the finest sights I ever witnessed. We were rather scared by the creaking wooden bridges we passed over, some of which, we were told, had been condemned some years ago.

On our arrival at Mapleton, Mr. Dunlop drove us over a large tract of prairie, broken and unbroken. The system of working it was entirely new to us, and we were deeply interested in his account of the working of this land. I can only describe the sight presented to us as an immense expanse bounded by the horizon in every direction, and nothing to break the view but an occasional settler's house, stacks, or piles of straw, and here and there a narrow belt of timber, the indication of a river's course.

The next morning, accompanied by Mr. Disbrowe, Treasurer of the St. George's Society of Winnipeg, who met us the previous day, we drove over to Cheeney Farm, the property of Mr. Dalrymple. We were kindly entertained by Mr. Button, Manager of this farm, who, while showing us through the buildings, gave us every information respecting the working of the Dalrymple Farms, and, though foreign to my subject, I cannot leave them behind without giving you some of the particulars we learned, as the system adopted here may be worked to equal advantage on the prairie land of the Canadian North-West, but that country not being sufficiently developed, the information is not so readily obtainable there.

Mr. Dalrymple manages 70,000 to 100,000 acres of prairie land. He is at present working four farms on this property—viz., Cass Farm of 4,500 acres; Cheeney, 3,800; Alton, 2,200; and Grandin, 8,000 acres, and two farms of 3,000 acres, the property of other gentlemen, are also under his charge, making a total of 21,000 acres of land under crop this year. From 2,000 to 4,000 acres of new land are broken up yearly, and in 1880 he will sow 20,000 acres of wheat. Oats and barley are only grown for horse food. The Northern Pacific Railroad runs through the farms, and there is a private siding near the head office, situated at the north-east centre of the farms alluded to. There is a general manager over each farm, and sub-managers to accompany the men and horses in their various occupations. The ploughmen work long hours, and a stableman is kept whose work is to provide food for the horses, morning, noon and night. A blacksmith looks after the ironwork and implements on the farm, and has a store of duplicates of all the working portions of the machinery in use. The following remarks have special reference to Cheeney Farm, the others being worked on the same system:—

In breaking new land, three horses or mules are yoked in a single plough, which turns over 2 to 2½ acres per day, the sod turned over being 10 to 15 inches broad, and 2 inches thick. This work is done in June and July, backset in the fall, and sown the following spring. Seeding commences about the beginning of April, or as soon as the land is in condition, and the frost out of it for two or three inches, and harvest begins about 1st of August. The ordinary seeding is 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. Barley is sown about the middle of May, and oats a week later. There are 25 self-binders on this farm, and 120 on the estate, a driver, two stokers, and three mules work each machine, which cuts 12 to 15 acres per day. Two or three days after the first of the crop is cut, the four steam threshers are set to work, each turning out 1,000 to 1,400 bushels per day, according to the crop. As the straw is all burned after threshing, they were working one of the threshers this harvest very successfully with straw for fuel instead of other kinds which are comparatively expensive in this district. The grain is sent to the elevators as it is threshed. It will be understood, therefore, that for a month or six weeks Cheeney Farm, with the 150 men employed on it during this period, is a scene of considerable bustle. Ordinary wages for spring and fall work are £3 10s. to £5 per month, but the extra harvest hands get 8s. to 12s. per day, with board in both cases. As soon as possible after harvest the ploughs are set to work on the stubbles and back-setting the new land for the spring crops, the whole of the wheat being sown in the spring. They use double sulky ploughs, with 16-inch shares, drawn by four horses or mules, travelling 18 to 20 miles, and turning over five acres each per day. The men ride on these ploughs. On this system an acre of wheat costs 30s. to 35s., or about 1s. 9d. per bushel of 60 lbs., on a basis of 19 bushels per acre, which is the average crop of this year on these farms. The price of wheat in Dakota was 3s. 1½d. per bushel at the beginning of harvest,

but afterwards rose to 4s. per bushel; the freight to Liverpool is about 2s. 2d. per bushel. Oats average 40 bushels, and barley 30 bushels per acre, on land that had been cropped four years successively without the application of any manure, the straw being burned as soon as threshed.

The country being level, the railways are laid at a nominal cost as compared with the cost of lines in this country, £2,000 per mile being a liberal estimate for laying, and another £1,000 for equipment.

We travelled northwards over an immense tract which had been devastated by fire a few days previously, and after 18 hours travelling reached the object of our journey.

We found Winnipeg to be a thriving city, situated at the confluence of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, peopled by a most enterprising population of some 10,000 to 12,000. Ten years ago a few log huts and Fort Garry were the only buildings here. It improved gradually until 1872, when the inhabitants numbered about 500, and in 1874 it received another impetus, which has not ceased to the present day. The visitor is impressed with the idea that it means to be a city, and will succeed.

We drove westward along the bank of the Assiniboine to Portage la Prairie, where we met Mr. Ryan, M.P. for the District of Marquette, who told us that the average crops of this district would be 25 bushels wheat, 50 bushels oats, 40 bushels barley, 30 bushels peas, 5 to 6 tons potatoes, 15 to 18 tons turnips, and odd crops of double these figures where the land is in better hands than the ordinary run of farmers. We met several men whom we questioned on these points, and they were fully substantiated. The prices realized last year were 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. per bushel for wheat, 1s. 5d. for oats, and 1s. 8d. to 2s. for barley. This year the price of wheat had advanced to 3s. before we left. The cost of transport to England at present would be about 2s. 5d. per bushel; but the Government railway, which is at present being laid in an almost direct line to the lakes, will materially reduce this charge, so that grain will probably be transported from this province at a less cost than the present charges from the Western States of America, and so increase the value of the product in the hands of the grower.

The party divided at Portage la Prairie, some going further west, while the others, of whom I was one, returned to Winnipeg.

Leaving Winnipeg, we travelled south-west a distance of 80 miles, to the Pembina Mountain District, passing through the farm of Mr. Lowe, by whom we were most hospitably treated. The journey occupied five days. On this journey we crossed the Assiniboine and Stinking Rivers, going almost direct south to Morris, at the confluence of the Red and Scratching Rivers. The first eight or ten miles of the road was through a brushwood country. The open prairie was of a somewhat inferior quality to that which we had passed over going west, yet vastly superior to anything I had seen previous to my visit to this province. The Pembina Mountains form a gentle slope of well wooded land of great fertility, beyond which the country is more rolling, and very desirable land, although somewhat lighter than on the eastern slope. Returning to Winnipeg, we drove on one day ten miles north-west, and an equal distance across the Red River, through the Kildonnan Settlement, to the north-east. This district was originally peopled by settlers whom Lord Selkirk brought out in 1814, sixty-five years ago. Some of the original settlers are still living, and I got some soil from a field belonging to Mr. McBeth, which had been cropped with wheat 54 years consecutively, except grasshopper years, and this year produced about twenty bushels per acre. It had never received any manure, but this autumn he is putting some dung on as an experiment. We drove over dung heaps the accumulation of over twenty years, and we heard of more than one instance where the dung heaps had become such a nuisance that the barns had been removed as the least expensive way of getting rid of the trouble. We met a Caldwellgate (Carlisle) weaver who had farmed very successfully for seven years, who was arranging, when we saw him, to have his dung heaps removed at the rate of 1s. per ton.

The soil throughout the country is a rich black loam, six inches to six feet deep, almost entirely free from stones, and varying in quality in different districts, on a subsoil of strong or friable clay or sand. I was much more favourably impressed with the appearance of this soil than that I had seen higher up the Red River Valley. It has more substance and will probably yield good crops long after the higher country has become exhausted. It is covered by a tufted grass, varying in length, according to the moisture of the soil, from twelve inches to five or six feet.

Stock raising has not been carried on to any extent in Manitoba as yet, although we saw some comparatively large herds of cattle in parts of the country we travelled over, and considered it well adapted for that purpose. Some shelter is required during the winter, but by a judicious selection of land the necessity for artificial shelter may be obviated to a considerable extent, as the winters westward to the Rocky Mountains become very much milder, and at the foot of them it is said to be so mild that snow almost melts as it falls, and will mostly disappear in twenty-four hours. According to the laws of the country stock may be grazed on or hay cut from any land that is not fenced, so that a man having a moderate holding may keep a stock by herding much in excess of what his actual holding may carry. Cattle are largely used for draught purposes, and as all new settlers use oxen for a time at least, as being best adapted to their requirements, there is an ever-increasing demand for draught cattle, many hundreds of which are being imported from the United States, and are commanding high prices, ranging from £20 to £35 per pair. Sheep also do well on partially enclosed ground, but in some sections they are killed by what is known as spear grass, which, becoming entangled in the wool, penetrates the skin, and eventually causes death, but many of the diseases common in this country are unknown on the prairies.

The native stock of the North-West frequently show points of breeding which can only be accounted for by the importation some fifty years ago of thorough-bred stallions and fine Durham bulls; the country is indebted for these, as well as many other advantages, to the enterprize of the Hudson's Bay Company. Yearling cattle are worth 50s. to £3; two-year-olds, £4 to £5; steers, £6 to £8; and draught cattle, £9 to £18, according to strength, condition and breaking. The native cattle and horses will winter out without any attention. All kinds of grain (except Indian corn), roots and vegetables grow to great perfection. Apples have not been grown yet; I understand some difficulty was found in Minnesota when they were first cultivated, but cuttings were imported, and when they became acclimatised did well. The same success will doubtless attend the exertions of the people of Manitoba. Timothy grass and clover produce excellent crops, but rye grass grows too rapidly, and will not stand the severe frosts.

This Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territory are suitable to almost every class of emigrant who is prepared to endure the hardships of a new country and life on the prairie. These points should be carefully considered, and I will endeavour to enumerate them:—The country is new and the population being scattered, the pleasure and comforts of society must be foregone for a time at least, and we were sorry to note that this isolation had the effect in many instances of reducing people who had probably been brought up very differently, to utter indifference as to their personal appearance, and the comforts of life.

The climate is, owing to the extremes of temperature, a very trying one. The intense cold of winter when the thermometer registers 30 to 70 and even 80 degrees of frost for three or four months at least, and the heat of the summer months registering from 80 to 100 degrees in the shade, will deter many from trying their fortunes in this country. The atmosphere is lighter and more clear than we are accustomed to at home, and neither the cold of winter nor heat of summer are felt to the extent that they would be with the moist atmosphere which we are accustomed to.

Although the country is intersected by numerous large rivers and tributaries, it cannot be described as well watered, as the rivers are generally sluggish, and the water unfit for domestic purposes. A better quality can be obtained at a depth of

16 to 20 feet, and it is only occasionally needful to go deeper, but the water when obtained is often charged with the peculiar alkali taste which we find in Spa water.

Timber is greatly needed both for shelter, building and fuel, and the supply mainly comes from the higher lands, being floated down the rivers. The prairie fires are doubtless the principal cause of this scarcity, and as settlements extend, tree culture will be encouraged, and the fires checked to a great extent.

There are immense beds of coal in the Saskatchewan Valleys, as in those of the Red, Deer and other rivers, whilst north of the 59th parallel, there are said to be 500,000 square miles underlaid with true coal. The future of this vast territory seems therefore to be secure, so far as fuel is concerned.

There are really no roads, and, with the exception of an immense gravel hill, ten miles north-east of Winnipeg, I did not notice any material suitable for road-making in the district I travelled through. The roads, or tracks, are merely trails over the prairie. If not fenced, so much the better, and a decent track may be picked out, but in settled portions, where the land is fenced, the roads are pretty bad. During the spring, on the break-up of the frost, and in June, the wet month of this country, they are almost impassable, and no carting is done that can be avoided. During summer and autumn the trails are good travelling except in swampy places, and become almost as hard as a macadamised road, while in winter they are covered with snow, and sleighs are invariably used for all kinds of work.

The mosquitoes and black flies are very troublesome to the new-comer for two months in summer; the old settlers care little for them, and they generally "clear out" as settlement progresses.

Distance from markets is a drawback, but that will be overcome to a great extent by the completion of the Government Railway, and as the railway is built with the object of opening up the country every advantage will be given to the settler which judgment and economy can secure.

No great expense is necessary in opening up the route by Hudson's Bay, but as it would be open for navigation only three to five months in the year, it could not be used advantageously, although it would bring Manitoba as near to Liverpool as New York is.

The grasshopper is another trouble which has, three times during the last 50 years, cleared the province of its crops.

Prairie fires are a source of great danger, and have caused incalculable loss to many settlers at various periods, but a little judicious and inexpensive precaution will obviate any serious effect.

Manitoba is but a mite in the great North-West, containing as it does only some 14 millions of the 375 millions of acres said to be fit for cultivation. Every settler above 18 years of age is entitled to 160 acres homestead or free grant and 160 acres pre-emption at a cost of one dollar to five dollars per acre, according to distance from projected railway, the first payment on account of which is due three years after settlement, and the payments extend over seven years. The land in the neighbourhood of Winnipeg is not being so rapidly taken up, for the reason that it is mostly held by speculators for higher prices than emigrants are generally able to pay for land, but as many of them have held for some years on borrowed capital which is worth 8 to 12 per cent., they are ready to sell at a small margin on cost, for the reason that it clears their hands, and increases the value of their remaining holding in the same district. The half-breed reserves have also been largely sold into the hands of these speculators, and, though it is a matter for regret that such large tracts of really good land should be held idle, it is done in the way of business by those who were bold enough to make this country their home when it was first opened to the public ten years ago.

In surveying the country, the boundary line has been taken as the base of operations from the east and west parallels, and the 96th meridian the base line for the north and south parallels. From these parallels the whole country is laid out in townships of six miles square, which are again sub-divided into sections of one square mile, or 640 acres; half-sections of 320, and quarter-sections of 160. Two sections

are reserved in each township for educational purposes, and two for the Hudson's Bay Company, the original owners of the soil; and they accept these, and a payment of £300,000 sterling in exchange for their charter, yielded to the Government in 1868. The school sections are disposed of as the country becomes settled up, and the proceeds devoted to the free education of the children of the townships. It is expected that the yield from this source will generally be sufficient to obviate the necessity for school rates.

The young man, or the man of middle age, with a family of sons pretty well up, are perhaps the class of emigrants best adapted to this country; but it would be a severe undertaking for a man with a young family to set out here, unless some provision had previously been made for them.

Zymotic diseases, and ague, which is so prevalent in many of the States not much south of this, are altogether unknown here, and as to the general good health of the people there can be no doubt.

Before leaving this district, I should like to give a word of warning to any who may be inclined to try their fortunes in this region, against the sharks who beset the unwary at every turn, as in all new countries, not only in the land interest, but touching every essential to the new settler; and I advise them to be chary of taking the advice of interested parties. In our travels west we met more than one who, on inquiry, we found had paid considerably more on the advice of these parties for their outfit than was at all necessary had they used their own discretion. Competition is keen enough even here to enable the settler to make a material reduction in his outlay, if he spends a little time about it. Set out as early in the spring as possible if you have not sufficient capital to allow you to spend the winter in Winnipeg. In the latter case you have time to look about you, and in the former case you have the summer before you to get at least a light oat crop, a few potatoes, and your place put in order for the winter. A few people going out together may take up holdings in the immediate neighbourhood of each other, form a small township or colony, and so mitigate some of the pangs which the emigrant naturally feels, and be of material assistance to each other in settling their new homes.

Much of the misery and disappointment so many emigrants have met with in the United States has been owing to their too readily accepting the advice of the agents of land and railway companies, whose sole interest is to have their extensive holdings settled at whatever cost. Beautiful pictures are deftly painted of the prospects of the settlers on their respective lands, each succeeding report being more brightly colored than its predecessor. If these men or the companies they represent kept faith with their clients (I had almost said victims), little if any fault could be found with them, and much human misery averted, but too often they are left to their own resources, strangers in a strange land, to live lives of trouble and regret.

I was glad to note that the information of their country, issued by the Canadian Government for the information of emigrants, is not written in the exaggerated tone which many of the neighbouring States adopt. The Dominion Government holds most of the lands of the North-West in their own hands. There is a vast tract to select from, and a most secure title ensured when the transfer is once made.

I gave an estimate of the cost of a wheat crop in Dakota. The same system may be adopted here to advantage, as the average yield, so far as can be learned on present information, will be 8 to 10 bushels per acre higher than the yield in Dakota, and every extra bushel produced tends to reduce the first cost per bushel to the producer. Oats and barley cannot be grown so profitably for export, but are being sold at remunerative rates to the new settlers.

Leaving Winnipeg, I proceeded to Chicago, thence to Indianapolis and Cincinnati, passing through the States of Illinois and Ohio, and along the Canada Southern Line to Toronto, where I arrived on Tuesday, October 28th. I spent a week in western Ontario, visiting Guelph, Galt, Brantford, Woodstock and Stratford. The country is well farmed, and a moderate amount of stock kept, which is on the whole better bred than that of any other section of Canada. It is much indebted for this characteristic to the enterprize of Mr. George Brown, who established the justly

celebrated Bow Park herd, now known as the Canada West Farming Association. The land is generally sandy loam, easily worked, and of a kindly nature. The country is undulating and beautifully wooded; and, had the snake fence been out of the way, and thorns substituted, I could have imagined myself in some districts I know of on this side the water. Our first visit was to Guelph, where we were met by Messrs. McCrae, who attended us throughout our visit, and were of great help to us in seeing the district, which is considered the best farmed and contains some of the best land in Ontario; although I am told that further west the land is of more substance.

The principal object of interest here is the Agricultural College and Model Farm, for the education in theory and practice of young men entering on a farmer's life. They have at present accommodation for 88 pupils, and have recently been compelled to refuse admission to many applicants. The students combine study and labor, for which latter they are remunerated to such an extent that a careful, industrious fellow can have his education free. All kinds of crops grown in the country are grown here, and experiments for their improvement conducted on a liberal scale; all varieties are carefully tested, and their characteristics noted for the benefit of the students and the country at large. I may here remark that rye grass has not, so far, been cultivated profitably in Canada; it does not appear to be suited to the extremes of temperature to which the country is subject. The land was all clean and in good order. The stock included pedigree specimens of shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Polled Angus, Galloway and Ayrshire cattle; Southdown, Border Leicester, and Cotswold sheep, including a great many imported animals; and some Clydesdale horses. They are trying cattle feeding with animals of various breeds, testing the rate of improvement occasionally on the weighing machine. Professor Brown expects them to gain 2 lbs. per day. He has found that cattle do better on 30 to 50 lbs. of roots per day and a proportionately increased quantity of grain and dry food. They have found raw food to do equally as well as boiled or steamed food. The results of their experiments, as well as general report of the school and farm, form an interesting publication at the end of each year. I quite think the system worthy of adoption under Government patronage in this country, and that a Minister of Agriculture would be of material advantage to the farming community.

We visited several farms in the neighbourhood which are for sale at £12 to £14 per acre. An average rent of lands is 5 per cent on the capital value, and the taxes amount to about 5 per cent. on the rent, in addition to 3 days statute labour on the roads or equivalent. We found that agriculture has been in a very depressed state during the past five years throughout Canada; and that farms have barely paid interest on capital, if at all, and when the land was rented the results were anything but satisfactory. Previously, they had good seasons, and received paying prices for their produce. The following is an estimate prepared by Mr. Laidlaw and other practical men in the neighbourhood of the capital required to purchase and work a 200 acre farm on an average result of the past five years, everything being taken at hired prices. He remarks the fallow may appear unnecessary, but as turnips are an expensive crop, and not so much used as in this country, it is considered the most effectual way of cleaning the land. The produce, values, wages, system of cropping, quantity of stock kept, and general characteristics are worthy of careful perusal as giving a concise and full report of the system of working a farm in the Province of Ontario. The amount for taxes is not named; it would probably be £10 to £15, against which the produce of poultry will stand:

Estate of 200 acres, with brick house and necessary out-buildings of wood at £14 per acre....	£2,800	0	0
6 horses at £20.....	120	0	0
6 cows at £10.....	60	0	0
6 calves at 36s.....	10	16	0
6 yearlings at £3 12 0.....	21	12	0

6 two-year-olds at £6	36	0	0
6 lean steers to feed at £6.....	36	0	0
20 breeding ewes at 24s.....	24	0	0
25 lambs at 12s.....	15	0	0
1 ram.....	3	0	0
Breeding sow and litter.....	5	0	0
Implements	160	0	0
Seed grain, and other seeds.....	20	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£3,311	8	0

Labour.

Two men, one year, at £15.....	£90	0	0
One man, nine months.....	32	0	0
Extra help.....	10	0	0
Servant girl.....	20	0	0
Blacksmith and carpenter's account.....	8	0	0
Wear and tear of implements.....	8	0	0
Threshing machine, 4 days.....	5	12	0
	<hr/>		
	£173	12	0

Yield.

25 acres wheat	20 bushels per acre
20 " oats.....	45 do do
15 " barley	30 do do
12 " peas.....	25 do do
9 " turnips.....	
1 " potatoes.....	125
35 " hay, at 1½ tons.	
5 " rape.	
45 " pasture.	
15 " fallow.	
15 " woodland	

200

Crop and Stock Sold.

500 bushels wheat at 4s.....	£100	0	0
450 " barley at 65c.....	58	10	0
125 " potatoes at 50c.....	12	0	0

Oats, Peas, Turnips and Hay required in Feeding Stock.

6 two-year-old cattle, fat, at £14	84	0	0
6 bought-in cattle, profit at £8,	48	0	0
8 fat hogs at 60s	24	0	0
25 lambs at 24s.	30	0	0
21 fleeces, 5lbs. each, at 15d. per lb.....	6	6	0
	<hr/>		
	£363	6	0

From which deduct outlay.....173 12 0

Net profit.....£189 14 0

or £5 4s. per cent. on invested capital, or £9 6s. 6d. per cent. on working capital, where the farm is rented, and as seven per cent. interest is obtainable on as good security as we are content to take at four per cent in this country, it would appear that farming on this system has not paid in Canada recently.

I have a strong conviction that high-class farming would pay better than the present system of management. If the land were stimulated by the judicious use of artificial manures, the raw material of which is so plentiful throughout the country, it would be gradually improved instead of being impoverished as under the present system, and stock-raising and feeding could be carried on more extensively and profitably in conjunction with the dairy, leaving the western provinces to grow the grain for export.

Leaving Ontario, we proceeded, *via* Boston, for a run through the Maritime Provinces. We arrived at St. John, New Brunswick, after passing through a rough country covered with a second growth of timber, and so rough as to be almost useless for agricultural purposes. In fact, we did not see 300 acres of cultivated land during a twelve hours' journey. Mr. Livingstone, Government Agent for this district, treated us very kindly, and substantiated much information we had gathered on our way up the country. We heard excellent reports of the Valley of the St. John River, which flows into the Bay of Fundy at this point. The scenery along the valley to the Big Falls is exceedingly beautiful and the soil of the most fertile nature. The country about Woodstock and Fredericton is equal to any in Canada, and is altogether clear of the fogs which almost constantly cover the country around the Bay of Fundy for many months of the year. We crossed the Bay to Annapolis, situated at the head of an inland lake and the mouth of the river of that name. It was one of the first French settlements of Acadia, as this country was called by the first settlers. The railway to Halifax runs for some distance along the river valley, the soil of which varies from heavy clay loam and even moss. Apples, which are said to be very fine flavoured, are largely grown; otherwise the district is only rudely cultivated. Passing over a wild rough country, we reached Halifax. The following morning we travelled as far as Amherst by rail, in company with Mr. Rodgers, Inspector of Fisheries for the Maritime Provinces. These fisheries form a very considerable item of revenue to these provinces, yielding 1,200,000 per annum. Some of the rivers are protected, and are literally swarming with fish. On one of them three rods killed 2,000 lbs. weight of salmon daily for several successive days. Mr. Rodgers very kindly promised to provide a few days' fishing for us should we visit these provinces again. Game is very plentiful throughout the wilds, and there is abundance of excellent sport for those who are so inclined, and as there are neither gun licenses nor game laws, and only the close seasons to consider, they may have full scope. This Province of Nova Scotia is rock-bound, and has a very bleak appearance from the ocean; and there is only a small portion of the interior calculated to disabuse the mind of the immigrant of these first impressions. Owing to its proximity to the Gulf Stream, however, the southern portion has much milder winters than any other part of Canada; and on the sheep farms, of which there are several, the sheep remain out all the winter. On our journey north from Halifax, we did not find any good land till reaching Truro, where we came on the salt marshes, which are large tracts of level land reclaimed from the sea by dykes which are run across the marsh. Gates are opened and the sea admitted for a few days of the spring tides, and the alluvial deposit left behind by the receding water is so rich that if properly seeded down a hay crop of two to three tons per acre is a certainty for years to come. We considered this land the richest we had seen this side of Manitoba, and is worth £16 to £25 per acre, while the adjoining high arable land is worth £6 to £10 cleared. The coarse hay is stored in ricks and sleighed home as required during winter, and the fine, or English hay as it is called, is housed in barns. From Amherst we drove over nine miles or so of these marshes, studded with thousands of hay-ricks, containing a ton to 25 cwt. each, to Sackville, where we were met by Mr. Black, M.P., and several gentlemen of the neighbourhood, who accompanied us a mile or so to a spot where we hoped to see some of these dykes built, but night overtook us, and after visiting Mr. Wood's farm, where we found twenty strong bullocks tied up to feed, and a few well-bred yearlings and two-year-old cattle, we returned to Sackville. We learned that the Counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou and Grand Pré, in Nova Scotia, and Westmoreland, in New Brunswick, are the best farming counties. A large

quantity of hay has hitherto been exported, but with the English market open to them the farmers are turning their attention to cattle-breeding and feeding; and their proximity to the only Canadian winter port is an additional incentive to follow this system.

We were joined on our journey to Quebec by Sir Charles Tupper, who gave us a very interesting account of the rebellion at Fort Garry in 1870, and his journey thither during mid-winter over some hundreds of miles of snow, the success of his mission, and his safe return to his home.

Travelling along the Intercolonial Railway, we passed through a large tract of woodland, of which little has been cleared, till we reached Rimouski. The squatters here are French Canadians, and have their farms laid off in long narrow strips of 50 to 200 yards wide and 2 to 7 miles long. Much of the land is very stony, but there are some fertile sections, where the soil is a heavy loam or clay subsoil.

Passing Quebec, I pushed on to Montreal for a day, while my companions visited the Eastern Townships. Snow was falling heavily and the prospect was not cheering. They were, however, well pleased with what they saw of the country. Visiting Mr. Cochrane's farm, they were shown what are probably the most valuable stock in Canada; the produce of one cow of the herd having already realized £27,000, whilst he has a heifer valued at £5,000, and the cow remaining. In addition to his pedigree stock, Mr. Cochrane feeds a number of cattle every year, the country being peculiarly adapted for grazing and dairy purposes, and much resembles some of our mixed farms in various parts of Eden Valley. Land is comparatively cheap; good farms of 100 to 300 acres of cleared land, with fair buildings, can be bought at £5 to £6 per acre, and any one prepared to pay £10 per acre might almost pick the district. It is well worth the while of any one inclined to mixed farming in the eastern provinces to visit this section before going west to Ontario.

Returning to Quebec we enjoyed a sleigh drive to Montmorency Waterfalls; it was a beautiful clear day, six to eight inches of snow on the ground, the air was sharp and bracing, but the 20 to 30 degrees of frost did not cause the same feeling of cold incident to a similar temperature at home. I had heard so much of the pleasures of a Canadian winter that I wished for a taste of it, and I must say I enjoyed my short experience of it.

In conclusion, I would remark that Canada being a producing country, living is cheap, except as to imported luxuries, which, however, are no dearer than here. Education is at once the cheapest and the most perfect system in the world. Every child is entitled to a free education; and the fact that over 90 per cent. of the children attending school are at the public schools, is sufficient proof of the class of education afforded. The people are, to a large extent, our own countrymen, and all are under the same crown and form of government. Immigrants to Canada do not forswear their allegiance to their sovereign and country, as they must do before they acquire an acre of land or exercise a vote in the United States.

The Canadians are the most kind and hospitable people it has been my lot to meet with. I was struck with their kindness on the voyage out, and never in all my travels through the vast country from Halifax to Portage-la-Prairie, had I cause in a single instance to form an adverse opinion. I was rather amused at the way a fellow-passenger was rebuked by a Canadian whom he had called an American. I thought it then a distinction without a difference; but afterwards, in visiting the States, I learnt what grounds he had for making the distinction. That the Canadian people are industrious is beyond doubt; and the fact that so many thousand acres have been cleared amidst what was an almost impenetrable forest, is sufficient proof of the fact, and no one need go there who is not prepared to work. I enjoyed my visit to Canada very much, and was equally satisfied with its resources and the inducements held out to emigrants of various classes from this country.

It is a difficult task to give advice as to emigration in a general way. The circumstances of each individual would require to be known. I cannot advise anyone in comfortable circumstances at home, and fair prospects for his family, to give up such comforts for the uncertainties and hardships of a comparatively new country;

although there is more room for a man of capital and enterprize to employ his capital and talents than in the Old Country, and the probabilities are that he would eventually hold a higher position in Canada than he could hope to do at home. On the other hand, to a man of middle age, possessed of moderate means, with a family brought up to farming and having for them no other prospect in view, or a young man setting out in life, the inducements for settlement are well worthy of consideration; there are also many industrious and thrifty men, who are making no head-way here, who would, with equal labour and care make themselves a home and competence across the water. I do not wish anyone to be guided by my advice until they have taken fully into consideration their position and prospects at home, perused carefully the various reports of the delegates; which, in combination, will form a most exhaustive report of the resources of the country, and then judge and act for themselves.

I append the following letter, which has been addressed to me:—

WINNIPEG, 21st October, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—I am sorry I could not have seen more of you here, for if you could have spared a few weeks we might have had a good trip to the West.

If you have been pleased with what you have seen so far, you would have been more so had you been west. As I told you, I was out a year and three months; and, counting my expenses from Toronto, the expedition did not cost me above \$400, and that amount I considered well spent, for I was a perfect invalid when I started, so I got health, and saw a fine country. I had my own ponies, and sold them on my return. Had I been one of the prominent at the banquet, I think I could have made a few interesting remarks on my trip, and I felt quite like it.

Some of your colleagues spoke of some points which I may answer here.

The roads will doubtless, in unfavorable weather, be bad until better trained, but when once past the Little Saskatchewan "bad roads" are not known; the country is rolling, and through wet weather is continually drained. This is the same all the way to the Rocky Mountains except in occasional parts. After the first two hundred miles from here, there is, in comparison, abundance of wood, and when near the mountains there certainly is. No man takes a ranche out there except on a creek and with plenty of wood. For years to come all can be suited, and then there will still be miles of fine prairie land a little to the south. There are abundance of fine large rivers and small streams of good fresh water, and all these streams abound with fine fish, such as speckled trout, mountain trout, salmon, whitefish, and smaller kinds. The winters, as you go west, are shorter. At the mountains, spring is fully one month earlier than here, and as I told you, snow does not lie at the mountain base; so that we have inside of our North-West Provinces six hundred miles of as fine a stock country as can be found in the world. Cattle are never fed in winter and never sheltered. This stretch of country is also well adapted to agriculture. I have seen fine tomatoes there, and it is a known fact that where they will thrive anything will. It certainly is a desirable country where a man can raise stock without the expense of feeding, and with a market at hand, as well as produce.

There is an abundance of coal all over the country in the west. I know of the different parts myself; a seam of 17 feet on the North Saskatchewan, and others on the Red, Deer, and Bow Rivers. At the present time, boats can be run from Winnipeg to within a short distance of the mountains, with simply a portage of 15 miles. There are to-day boats on the Saskatchewan, 950 miles direct west from here; so, with the new railroad, we shall be well off. I do not make these remarks on this far west country to depreciate the value of this nearer part, but to show how much room we have left when this is filled up, and what inducements there are for different classes. Wishing you a safe trip home, and success to the enterprize, I remain, &c., &c.,

WALTER S. BURN.

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

1879

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA :
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & Co., WELLINGTON STREET.
1880

SUPPLÉMENT

AU

RAPPORT DU

MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE

POUR L'ANNÉE

1879.

Imprimé par ordre du Parlement.



OTTAWA:
IMPRIMÉ PAR MACLEAN, ROGER ET CIE., RUE WELLINGTON.

1880.

STATISTICS OF INSOLVENCY.

The following Tables contain the figures and ratios compiled, calculated and recapitulated from the collected schedules of Insolvency for the year 1879.

The remarks made in the first volume of the Report of the Minister of Agriculture apply to the following tables as well as to the tables for 1878.

STATISTIQUE DES FAILLITES.

Les tableaux suivants contiennent les chiffres et les proportions, calculés et récapitulés d'après les rapports des faillites, recueillis pour l'année 1879.

Les remarques faites dans le premier volume du rapport du ministre de l'Agriculture, s'appliquent aux tableaux suivants, au même titre qu'aux tableaux de l'année 1878.

STATISTICS OF INSOL

DISTRICTS.	INSOLVENT ESTATES				OCCUPATIONS.			GROSS AMOUNT OF		ESTATES ARRANGED		
	Total.	Arranged by Dividend.	Arranged by Composition.	Non-liquidated.	Commercial.	Industrial.	Domestic.	Liabilities as furnished by Insolvent.	Claims Proved.	Amount of Claims for Liquidation.	Received on Account	Hypothecaire and Preferential Claims Paid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Ontario.</i>								\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Algoma.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5,400	5,127	.....	.....	.....
Brant.....	11	4	4	3	5	6	.....	97,685	91,997	8,305	3,994	733
Bruce.....	52	.....	20	32	17	33	2	269,090	196,758	.....	.....	.....
Carleton.....	48	5	15	28	21	26	1	1,130,356	907,691	154,511	35,318	3,260
Dundas.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2,254	2,207	.....	.....	.....
Durham.....	14	.....	1	13	3	10	1	65,819	46,509	.....	.....	.....
Elgin.....	14	.....	3	11	5	9	.....	140,132	131,982	.....	.....	.....
Essex.....	11	2	1	8	8	3	.....	72,535	50,231	5,576	1,315	75
Frontenac.....	15	.....	3	12	4	11	.....	133,309	52,247	.....	.....	.....
Glengarry.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	16,597	14,717	.....	.....	.....
Grenville.....	3	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	13,149	11,091	.....	.....	.....
Grey.....	17	4	10	3	9	8	.....	77,196	69,041	13,028	4,391	186
Haldimand.....	12	1	4	7	5	7	.....	68,600	75,725	4,438	722	171
Halton.....	11	2	2	7	2	9	.....	66,045	39,618	13,374	15,660	9,104
Hastings.....	12	1	2	9	5	6	1	181,861	109,088	4,452	948	313
Huron.....	28	3	4	21	5	21	2	104,023	92,518	6,072	2,250	456
Kent.....	11	1	3	7	5	6	.....	35,463	37,630	2,262	1,041	96
Lambton.....	12	2	3	7	3	9	.....	58,104	47,974	9,549	5,589	1,577
Lincoln.....	11	2	5	4	5	6	.....	119,329	81,211	5,009	949	376
Leeds.....	11	2	4	5	4	6	1	111,543	78,325	7,860	2,204	218
Lennox & Addington	4	.....	2	2	3	1	.....	43,186	34,279	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	9	1	.....	8	3	5	1	111,161	95,416	22,393	11,739	.....
Middlesex.....	49	12	4	33	16	33	.....	355,670	261,780	43,324	19,553	2,887
Muskoka.....	4	.....	1	3	3	1	.....	32,830	12,289	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk.....	7	2	.....	5	4	3	.....	25,877	17,444	10,144	9,361	3,216
Northumberland.....	6	1	2	3	.....	6	.....	84,014	57,565	16,234	2,115	233
Ontario.....	28	2	18	8	9	18	1	479,672	211,302	25,752	4,996	605
Oxford.....	18	1	3	14	7	11	.....	143,748	112,369	8,411	4,236	309
Peel.....	9	.....	4	5	2	7	.....	58,547	46,076	.....	.....	.....
Perrth.....	29	1	5	23	11	18	.....	446,551	313,171	23,142	10,333	952
Peterborough.....	14	3	3	8	4	10	.....	66,058	66,373	14,270	7,907	35
Prescott.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	129,454	24,087	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward.....	2	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	32,597	31,852	23,798	3,504	524
Renfrew.....	8	.....	2	6	4	4	.....	255,705	181,759	.....	.....	.....
Russell.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	36,614	26,499	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe.....	15	1	6	8	6	8	1	79,035	54,196	840	327	.....
Stormont.....	7	.....	4	3	3	3	1	28,794	16,359	.....	.....	.....
Victoria.....	14	1	4	9	3	11	.....	75,007	57,808	333	334	.....
Waterloo.....	21	2	5	14	6	15	.....	237,223	169,885	11,234	3,815	.....
Welland.....	8	.....	.....	8	3	5	.....	22,268	17,592	.....	.....	.....
Wellington.....	51	4	20	27	16	32	3	304,275	216,809	9,361	4,675	483
Wentworth.....	17	2	6	9	6	11	.....	304,942	184,633	5,565	2,349	786
York.....	104	21	33	50	22	79	3	2,171,785	1,793,285	120,671	53,714	5,832
*65.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	319,361	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	788	84	208	431	244	461	18	8,612,907	6,244,815	569,908	213,339	32,427

For which the like number of Creditors

VENCY FOR 1879.

BY DIVIDEND.			ESTATES ARRANGED BY COMPOSITION.						NON-LIQUIDATED ESTATES.					
Costs.			Amount of Claims for Composition.	Amount of Composition Paid or Promised.	Costs.			Amount of Claims Proved.	Received on Account.	Paid on Account.	No. RECEIVED DISCHARGES.		No Funds for ordinary Creditors	
Commission.	Law.	Miscellaneous.			Commission.	Law.	Miscellaneous.				Insolvents.	Assignees.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	25	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$				
250	158	208	59,108	32,474	223	20	88	5,127	151	151	1	...	...
			80,222	28,999	996	607	1,343	24,583	135	135	4	...	...
1,549	224	2,109	173,433	69,307	1,473	160	538	116,536	9,386	3,716	...	...	8
								509,467	82,741	51,870	5	1	...	
								2,207	300	300	...	...	3
			6,153	3,076	50	100	23	40,656	7,959	5,226	1	...	...
			10,162	5,227	50	...	39	121,819	15,149	7,032	...	...	2
100	169	314	3,695	1,530	50	...	52	40,959	11,227	8,669	...	...	1
			17,468	2,179	267	27	235	34,778	8,915	7,970	2	...	...
			9,644	1,045	50	25	50	5,073	844	836	...	...	...
			1,910	280	40	...	40	9,181	27	27	...	...	...
244	174	322	32,489	14,741	438	254	545	23,522	7,751	7,320	3	4	...	
36	94	176	39,656	14,267	343	60	452	31,630	2,870	2,493	...	...	...
150	150	193	5,727	710	30	...	164	20,516	1,821	1,389	1	1	...	
50	47	136	20,992	2,725	100	100	246	83,642	5,452	4,588	1	...	...
143	150	372	20,767	9,155	119	123	102	65,678	14,040	7,261	1	4	...	
52	42	99	9,770	6,329	200	154	138	25,597	3,561	2,121	...	...	1
144	94	193	8,861	4,996	44	65	332	29,763	6,990	5,293	...	...	1
80	189	198	46,797	10,611	290	61	430	29,403	920	553	...	...	1
150	59	343	47,209	15,489	766	30	485	23,255	4,598	726	...	...	3
			15,658	6,322	150	178	118	18,621	336	336	2	1	...	
293	25	154						73,023	17,059	15,760	...	...	...
726	852	1,277	15,689	10,379	205	262	276	302,765	39,407	29,616	1	2	...	
			4,892	4,892	200	55	261	7,396	325	255	...	...	1
262	101	204						7,299	1,009	928	1	2	...	
60	421	115	23,500	5,400	75	1	68	17,831	2,288	2,237	2	...	...
193	190	98	164,834	50,610	1,345	481	417	20,713	1,408	285	13	...	...
130	60	88	32,448	20,946	339	239	555	71,509	14,515	7,590	1	1	...	
			17,512	8,277	315	130	263	28,564	3,431	1,050	...	...	...
216	96	112	12,738	19,606	185	63	425	277,290	39,657	24,202	3	2	...	
278	161	1,151	7,176	3,902	157	45	128	44,926	11,696	9,016	3	...	...
								24,087	337	337	...	...	...
109	270	349						8,053	3,362	3,362	...	...	...
			10,111	3,696	142	15	93	171,647	813	643	...	...	...
								26,499	10	10	...	...	...
50	11	2	35,726	13,486	275	30	244	17,629	5,844	2,676	2	1	...	
			6,895	1,506	510	114	133	9,464	71	71	2	...	...
15	106	33	15,641	3,936	130	30	190	41,833	10,248	8,034	...	...	2
60	142	223	27,921	32,801	488	164	390	130,730	20,934	3,953	1	2	...	
								17,592	4,483	3,101	...	...	...
212	130	1,354	85,396	30,317	837	431	1,572	122,050	13,623	11,326	2	...	...
102	162	289	33,521	2,983	115	158	349	145,546	41,727	41,011	...	...	...
1,675	726	3,286	592,441	158,421	3,380	561	1,790	1,080,165	269,999	141,898	11	8	...	
7,329	5,003	13,398	1,695,962	600,630	14,377	4,743	12,574	3,978,902	631,321	429,275	63	31	...	

A nees have made no return.

STATISTICS OF INSOL

DISTRICTS.	INSOLVENT ESTATES				OCCUPATIONS.			GROSS AMOUNT OF		ESTATES ARRANGED		
	Total.	Arranged by Dividend.	Arranged by Composition.	Non-liquidated.	Commercial.	Industrial.	Domestic.	Liabilities as furnished by Insolvent.	Claims Proved.	Amount of Claims for Liquidation.	Received on Account	Hypothecaire and Preferential Claims Paid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Quebec.</i>								\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Arthabaska	4		1	3	4			14,807	5,292			
Beauce	8	2	5	1	7	1		25,040	25,076	3,189	1,632	785
Beauharnois	9		6	3	8	1		83,533	71,124			
Bedford	18	3	3	12	9	7	2	116,387	55,761	6,193	642	
Chicoutimi	1		1		1			1,107	1,259			
Gaspé	5	1	2	2	4	1		18,997	14,531	2,661	2,283	1,666
Iberville	14	1	8	5	5	9		289,500	187,743	1,516	250	
Joliette	3			3	1		2	8,266	8,212			
Kamouraska	2		1	1	2			23,353	27,208			
Montmagny	2	1	1		2			4,913	5,059	2,241	653	40
Montreal	323	18	53	252	121	186	16	10,233,131	7,144,608	233,351	86,994	21,539
Ottawa	8		2	6	5	1	2	76,648	27,546			
Quebec	109	9	49	51	53	51	5	1,534,389	946,208	67,355	26,284	7,871
Richelieu	13		2	11	6	7		93,788	44,372			
Rimouski	3			3	3			8,719	7,054			
Saguenay												
St. Francis	64	5	9	50	32	30	2	675,686	536,296	11,885	6,713	3,902
St. Hyacinthe	9	1	5	3	3	3	3	75,228	103,174	3,504	785	179
Terrebonne	9	1	5	3	3	6		41,338	46,329	2,042	2,163	1,125
Trois Rivières	16	4	8	4	11	5		104,657	163,590	14,690	4,194	1,624
	*18							222,427				
Total	638	46	161	413	280	308	32	13,650,914	9,360,442	348,627	132,593	38,731
<i>New Brunswick.</i>												
Albert												
Carleton	3			3		3		5,479	3,517			
Charlotte	3		2	1	1	2		12,965	13,626			
Gloucester												
Kent	3			3	2	1		12,577	11,158			
Kings	3		1	2	3			10,515	7,014			
Madawaska												
Northumberland	4	1	2	1	4			28,886	29,617	1,773	615	138
Queens												
Restigouche	1		1		1			4,325	4,416			
St. John	39	4	7	28	7	32		613,247	470,911	69,939	31,189	1,654
Sunbury												
Victoria												
Westmoreland	6			6	2	4		144,475	138,066			
York	4		1	3	4			35,691	34,585			
	*19							126,466				
Total	85	5	14	47	24	42		994,629	712,970	71,712	31,804	1,792

* For which the like number of Creditors' Assignees have made no return.

VENUE FOR 1879—Continued.

BY DIVIDEND.			ESTATES ARRANGED BY COMPOSITION.						NON-LIQUIDATED ESTATES.						No. RECEIVED DISCHARGES.		No Funds for ordinary Creditors
Costs.			Amount of Claims for Composition.	Amount of Composition Paid or Promised.	Costs.			Amount of Claims Proved.	Received on Account	Paid on Account.	Insolvents.	Assignees.					
Commission.	Law.	Miscellaneous.			Commission.	Law.	Miscellaneous.										
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27				
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$							
			1,298	194		40	36	3,994	228	228							
75	254	174	21,616	11,716	245	456	355	271	122	122			1				
			69,599	23,432	779	181	1,075	1,525	630	630			1				
101	432	107	15,311	5,877	100	470	203	34,255	7,095	5,448	1		3				
			1,259	314	50		77										
32	192	44	7,086	3,104		187	42	4,782	1,867	1,867	3		2				
50	100	129	173,559	43,173	9 6	481	642	12,667	4,117	1,615	3		1				
								8,212	1,776	1,173							
			4,675	584	25	10		22,533	8,067	7,188							
22	79	129	2,818	1,183	50	18	7										
2,437	989	3,838	1,289,492	547,740	7,661	2,765	9,856	5,621,750	598,502	477,704	11	4	80				
			4,554	2,454	65	24	95	22,991	1,978	576							
1,326	1,073	1,299	334,669	115,858	3,513	2,289	2,549	544,179	52,567	49,796	11	5	13				
			29,726	3,611	228	94	1,338	14,645	4,521	1,581							
								7,054	1,999	1,783							
173	312	445	170,938	22,991	607	458	1,340	353,470	40,091	36,440	3		22				
50	86	57	29,911	6,658	450	312	445	69,759	86	86			1				
60	100	197	24,334	5,029	100	302	540	19,952	706	270		1					
159	287	649	39,986	15,502	395	388	669	48,914	6,086	776	2	2					
4,485	3,904	7,068	2,220,831	815,420	15,174	8,475	19,269	6,790,953	730,481	587,243	31	12	124				
								3,517									
			9,814	490	10	15	60	3,812	10	10	1						
			3,269	654	32	50	124	11,158									
								3,744					1				
39	206	71	27,810	9,358	275	629	418	34	25	25							
			4,446	1,596	112	211											
795	405	2,534	120,618	170,395	252	289	1,133	280,383	52,996	32,292	5		4				
								138,066									
			25,555	12,777		150	100	9,029	2,519	1,480	1						
834	611	2,605	191,512	125,270	681	1,344	1,835	449,743	55,550	33,807	7		5				

STATISTICS OF INSOL.

DISTRICTS.	INSOLVENT ESTATES				OCCUPATIONS.			GROSS AMOUNT OF		ESTATES ARRANGED		
	Total.	Arranged by Dividend.	Arranged by Composition.	Non-liquidated.	Commercial.	Industrial.	Domestic.	Liabilities as furnished by Insolvent.	Claims Proved.	Amount of Claims for Liquidation.	Received on Account	Hypothecate and Preferential Claims Paid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>								\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Annapolis	8	1	2	5	4	4		46,981	30,558	1,546	86	
Antigonish	1		1		1			8,500	8,500			
Colchester	1			1	1			5,317	2,447			
Cumberland	10		3	7	3	6	1	132,542	121,673			
Cape Breton	2		1	1		2		39,491	19,433			
Digby	9		2	7	4	5		65,921	50,024			
Guysboro'	5		2	3	4	1		59,996	23,261			
Halifax	40	2	10	28	8	30	2	692,534	537,811	5,436	1,259	237
Hants	4	1	2	1	1	3		33,356	18,765	1,330	513	147
Inverness	2			2	1	1		11,549	5,940			
Kings	11	1	5	5	3	8		220,109	152,666	2,090	1,017	293
Lunenburg	13		4	9	5	8		40,318	30,803			
Pictou	13		7	6	8	5		155,553	134,268			
Queens	3			3	1	2		33,539	26,026			
Richmond	2			2	2			16,666	23,691			
Shelburne	4			4	2	2		84,301	55,307			
Victoria												
Yarmouth	13		1	12	12	1		562,015	569,958			
.....	*33							433,869				
Total	177	5	40	96	60	78	3	2,642,557	1,811,131	10,402	2,875	677
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>												
Queens	21	11	9	1		5	16	439,036	335,110			
Kings	4		1	3	3		1	21,714	15,990			
Prince	30		15	15	16	11	3	196,036	209,749			
Total	55	11	25	19	19	16	20	656,786	560,849			
<i>Manitoba.</i>												
Marquette												
Provencher	4			4	1	2	1	20,668	9,128			
Selkirk	4			4		3	1	20,063	22,106			
Lisgar	2							12,249				
Total	10			8	1	5	2	57,980	31,234			
<i>British Columbia.</i>												
Westminster	1	1			1			4,328	4,328	4,328	2,065	346
Gariboo	1			1		1		2,831	2,836			
Victoria	7	1	4	2	2	4	1	252,633	169,053	16,970	1,605	
Total	9	2	4	3	3	5	1	259,892	176,217	21,298	3,670	346

* For which the like number of Creditors' Assignees have made no return.

VENUE FOR 1878—Continued.

BY DIVIDEND.			ESTATES ARRANGED BY COMPOSITION.						NON-LIQUIDATED ESTATES.					
Costs.			Amount of Claims for Composition.	Amount of Composi- tion Paid or Pro- mised.	Costs.			Amount of Claims Proved.	Received on Account	Paid on Account.	No. RECEIVED DISCHARGES.		No Funds for ordinary Creditors	
Commission.	Law.	Miscellane- ous.			Commission.	Law.	Miscellane- ous.				Insolvents. Assignees.			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$				
53	29	14	13,779	5,290	86			15,233	2,468	896				
			8,500	4,200	10		160				1			
								2,447	3	3				
			76,019	42,163	351	168	391	45,653	16,526	14,953	1			
			14,900	7,450		5	15	4,533	61	61				
			21,748	4,051			60	28,276	3,364	2,523				
			16,188	4,648	122			7,073	359	295	2	2		
108	152	223	271,768	111,273	113	113	649	260,616	11,277	9,782	1		3	
25	24	110	9,931	1,835	91		71	7,504	5,939	4,210				
								5,940	63	63				
36	77	87	16,770	4,914	90	193	86	133,805	2,453	1,897	1			
			8,382	2,216	6	85	127	22,421	795	477	2			
			112,787	26,850	335	83	90	21,480	1,273	1,021	7			
								26,026	521	426			2	
								23,691						
								55,307	3,094	2,387	1	1		
			9,539	3,815	33		26	560,419	9,221	8,020				
222	282	434	580,301	218,755	1,237	647	1,675	1,220,424	57,437	47,014	16	3	5	
			38,384	8,431	244	13	276	296,726	20,860	12,355	4		6	
			10,399	519	21		20	5,591	42	42	1		3	
			154,564	21,222	1,397	227	626	55,184	2,233	225				
			203,347	30,172	1,662	240	922	357,501	23,135	12,622	5		9	
								9,128	68	68			2	
								22,106	4,094	2,396				
								31,234	4,162	2,464			2	
151	209	59												
								2,836	671	137				
100		82	120,584	101,400	715	482	875	31,497	3,006	2,943	1			
251	209	141	120,584	101,400	715	482	875	34,333	3,677	3,080	1			

RECAPITULATION AND RATIOS OF

PROVINCES.	Number of Insolvent Es- tates.	ESTATES						GROSS AMOUNT OF				Average for each Estate.
		Liquidated by Dividend.		Liquidated by Com- position.		Not yet Ar- ranged.		Liabilities as fur- nished by Insol- vents.	Average for each Estate.	Claims Proved.		
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
								\$	\$	\$		
Ontario	723	84	11.6	208	28.8	431	59.6	8,612,907	10,930	6,244,815	6,837	
Quebec	620	46	7.4	161	26.0	413	66.6	13,650,914	21,396	9,360,442	15,037	
New Brunswick	66	5	7.6	14	21.2	47	71.2	994,629	11,702	712,970	10,802	
Nova Scotia	141	5	3.5	40	28.4	96	68.1	2,642,557	14,930	1,811,131	12,815	
P. E. Island	55	11	20.0	25	45.5	19	34.5	656,786	11,912	560,849	10,197	
Manitoba	8					8	100.0	57,980	5,798	31,234	3,904	
British Columbia	9	2	22.2	4	44.4	3	33.3	259,892	28,877	176,217	19,579	
Total	1622	153	9.4	452	27.9	1017	62.7	26,875,665	15,253	18,897,658	11,651	

Con

PROVINCES.	ESTATES LIQUIDATED BY COMPOSITION BY INSOLVENTS, WITH CONSENT.											
	Claims Proved.	Gross Amount received in Money and promises to Pay.	Costs.									
			Commission.	Per cent.	Law.	Per cent.	Miscellaneous.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Net Amount for Composition.	Per cent. of Receipts.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	\$	\$	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Ontario	1,695,962	632,324	14,377	2.3	4,743	0.8	12,574	2.0	31,694	5.0	600,630	94.9
Quebec	2,220,831	858,338	15,174	1.8	8,475	1.0	19,269	2.2	42,918	5.0	815,420	95.0
New Brunswick	191,512	129,130	681	0.5	1,344	1.0	1,835	1.4	3,860	3.0	125,270	97.0
Nova Scotia	580,301	222,314	1,237	0.6	647	0.3	1,675	0.8	3,559	1.6	218,755	98.4
P. E. Island	203,317	32,996	1,662	5.0	240	0.7	922	2.8	2,824	8.6	30,172	91.4
Manitoba												
British Columbia	120,584	103,472	715	0.7	482	0.5	875	0.8	2,072	2.0	101,400	98.0
Total	5,012,537	1,978,574	33,846	1.7	15,931	0.8	37,150	1.9	86,927	4.4	1,891,647	95.6

STATISTICS OF INSOLVENCY FOR 1878.

ESTATES LIQUIDATED BY DIVIDEND UNDER SUPERVISION OF CREDITORS AND ASSIGNEE.															
Claims proved for Liquidation.	Amount received on account.	Hypothecaire and Preferential Claims Paid.	Assets.	Costs.											
				Commission.	Per cent. of Assets.	Law.	Per cent. of Assets.	Miscellaneous.	Per cent. of Assets.	Total.	Per cent. of Assets.	Net Assets for Dividend.	Per cent. of Assets.	Average Dividend per cent.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$			
569,908	213,339	32,427	180,912	7,329	4.1	5,003	2.8	13,398	7.4	25,730	14.2	155,182	85.8	27.2	
348,627	132,593	38,731	93,862	4,485	4.8	3,904	4.2	7,068	7.5	15,457	16.5	78,405	83.5	22.5	
71,712	31,804	1,792	30,012	834	2.8	611	2.0	2,605	8.7	4,050	13.4	25,962	86.5	36.2	
10,402	2,875	677	2,198	222	10.1	282	12.8	434	19.7	938	42.7	1,260	57.3	12.1	
21,298	3,670	346	3,324	251	7.6	209	6.3	141	4.3	601	18.1	2,723	81.9	12.8	
102,194.7	384,281	73,973	310,308	13,121	4.2	10,009	3.2	23,646	7.6	46,776	15.1	263,532	84.9	25.8	

tinued.

Average Composition, per cent.	ESTATES NOT YET ARRANGED.				DISCHARGES.				RETURNS WANTING.		OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS.						Number of Estates having no Funds for ordinary Creditors.
	Claims Proved.	Received on Account.	Per cent.	Insolvents	Per cent.	Assignees.	Per cent.	Official Assignees.	Creditors' Assignees.	Commercial.	Per cent.	Industrial.	Per cent.	Domestic.	Per cent.		
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	
	\$	\$															
35.4	3,978,902	631,321	15.9	63	8.7	31	4.3	40	65	244	33.7	461	63.8	18	2.5	46	
36.7	6,790,953	730,481	10.8	34	5.5	12	2.0	27	18	280	45.2	308	49.7	32	5.2	124	
65.4	449,743	55,550	12.4	7	10.6	.....	.....	3	19	24	36.4	42	63.6	.....	.....	5	
37.7	1,220,424	57,437	4.7	16	11.3	3	2.1	4	36	60	42.6	78	55.3	3	2.1	5	
14.8	357,501	23,135	6.5	5	9.1	.....	.....	2	.....	19	34.5	16	29.1	20	36.4	9	
.....	31,234	4,162	13.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	12.5	5	62.5	2	25.0	2	
84.1	34,333	3,677	10.7	1	11.1	.....	.....	3	.....	3	33.3	5	55.6	1	11.1	.....
37.7	12,863,090	1,505,763	11.7	126	7.8	46	2.8	79	140	631	38.9	915	56.4	76	4.7	191	

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

FOR THE YEARS

1876, 1877 & 1878.

These tables of criminal statistics have been compiled from the returns collected in pursuance of the statute 39 Victoria, chapter 13, (1876), intituled: "An Act to make provision for the Collection and Registration of the Criminal Statistics" of Canada; and conformably to the forms prescribed by an Order in Council, bearing date the 15th December, 1876.

The departmental proceedings and returns connected with the collection and compilation of these statistics have been described in the Reports of the Minister of Agriculture.

STATISTIQUES CRIMINELLES

POUR LES ANNÉES

1876, 1877 ET 1878.

Ces tableaux de statistiques criminelles ont été compilées d'après les rapports recueillis conformément au Statut 39 Victoria, chapitre 13, (1876), intitulé: "Un acte pour pourvoir à la collection et à l'enregistrement des Statistiques Criminelles"

Canada, et d'après les formes prescrites par un ordre en conseil, en date du 15 décembre 1876.

Il a été rendu compte des procédés et du travail de compilation dans les Rapports annuels du Ministre de l'Agriculture.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS,
1876.

TABLE I.

STATISTIQUES CRIMINELLES,

TABLEAU I.

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF BRANT.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DELITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS				SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
1—Assault, Common.....	35		35	35				35		
2—Robbery	5	5								
{ Embezzlement	1	1								
{ Fraud and False Pretences.....	9	6	3	3					2	1
3—Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing	1		1	1					1	
{ Larceny.....	93	13	80	78		2		10	22	10
{ Receiving Stolen Goods.....	4	4								
4—Injury to Property.....	8	1	7	7				4	1	
5—Forgery and uttering.....	4	1	3	3						1
{ Drunk and Disorderly	15		15	15				12	3	
{ Municipal By-laws, Infraction of...	46		46	46				46		
{ Prosecu'ns for Wages and Desert'n	10		10	10				10		
6—Prosecutions under Liquor Act	16		16	16				16		
{ Prison Breaking.....	1		1	1					1	
{ Vagrancy	1		1	1				1		
{ Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	6		6	6				6		
Total	255	31	224	222		2		140	30	12

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

1—Assault, Common.....	58	4	54	54				54		
2—Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g	2		1	1						
3—Embezzlement	1		1	1					1	
4—Fraud and False Pretences.....	1		1	1					1	
5—Larceny	15	2	13	12	1				7	
6—Arson, and attempt to commit.....	1	1								
7—Injury to Property.....	3		3	3				3		
8—Forgery and uttering	1		1	1					1	
9—Drunk and Disorderly.....	2		2	2				2		
10—Municipal By-laws, Infractions of	38		38	38				38		
11—Prosecu'ns for Wages and Desert'n	12		12	12				12		
12—Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	12		12	12				12		
13—Vagrancy	1		1	1				1		
14—Misdemeanors not incl'd'd in above	2		2	2				2		
Total	149	7	141	140	1			124	10	

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE BRANT.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.			RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.	CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.
PENITENTIARY.	PÉNITENTIAIRE.				
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.
Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.
Five years and over, 5 ans et plus.
Life. À vie.
Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.
The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.
Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.
Gaols and Towns. Villes et Villages.
Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.
Agriculture. Agriculteurs.
Commercial. Commerçants.
Domestic. Serveurs.
Industrial. Industriels.
Professional. Professions libérales.
Labourers. Journaliers.
Married. Marié.
Widowed. Veuvage.
Single. Célibataire.
40	2	38	23	3	3
20	1	19	1	1	1

COMTÉ DE BRUCE.

[illegible]

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF BRANT.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — EDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 21.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
						H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
1—Voies de fait ordinaires.....											
2—Vol.....								4		1	
{ Abus de confiance.....										1	
{ Fraude et faux prétextes.....										1	
3—Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.....			1							1	
{ Larcin.....	5	5	17	1	10			3		21	2
{ Recel d'objets volés.....										3	
4—Dégât à la propriété.....											
5—Contrefaçon et circulation.....											
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....											
{ Infractions aux lois municipales.....											
{ Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
6—Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..											
{ Evasion.....										1	
{ Vagabondage.....											
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....											
Total.....	5	5	18	1	10			7		29	2

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires ..								1		2	
{ Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intimid. ou de blesser			1								
{ Abus de confiance											
3—Fraude et faux prétextes.....										1	
{ Larcin.....			1	1				2		6	1
4—Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie ..											
{ Dégât à la propriété.....											
—Contrefaçon et circulation			1								
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....											
{ Infractions aux lois municipales.....											
{ Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
6—Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..											
{ Vagabondage											
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....											
Total.....			3	1				3		9	1

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE BRANT.

TABEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.	
—		—				—	
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCES.				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
		BRITISH ISLES.					
		—					
		ILES BRITANNIQUES.					

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF CARLETON.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.		Acquitted. Acquittées.		CONVICTIONS.						SENTENCE.					
						CONDAMNATIONS.						COMMITTED TO GAOL.					
						Total.						EMPRISONNÉS.					
						Convicted, 1st.	Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd.	Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial.	Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison on l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n			
1	Assault w'h int. to ravish, Ind't do.	2	1	1	1												
	Assault on Peace Officer.....	3		3	3								2	1			
	do Common	231	52	165	165								123				
	Manslaughter.....	1		1	1												1
	Rape, carn'l abuse, girls of ten'r yrs	1	1														
	Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g	10	6	4	4								1		1	1	
	Burglary.....	4		4	4									2			
2	House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	3	1	2	2												
	Robbery.....	8	2	4	4							2		1	1		
	Fraud and False Pretences.....	8	6	2	2									1	1		
3	Larceny.....	93	33	57	57							3		47	1	4	
	Receiving Stolen Goods.....	3	2	1	1									1			
4	Arson and attempt to commit.....	2	1														
	Injury to Property.....	24	11	13	13								13				
5	Forgery and uttering.....	3	1	2	2									1		1	
	Carrying unlawful Weapons.....	3		3	3									2	1		
	Drunk and Disorderly.....	569	79	488	438	7	43						468				
	House of Ill-fame, Inna's, Freq'tr's	47	11	36	34			2					8	28			
	Municipal By-Laws, Infraction of..	473	131	325	314	2	9						285	1			
6	Prosecut's for Wages and Desert'n.	27	9	18	18								18				
	Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	48	22	25	24	1							13				
	Prison Breaking.....	1		1	1								1				
	Vagrancy.....	66	15	50	30	1	19						3	44			
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	9	1	8			1						8				
	Lunacy.....	2			15												
Total		1,641	385	1,213	1,128	11	74	5	932	141	4	8					

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

1	{	Assault, aggravated,—with Intent	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
		Assault, Common.....	30	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Manslaughter.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE CARLETON.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE.	
PENITENTIARY.					The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Commited to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages. Rural Districts.	Districts ruraux. Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serveurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales. Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuvage.	Single. Célibataire	
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. A vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.												
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COMTÉ D'ELGIN.

.....	2	2	1	1	3
.....	1	1	1

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF CARLETON.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. 21 ans et moins de 21.	
							M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1	Violence avec int. de viol attent. cont. la pudeur	1	1	2								
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix	55	55	71	10							
	Homicide involontaire											
	Séances immorales contre des jeunes filles.											
	Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intimid. ou de blesser	1	1	1								
2	Vol qualifié	1	1	2					2		2	
	Vol avec effraction											
	Vol			2							2	
3	Fraude et faux prétextes	2	2	1							1	1
	Larcin	23	23	23		7	1	13	5	20	3	
	Recel d'objets volés			1							1	
4	Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie			1							1	
	Dégât à la propriété	7	7	3	2							
5	Contrefaçon et circulation											
	Port d'armes illégaux et dangereux	1	1	2								
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée	250	250	204	28							
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche	32	32	5								
	Infractions aux lois municipales	133	133	157	11							
6	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi	6	6	7	5							
	Contraventions aux règ. de liqueurs fortes	2	2	13	5							
	Evasion	1	1									
	Vagabondage	47	47	7								
	Délits non compris ci-dessus	5	5	2								
	Folie	1	1									
Total		568	568	504	61	7	1	15	5	27	4	

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

1	Voies de fait avec int. de blesser grièvement	1	1	11								
	Voies de fait ordinaires											
	Homicide involontaire			1								

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF ELGIN—Concluded.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE.	
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Retained. Récidive.	For trial. Sur accusation.	COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.	
									With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt ⁿ .
1	Rape, carn'ly abu'ng g'ls t'nd'r yrs	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int. Threat'g	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Burglary.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Robbery.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Frauds and False Pretences.....	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3	Larceny.....	53	17	36	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
	Receiving Stolen Goods.....	6	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4	Arson.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Injury to Property.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Drunk and Disorderly.....	17	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Municipal By-Laws, Infraction of..	57	.....	57	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Total.....		186	32	152	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
										6

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1	Ass'tt, with int. to ravish, Ind't. do	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Assault, Aggravated, with Intent..	16	2	12	10	2	.....	.....	2	7
	do on Peace Officer.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	do Common.....	116	6	110	110	.....	.....	.....	109	1
	Rape, carn'ly abu'ng g'ls tend'r yrs	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shoot'g Stabb'g w'h int. Threat'g	6	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3
2	Burglary.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Robbery.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3	Larceny.....	95	34	42	38	1	3	.....	.....	37
	Receiving Stolen Goods.....	9	4	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....	4
4	Injury to Property.....	13	5	8	8	.....	.....	.....	6	2
5	Forging and uttering Bank Notes..	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	do do other Instrum'ts	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Carrying unlawful Weapons.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	Drunk and Disorderly.....	175	1	174	171	3	.....	.....	174	.....
	House of Ill-Fame.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
6	Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	126	2	123	123	.....	.....	.....	123	.....
	Prosec'n for Wages, and Desertion.	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
	Prosec'n under Fish and Game Act	8	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
	Breach of Liquor Law.....	22	5	17	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMPTÉ D'ELGIN—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESIDENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.		CONJUGAL STATE.	
PENITENTIARY.						ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PÉNITENTIAIRE.							
Under two years.	Moins de 2 ans.						
Two years and under five.	2 ans et moins de 5.	1	3				
Five years and over.	5 ans et plus.						
Life.	A vie.						
Detained for Lunacy.							
Emprisonné pour cause de folie.							
The Death Sentence.							
Condamné à mort.							
Committed to Reformatories.							
Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.							
Cities and Towns.	Villes et Villages	1	30				
Rural Districts.	Districts ruraux.	1	15				
		6	1				
		39	19				
Agricultural.	Agriculteurs.						
Commercial.	Commerçants.	1	3				
Domestic.	Domestiques.	1	8				
Industrial.	Industriels.	5	4				
Professional.	Professions libérales.	1	1				
Labourers.	Journaliers.						
Married.	Marîé.	17	6				
Widowed.	Veuve.	15	30				
Single.	Célibataire.	2	2				
		24	15				

COMTÉ D'ESSEX.

[illegible]

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF ELGIN—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write, Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1 { Sévices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....											
1 { Usage d'armes avec intent d'in. ou de blesser.											
2 { Vol qualifié.....											
2 { Vol.....											
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes.....											
3 { Larcin.....			2		1						
3 { Recel d'objets volés.....	10	10	25		6	2					
4 { Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie.....			5								
4 { Dégât à la propriété.....											
6 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....											
6 { Infractions aux lois municipales.....											
Total.....	11	11	44			7	2				

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1 { Violence avec int. de viol attent. cont. la pudeur.....										1	
1 { Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.....	3	3	1		16		2		1		
1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....											
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....	6	6	14	4					1		
1 { Sévices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....									1		
1 { Usage d'armes avec intent. d'intim. ou de blesser.											
2 { Vol qualifié.....							2				
2 { Vol.....											
3 { Larcin.....	18	18						1	4	1	
3 { Recel d'objets volés.....	4	4									
4 { Dégât à la propriété.....	1	1									
5 { Contrefaçon et circulat'n de faux billets de banq	1	1								1	
5 { do do.....			1							1	
5 { Port d'instruments dangereux et illégaux.....			1								
5 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	12	18	35	7							
5 { Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	1	1									
6 { Infractions aux lois municipales.....	7	7	14	4							
6 { Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
6 { Contrav. aux règlements de pêche et de chasse.											
6 { Contraventions aux règ. des liqueurs fortes.....			3								

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ D'ELGIN—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

[illegible]

COMTÉ D'ESSEX.

2		2	3	1		3	2	1	1	1	3
7			1			2	3	1	4	5	19
								1			1
1	6	1	1	2	11	10	5	6	1	6	4
	1		1			3	1	1	2		1
	1					1			1		1
						1				1	1
24	1						23	2	3	4	11
1											
10							1	5		2	1
							1		1		

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF ESSEX—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS						SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	Sur accusation. With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
6	Vagrancy.....	43	5	38	37	1	.....	2	37	.....	.....
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	30	16	14	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
	Total	685	85	575	563 ^a	7	5	469	92	7	4

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

	Assault on Peace Officer.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	do Common.....	57	23	34	33	1	.....	22	.....	.....	2
1	Bigamy.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h Int., Threat'g	6	1	5	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
	Burglary.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Robbery.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Fraud and False Pretences.....	4	1	3	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
	Larceny.....	57	35	20	20	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
4	Arson and attempts to Commit ...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Injury to Property.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Forgery and uttering.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Drunk and Disorderly.....	409	110	297	252	21	24	19	.....	.....	.....
	Indecently exposing the Person.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
	House of Ill-fame, Inn'ts, Freq't'rs.	8	6	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
	Municipal By-Laws, infractions of	92	28	64	59	3	2	56	2	.....	.....
	Prosecut'ns for Wages a'd Desert'n	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Prosecut'ns, Fish and Game Act...	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Prosecutions under Liquor Acts.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vagrancy.....	100	28	70	35	10	25	24	31	.....	.....
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Lunacy.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	770	242	520	431	37	52	128	57	.....	4

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ D'ESSEX—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE FRONTENAC.

					1							1			1
					22		2	4				8	9		12
1					1	1						1			
															1
						2						2	1		1
					22			3	2	7		10	2		19
					278		27	60	17	52	1	118	88	9	176
					3					1		2	3		
					2								1		1
					47	1	1	11	6	7		17	10		37
					59					8		32	9		46
					1			1					1		
				2											
1			2		436	4	30	79	33	67	1	190	125	9	294

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF ESSEX—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — EDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 24.	
						M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
						H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
6 { Vagabondage.....	7	7	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Délits non-inclus ci-dessus .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Total.....	60	66	76	17	16	.....	.....	5	1	10	2

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....	1	2	20	.....	1	.....	4	.....	11	.....	.....
{ Bigamie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Usage d'armes avec intent. d'intim. ou de blesser	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Vol qualifié .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Vol avec effraction .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
{ Vol .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Abus de confiance .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Larcin	6	6	16	2	3	.....	6	.....	7	2	.....
4 { Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie.. .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Contrefaçon et circulation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	16	32	39	.....	1	.....	8	.....	151	4	.....
{ Exposition indécente de la personne.. ..	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
{ Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Infractions aux lois municipales.....	3	7	40	.....	4	.....	5	.....	24	.....	.....
6 { Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Contrav. aux règlements de pêche et de chasse.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Contraventions aux règlem'ts des liqueurs fortes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Vagabondage.....	16	22	39	.....	4	.....	3	2	23	4	.....
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Folie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	43	70	162	2	13	.....	26	2	230	10	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ D'ESSEX—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.					USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.			BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.																
M.	F.	Not given.	England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.	Ireland.	Scotland, Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Protestants.	Other denominations. Autres confessions.	Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.	
.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	15	
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
3	57	2	4	2	15	16	.....	.....	8	49	7	20	13	23	.....	109	76	

COMTÉ DE FRONTENAC.

5	.....	3	2	4	2	11	.....	2	2	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
2	.....	4	3	1	4	12	2	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	5	6	.....	3	16
.....
105	7	22	38	103	23	102	7	6	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	149	.....	.....	278
1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
4	.....	7	4	11	.....	28	1	1	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	10	39
.....
24	2	17	13	24	1	19	.....	1	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	5	53
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
146	9	54	62	145	30	178	10	11	2	.....	205	1	.....	6	229	.....	21	416

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario.—COUNTY OF GREY.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons charged. Personnes accusées. Acquittées.		CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.						SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende	No option — Sans opt'n		
										Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
1	Assault, Common.....	125	3	122	121	.....	1	.....	83	29	1	.....
	Carrying Firearms and Presenting Rape, carn'ly ab'ug'g g'ls t'nd'r yrs	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Burglary.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Robbery.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Fraud and False Pretences.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Larceny.....	11	1	10	9	1	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....
5	Forgery and uttering.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Drunk and Disorderly.....	18	.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Houses of Ill-fame, Lame's, Freq't'rs	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of.	88	.....	88	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Prosecu'ns for Wages, and Desert'n	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Prosec'ns, Fishery and Game Laws	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	34	.....	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vagrancy.....	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	20	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lunacy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		341	7	333	331	1	1	.....	85	34	2	.....

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND

1	Assault, Common.....	42	5	37	37	.....	.....	.....	36	1	.....	.....
	Manslaughter.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Murder.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rape, carn'ly ab'ug'g g'ls t'nd'r yrs	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Burglary.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	House-breaking, Entering & Steal'g	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Robbery.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Embezzlement.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fraud and False Pretences.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3	Larceny.....	21	8	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....
	Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I.

Province d'Ontario.—COUNTY OF GREY.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.				A G E S .									
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21		21 years and under 40.					
						Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	
2	{ Voies de fait ordinaires	2	3	6				1		8					
	{ Port d'armes à feu et leur exhibition illégale.														
	{ Sévices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....														
	{ Vol qualifié			1				1							
	{ Vol			1						1	1				
	3	{ Fraude et faux prétextes.....			1						1				
		{ Larcin	1	1	8				3	2	2				
	5	{ Contrefaçon et circulation.....									1				
		{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....													
	6	{ Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....													
		{ Infractions aux lois municipales.....													
		{ Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....													
		{ Contraventions aux régl. de pêche et de chasse.....													
		do do des liqueurs fortes.....													
		{ Vagabondage													
	{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....														
	{ Folie.....														
Total.....		3	4	17				5	2	13				1	

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND

{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....	1	1	1											
1 { Homicide involontaire														
{ Meurtre	2	2												
{ Sévices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....														
{ Vol qualifié	1	1	1											
2 { Vol avec effraction		1												
{ Vol														
{ Abus de confiance														
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes.....			1											
{ Larcin	4	6	2											
{ Recel d'objets volés														

Province d'Ontario.—COMTÉ DE GREY.

TABLEAU I.

[illegible]

COMTÉ D'HALDIMAND.

0001	0002	3	0004	0005	0006	2	0008	0009	0010	0011	0012	0013	0014	0015	0016	0017	0018	0019	0020	0021	0022	0023	0024	0025	0026	0027	0028	0029	0030	0031	0032	0033	0034	0035	0036	0037	0038	0039	0040	0041	0042	0043	0044	0045	0046	0047	0048	0049	0050	0051	0052	0053	0054	0055	0056	0057	0058	0059	0060	0061	0062	0063	0064	0065	0066	0067	0068	0069	0070	0071	0072	0073	0074	0075	0076	0077	0078	0079	0080	0081	0082	0083	0084	0085	0086	0087	0088	0089	0090	0091	0092	0093	0094	0095	0096	0097	0098	0099	0100	0101	0102	0103	0104	0105	0106	0107	0108	0109	0110	0111	0112	0113	0114	0115	0116	0117	0118	0119	0120	0121	0122	0123	0124	0125	0126	0127	0128	0129	0130	0131	0132	0133	0134	0135	0136	0137	0138	0139	0140	0141	0142	0143	0144	0145	0146	0147	0148	0149	0150	0151	0152	0153	0154	0155	0156	0157	0158	0159	0160	0161	0162	0163	0164	0165	0166	0167	0168	0169	0170	0171	0172	0173	0174	0175	0176	0177	0178	0179	0180	0181	0182	0183	0184	0185	0186	0187	0188	0189	0190	0191	0192	0193	0194	0195	0196	0197	0198	0199	0200	0201	0202	0203	0204	0205	0206	0207	0208	0209	0210	0211	0212	0213	0214	0215	0216	0217	0218	0219	0220	0221	0222	0223	0224	0225	0226	0227	0228	0229	0230	0231	0232	0233	0234	0235	0236	0237	0238	0239	0240	0241	0242	0243	0244	0245	0246	0247	0248	0249	0250	0251	0252	0253	0254	0255	0256	0257	0258	0259	0260	0261	0262	0263	0264	0265	0266	0267	0268	0269	0270	0271	0272	0273	0274	0275	0276	0277	0278	0279	0280	0281	0282	0283	0284	0285	0286	0287	0288	0289	0290	0291	0292	0293	0294	0295	0296	0297	0298	0299	0300	0301	0302	0303	0304	0305	0306	0307	0308	0309	0310	0311	0312	0313	0314	0315	0316	0317	0318	0319	0320	0321	0322	0323	0324	0325	0326	0327	0328	0329	0330	0331	0332	0333	0334	0335	0336	0337	0338	0339	0340	0341	0342	0343	0344	0345	0346	0347	0348	0349	0350	0351	0352	0353	0354	0355	0356	0357	0358	0359	0360	0361	0362	0363	0364	0365	0366	0367	0368	0369	0370	0371	0372	0373	0374	0375	0376	0377	0378	0379	0380	0381	0382	0383	0384	0385	0386	0387	0388	0389	0390	0391	0392	0393	0394	0395	0396	0397	0398	0399	0400	0401	0402	0403	0404	0405	0406	0407	0408	0409	0410	0411	0412	0413	0414	0415	0416	0417	0418	0419	0420	0421	0422	0423	0424	0425	0426	0427	0428	0429	0430	0431	0432	0433	0434	0435	0436	0437	0438	0439	0440	0441	0442	0443	0444	0445	0446	0447	0448	0449	0450	0451	0452	0453	0454	0455
0001	0002	3	0004	0005	0006	2	0008	0009	0010	0011	0012	0013	0014	0015	0016	0017	0018	0019	0020	0021	0022	0023	0024	0025	0026	0027	0028	0029	0030	0031	0032	0033	0034	0035	0036	0037	0038	0039	0040	0041	0042	0043	0044	0045	0046	0047	0048	0049	0050	0051	0052	0053	0054	0055	0056	0057	0058	0059	0060	0061	0062	0063	0064	0065	0066	0067	0068	0069	0070	0071	0072	0073	0074	0075	0076	0077	0078	0079	0080	0081	0082	0083	0084	0085	0086	0087	0088	0089	0090	0091	0092	0093	0094	0095	0096	0097	0098	0099	0100	0101	0102	0103	0104	0105	0106	0107	0108	0109	0110	0111	0112	0113	0114	0115	0116	0117	0118	0119	0120	0121	0122	0123	0124	0125	0126	0127	0128	0129	0130	0131	0132	0133	0134	0135	0136	0137	0138	0139	0140	0141	0142	0143	0144	0145	0146	0147	0148	0149	0150	0151	0152	0153	0154	0155	0156	0157	0158	0159	0160	0161	0162	0163	0164	0165	0166	0167	0168	0169	0170	0171	0172	0173	0174	0175	0176	0177	0178	0179	0180	0181	0182	0183	0184	0185	0186	0187	0188	0189	0190	0191	0192	0193	0194	0195	0196	0197	0198	0199	0200	0201	0202	0203	0204	0205	0206	0207	0208	0209	0210	0211	0212	0213	0214	0215	0216	0217	0218	0219	0220	0221	0222	0223	0224	0225	0226	0227	0228	0229	0230	0231	0232	0233	0234	0235	0236	0237	0238	0239	0240	0241	0242	0243	0244	0245	0246	0247	0248	0249	0250	0251	0252	0253	0254	0255	0256	0257	0258	0259	0260	0261	0262	0263	0264	0265	0266	0267	0268	0269	0270	0271	0272	0273	0274	0275	0276	0277	0278	0279	0280	0281	0282	0283	0284	0285	0286	0287	0288	0289	0290	0291	0292	0293	0294	0295	0296	0297	0298	0299	0300	0301	0302	0303	0304	0305	0306	0307	0308	0309	0310	0311	0312	0313	0314	0315	0316	0317	0318	0319	0320	0321	0322	0323	0324	0325	0326	0327	0328	0329	0330	0331	0332	0333	0334	0335	0336	0337	0338	0339	0340	0341	0342	0343	0344	0345	0346	0347	0348	0349	0350	0351	0352	0353	0354	0355	0356	0357	0358	0359	0360	0361	0362	0363	0364	0365	0366	0367	0368	0369	0370	0371	0372	0373	0374	0375	0376	0377	0378	0379	0380	0381	0382	0383	0384	0385	0386	0387	0388	0389	0390	0391	0392	0393	0394	0395	0396	0397	0398	0399	0400	0401	0402	0403	0404	0405	0406	0407	0408	0409	0410	0411	0412	0413	0414	0415	0416	0417	0418	0419	0420	0421	0422	0423	0424	0425	0426	0427	0428	0429	0430	0431	0432	0433	0434	0435	0436	0437	0438	0439	0440	0441	0442	0443	0444	0445	0446	0447	0448	0449	0450	0451	0452	0453	0454	0455
0001	0002	3	0004	0005	0006	2	0008	0009	0010	0011	0012	0013	0014	0015	0016	0017	0018	0019	0020	0021	0022	0023	0024	0025	0026	0027	0028	0029	0030	0031	0032	0033	0034	0035	0036	0037	0038	0039	0040	0041	0042	0043	0044	0045	0046	0047	0048	0049	0050	0051	0052	0053	0054	0055	0056	0057	0058	0059	0060	0061	0062	0063	0064	0065	0066	0067	0068	0069	0070	0071	0072	0073	0074	0075	0076	0077	0078	0079	0080	0081	0082	0083	0084	0085	0086	0087	0088	0089	0090	0091	0092	0093	0094	0095	0096	0097	0098	0099	0100	0101	0102	0103	0104	0105	0106	0107	0108	0109	0110	0111	0112	0113	0114	0115	0116	0117	0118	0119	0120	0121	0122	0123	0124	0125	0126	0127	0128	0129	0130	0131	0132	0133	0134	0135	0136	0137	0138	0139	0140	0141	0142	0143	0144	0145	0146	0147	0148	0149	0150	0151	0152	0153	0154	0155	0156	0157	0158	0159	0160	0161	0162	0163	0164	0165	0166	0167	0168	0169	0170	0171	0172	0173	0174	0175	0176	0177	0178	0179	0180	0181	0182	0183	0184	0185	0186	0187	0188	0189	0190	0191	0192	0193	0194	0195	0196	0197	0198	0199	0200	0201	0202	0203	0204	0205	0206	0207	0208	0209	0210	0211	0212	0213	0214	0215	0216	0217	0218	0219	0220	0221	0222	0223	0224	0225	0226	0227	0228	0229	0230	0231	0232	0233	0234	0235	0236	0237	0238	0239	0240	0241	0242	0243	0244	0245	0246	0247	0248	0249	0250	0251	0252	0253	0254	0255	0256	0257	0258	0259	0260	0261	0262	0263	0264	0265	0266	0267	0268	0269	0270	0271	0272	0273	0274	0275	0276	0277	0278	0279	0280	0281	0282	0283	0284	0285	0286	0287	0288	0289	0290	0291	0292	0293	0294	0295	0296	0297	0298	0299	0300	0301	0302	0303	0304	0305	0306	0307	0308	0309	0310	0311	0312	0313	0314	0315	0316	0317	0318	0319	0320	0321	0322	0323	0324	0325	0326	0327	0328	0329	0330	0331	0332	0333	0334	0335	0336	0337	0338	0339	0340	0341	0342	0343	0344	0345	0346	0347	0348	0349	0350	0351	0352	0353	0354	0355	0356	0357	0358	0359	0360	0361	0362	0363	0364	0365	0366	0367	0368	0369	0370	0371	0372	0373	0374	0375	0376	0377	0378	0379	0380	0381	0382	0383	0384	0385	0386	0387	0388	0389	0390	0391	0392	0393	0394	0395	0396	0397	0398	0399	0400	0401	0402	0403	0404	0405	0406	0407	0408	0409	0410	0411	0412	0413	0414	0415	0416	0417	0418	0419	0420	0421	0422	0423	0424	0425	0426	0427	0428	0429	0430	0431	0432	0433	0434	0435	0436	0437	0438	0439	0440	0441	0442	0443	0444	0445	0446	0447	0448	0449	0450	0451	0452	0453	0454	0455
0001	0002	3	0004	0005	0006	2	0008	0009	0010	0011	0012																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF HALDIMAND—Concluded.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1re fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
									With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n		
										Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
4 { Arson, and attempts to Commit..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Injury to Property	5	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
{ Drunk and Disorderly	14	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
{ Houses of Ill-fame, Inma's, Freq't's	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
{ Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	31	.....	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....
{ Prosecutions for Wages, and Desertion.	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act..	15	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
{ Suicide, Attempting to Commit...	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
{ Vagrancy	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
{ Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	5	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Total.....		158	25	133	131	.....	2	.....	108	14	1

COUNTY OF HALTON.

1 { Assault, Common	17	2	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Child Stealing.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int. Threat'g	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2 { Burglary.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Fraud and False Pretences.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larceny	8	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Carrying Unlawful Weapons.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drunk and Disorderly	17	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal By-laws, Infraction of...	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Prose'ns for Wages, and Desertion.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prosecutions under Liquor Act....	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide, Attempting to Commit....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Vagrancy	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	72	5	66	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.				A G E S.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.
						Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.			
4	Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie										
	Dégât à la propriété	1	1	2							
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée										
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche										
6	Infractions aux lois municipales										
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi										
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes										
	Suicide et tentatives de suicide										
	Vagabondage										
	Délits non compris ci-dessus										
Total		9	12	7							

COUNTY OF HALTON.

1	Voies de fait ordinaires										1
	Vol d'enfants										1
	Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser			1							1
2	Vol qualifié			1							1
3	Fraude et faux prétextes										
	Larcin	3	3	3		6					
	Port d'instruments dangereux et illégaux										
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée										
6	Infractions aux lois municipales										
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi										
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes										
	Suicide et tentatives de suicide										
	Vagabondage										
	Délits non compris ci-dessus			1							
Total		3	3	6		6					4

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ D'HALDIMAND.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au- dessus.		BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITAN- NIQUES.																					
M. H.	F. F.	F.	Not given.—Non donnés.	England, Wales. Angleterre, Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. Ecosse.	Canada.	United States Etats-Unis.	Other foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. — Protestants.	Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.	Moderate. — Modéré.	Immoderate. — Immodéré.				
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2			
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....		
.....			
.....	7	4	1	.....	19	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	6	12	3	.....	2	11	15		

COMTÉ D'HALTON.

.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS — CONDAMNATIONS					SENTENCE.			
			Total	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For trial. Sur accusation	COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
								With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
1 { Assault, w'h int. to ravish, Ind't do	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
do Assault, Aggravated, with Intent	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
do Common	80	28	52	51	1	...	...	44	2	1	...
1 { Manslaughter	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int. Threat'g	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 { Robbery	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 { Fraud and False Pretences	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larceny	46	15	31	31	...	...	1	6	21	...	...
4 { Injury to Property	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drunk and Disorderly	99	55	44	43	...	1	...	36	8	...	...
Municipal By-laws, Infractions of	62	26	26	25	...	1	...	19	5	...	...
Prosecutions for Wages and Desertion	4	1	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Prosecutions under Liquor Act	24	6	18	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
6 { Perjury and subornation thereof	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vagrancy	47	26	26	25	...	1	...	19	5	...	...
Felonies not otherwise enumerated	34	13	21	21	...	...	...	2	16	...	...
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	13	5	8	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Lunacy	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	429	185	234	230	1	3	1	153	57	1	...

COUNTY OF HURON.

1 { A-sault, w'h int. to ravish, Ind't do	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
do Assault on Peace Officer	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
do Common	168	7	158	157	1	...	2	5	1	3	...
1 { Bestiality	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bigamy	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Carrying Firearms and Presenting	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Concealing the Birth of Infants	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
2 { Burglary	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 { Fraud and False Pretences	8	1	5	5	...	...	2	...	...	3	...
Larceny	60	24	29	27	2	...	6	...	6	...	7
4 { Arson	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury to Property	22	4	17	17	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
5 { Forgery and uttering	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carrying Unlawful Weapons	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drunk and Disorderly	91	...	90	90	...	...	...	28	...	...	...
Indecently Exposing the Person	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Houses of Ill-fame, Inma's, Freq't's	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6 { Municipal By-laws, Infractions of	148	2	143	143	...	...	3	64	...	...	...

TABLE I. Province of Ontario.—COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read, Incapable de lire.	Unable to write, Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1	Violence av. int. de viol et att. cont. la pudeur. Voies de fait avec int. de blesser grièvement. Voies de fait ordinaires. Homicide involontaire. Meurtre. Usage d'armes av. int. d'intimider ou de blesser.	1	1	2							3	
2	Vol											
3	Fraude et faux prétextes. Larcin	3	4	10		1			1		6	2
4	Dégât à la propriété Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée. Infractions aux lois municipales. Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi. Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.											
6	Parjure et subornation de parjure. Vagabondage. Crimes non spécifiés. Délits non compris ci-dessus. Folie										1	2
Total		4	5	12		1			1		10	4

COUNTY OF HURON.

1	Violence av. int. de viol et att. cont. la pudeur. Voies de fait contre un officier de paix. Voies de fait ordinaires. Bestialité. Bigamie. Port d'armes à feu et leur exhibition illégale. Suppression de part.								3		7	
2	Vol qualifié. Vol								1		1	
3	Fraude et faux prétextes. Larcin	2	2	3					1		4	
4	Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie. Dégât à la propriété	6	7	10	1	6	2	7			14	
5	Contrefaçon et circulation Port d'instruments dangereux et illégaux Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée. Exposition indécente de la personne. Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.										1	
6	Infractions aux lois municipales											

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF HURON—Concluded.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial.	Sur accusation. With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n		With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	
6 Prosecutions for Wages and Desertion	35		35	35				11			
Prosecutions under Liquor Act	53	2	50	50				11			
Perjury	3		1	1			2		1		
Vagrancy	19		19	19				7			
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	31	2	30	30				5			
Total	669	54	595	592	3		17	145	10	6	7

COUNTY OF KENT.

Assault, w'h int. to ravish, Ind't do	1		1	1				1			
Assault on Peace Officer	4		3	3			1	2	1		
1 Assault, Common	122	9	112	112			1	108	3		
Manslaughter	1	1									
Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int. Threat'g	35	10	21	21			4	6	5	1	
2 House-breaking, Entering & Steal'g	1	1									
Robbery	2		1	1			1				
Fraud and False Pretences	4	3	1	1							
3 Larceny	71	19	43	43			9		38	2	
Receiving Stolen Goods	2	1	1	1							
4 Arson, and attempts to commit	5	3	2	2							
Injury to Property	3	1	2	2					2		
5 Forgery and uttering	3	1	2	1	1				1		
Drunk and Disorderly	158	36	122	122				113	8		
Houses of Ill-fame, Inna's, Freq'trs	9	2	7	7				5	2		
Municipal By-Laws, Infraction of	108	10	98	98				95			
Prosecutions for Wages and Desertion	27	1	26	26				26			
6 Prosec's, Fishery and Game Laws	1		1	1				1			
Prosecutions under Liquor Act	51	10	41	41							
Purjury and subornation thereof	1	1									
Vagrancy	30	8	22	22				1	18		
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	31	10	18	18			3	16			
Total	670	127	524	523	1		19	374	78	3	

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Assault on Peace Officer	1		1	1				1			
do Common	70		70	70				70			
Murder	1		1	1							
1 Abandoning Children and Family	1		1	1					1		

TABLEAU I.

COMTÉ DE KENT.

COMTÉ DE LAMBTON.

00001	00002	00003	00004	00005	00006	00007	00008	00009	00010	00011	00012	00013	00014	00015	00016	00017	00018	00019	00020	00021	00022	00023	00024	00025	00026	00027	00028	00029	00030	00031	00032	00033	00034	00035	00036	00037	00038	00039	00040	00041	00042	00043	00044	00045	00046	00047	00048	00049	00050	00051	00052	00053	00054	00055	00056	00057	00058	00059	00060	00061	00062	00063	00064	00065	00066	00067	00068	00069	00070	00071	00072	00073	00074	00075	00076	00077	00078	00079	00080	00081	00082	00083	00084	00085	00086	00087	00088	00089	00090	00091	00092	00093	00094	00095	00096	00097	00098	00099	00100	00101	00102	00103	00104	00105	00106	00107	00108	00109	00110	00111	00112	00113	00114	00115	00116	00117	00118	00119	00120	00121	00122	00123	00124	00125	00126	00127	00128	00129	00130	00131	00132	00133	00134	00135	00136	00137	00138	00139	00140	00141	00142	00143	00144	00145	00146	00147	00148	00149	00150	00151	00152	00153	00154	00155	00156	00157	00158	00159	00160	00161	00162	00163	00164	00165	00166	00167	00168	00169	00170	00171	00172	00173	00174	00175	00176	00177	00178	00179	00180	00181	00182	00183	00184	00185	00186	00187	00188	00189	00190	00191	00192	00193	00194	00195	00196	00197	00198	00199	00200	00201	00202	00203	00204	00205	00206	00207	00208	00209	00210	00211	00212	00213	00214	00215	00216	00217	00218	00219	00220	00221	00222	00223	00224	00225	00226	00227	00228	00229	00230	00231	00232	00233	00234	00235	00236	00237	00238	00239	00240	00241	00242	00243	00244	00245	00246	00247	00248	00249	00250	00251	00252	00253	00254	00255	00256	00257	00258	00259	00260	00261	00262	00263	00264	00265	00266	00267	00268	00269	00270	00271	00272	00273	00274	00275	00276	00277	00278	00279	00280	00281	00282	00283	00284	00285	00286	00287	00288	00289	00290	00291	00292	00293	00294	00295	00296	00297	00298	00299	00300	00301	00302	00303	00304	00305	00306	00307	00308	00309	00310	00311	00312	00313	00314	00315	00316	00317	00318	00319	00320	00321	00322	00323	00324	00325	00326	00327	00328	00329	00330	00331	00332	00333	00334	00335	00336	00337	00338	00339	00340	00341	00342	00343	00344	00345	00346	00347	00348	00349	00350	00351	00352	00353	00354	00355	00356	00357	00358	00359	00360	00361	00362	00363	00364	00365	00366	00367	00368	00369	00370	00371	00372	00373	00374	00375	00376	00377	00378	00379	00380	00381	00382	00383	00384	00385	00386	00387	00388	00389	00390	00391	00392	00393	00394	00395	00396	00397	00398	00399	00400	00401	00402	00403	00404	00405	00406	00407	00408	00409	00410	00411	00412	00413	00414	00415	00416	00417	00418	00419	00420	00421	00422	00423	00424	00425	00426	00427	00428	00429	00430	00431	00432	00433	00434	00435	00436	00437	00438	00439	00440	00441	00442	00443	00444	00445	00446	00447	00448	00449	00450	00451	00452	00453	00454	00455	00456	00457	00458	00459	00460	00461	00462	00463	00464	00465	00466	00467	00468	00469	00470	00471	00472	00473	00474	00475	00476	00477	00478	00479	00480	00481	00482	00483	00484	00485	00486	00487	00488	00489	00490	00491	00492	00493	00494	00495	00496	00497	00498	00499	00500	00501	00502	00503	00504	00505	00506	00507	00508	00509	00510	00511	00512	00513	00514	00515	00516	00517	00518	00519	00520	00521	00522	00523	00524	00525	00526	00527	00528	00529	00530	00531	00532	00533	00534	00535	00536	00537	00538	00539	00540	00541	00542	00543	00544	00545	00546	00547	00548	00549	00550	00551	00552	00553	00554	00555	00556	00557	00558	00559	00560	00561	00562	00563	00564	00565	00566	00567	00568	00569	00570	00571	00572	00573	00574	00575	00576	00577	00578	00579	00580	00581	00582	00583	00584	00585	00586	00587	00588	00589	00590	00591	00592	00593	00594	00595	00596	00597	00598	00599	00600	00601	00602	00603	00604	00605	00606	00607	00608	00609	00610	00611	00612	00613	00614	00615	00616	00617	00618	00619	00620	00621	00622	00623	00624	00625	00626	00627	00628	00629	00630	00631	00632	00633	00634	00635	00636	00637	00638	00639	00640	00641	00642	00643	00644	00645	00646	00647	00648	00649	00650	00651	00652	00653	00654	00655	00656	00657	00658	00659	00660	00661	00662	00663	00664	00665	00666	00667	00668	00669	00670	00671	00672	00673	00674	00675	00676	00677	00678	00679	00680	00681	00682	00683	00684	00685	00686	00687	00688	00689	00690	00691	00692	00693	00694	00695	00696	00697	00698	00699	00700	00701	00702	00703	00704	00705	00706	00707	00708	00709	00710	00711	00712	00713	00714	00715	00716	00717	00718	00719	00720	00721	00722	00723	00724	00725	00726	00727	00728	00729	00730	00731	00732	00733	00734	00735	00736	00737	00738	00739	00740	00741	00742	00743	00744	00745	00746	00747	00748	00749	00750	00751	00752	00753	00754	00755	00756	00757	00758	00759	00760	00761	00762	00763	00764	00765	00766	00767	00768	00769	00770	00771	00772	00773	00774	00775	00776	00777	00778	00779	00780	00781	00782	00783	00784	00785	00786	00787	00788	00789	00790	00791	00792	00793	00794	00795	00796	00797	00798	00799	00800	00801	00802	00803	00804	00805	00806	00807	00808	00809	00810	00811	00812	00813	00814	00815	00816	00817	00818	00819	00820	00821	00822	00823	00824	00825	00826	00827	00828	00829	00830	00831	00832	00833	00834	00835	00836	00837	00838	00839	00840	00841	00842	00843	00844	00845	00846	00847	00848	00849	00850	00851	00852	00853	00854	00855	00856	00857	00858	00859	00860	00861	00862	00863	00864	00865	00866	00867	00868	00869	00870	00871	00872	00873	00874	00875	00876	00877	00878	00879	00880	00881	00882	00883	00884	00885	00886	00887	00888	00889	00890	00891	00892	00893	00894	00895	00896	00897	00898	00899	00900	00901	00902	00903	00904	00905	00906	00907	00908	00909	00910	00911	00912	00913	00914	00915	00916	00917	00918	00919	00920	00921	00922	00923	00924	00925	00926	00927	00928	00929	00930	00931	00932	00933	00934	00935	00936	00937	00938	00939	00940	00941	00942	00943	00944	00945	00946	00947	00948	00949	00950	00951	00952	00953	00954	00955	00956	00957	00958	00959	00960	00961	00962	00963	00964	00965	00966	00967	00968	00969	00970	00971	00972	00973	00974	00975	00976	00977	00978	00979	00980	00981	00982	00983	00984	00985	00986	00987	00988	00989	00990	00991	00992	00993	00994	00995	00996	00997	00998	00999	01000	01001	01002	01003	01004	01005	01006	01007	01008	01009	01010	01011	01012	01013	01014	01015	01016	01017	01018	01019	01020	01021	01022	01023	01024	01025	01026	01027	01028	01029	01030	01031	01032	01033	01034	01035	01036	01037	01038	01039	01040	01041	01042	01043	01044	01045	01046	01047	01048	01049	01050	01051	01052	01053	01054	01055	01056	01057	01058	01059	01060	01061	01062	01063	01064	01065	01066	01067	01068	01069	01070	01071	01072	01073	01074	01075	01076	01077	01078	01079	01080	01081	01082	01083	01084	01085	01086	01087	01088	01089	01090	01091	01092	01093	01094	01095	01096	01097	01098	01099	01100	01101	01102	01103	01104	01105	01106	01107	01108	01109	01110	01111	01112	01113	01114	01115	01116	01117	01118	01119	01120	01121	01122	01123	01124	01125	01126	01127	01128	01129	01130	01131	01132	01133	01134	01135	01136	01137	01138	01139	01140	01141	01142	01143	01144	01145	01146	01147	01148	01149	01150	01151	01152	01153	01154	01155	01156	01157	01158	01159	01160	01161	01162	01163	01164	01165	01166	01167	01168	01169	01170	01171	01172	01173	01174	01175	01176	01177	01178	01179	01180	01181	01182	01183	01184	01185	01186	01187	01188	01189	01190	01191	01192	01193	01194	01195	01196	01197	01198	01199	01200	01201	01202	01203	01204	01205	01206	01207	01208	01209	01210	01211	01212	01213	01214	01215	01216	01217	01218	01219	01220	01221	01222	01223	01224	01225	01226	01227	01228	01229	01230	01231	01232	01233	01234	01235	01236	01237	01238
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TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF HURON.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — EDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21	21 years and under 40			
						Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
6 Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi											
Contraventions aux régl. des liqueurs fortes.....											
Parjure et subornation de parjure	1	1									
Vagabondage.....											
Délits non compris ci-dessus											
Total.....	9	10	15	1		6	2	12		30	1

COUNTY OF KENT.

1	Violence av. intent. de viol et att. cont. la pudeur.....										
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....									1	
	Homicide involontaire.....				2						
	Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser.....									1	
2	Vol avec effraction.....										
	Vol.....										
3	Fraude et faux prétextes.....			1							
	Larcin.....	1	1			1		6		6	1
	Recel d'objets volés.....										
4	Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie.....									2	
	Dégât à la propriété.....										
5	Contre façon et circulation.....										
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....										
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....										
	Infractions aux lois municipales.....										
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....										
6	Contravent. aux régl. de pêche et de chasse.....										
	Contraventions aux régl. des liqueurs fortes.....										
	Parjure et subornation de parjure.....										
	Vagabondage.....										
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....										
Total.....	1	1		3		1		6		10	1

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....										
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....										
	Meurtre.....			1						1	
1	Abandon illégal des enfants et de la famille.....		1							1	

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE HURON.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.			BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.																					
M.	F.		Not given—Non donnés.	England, Wales. Anglet., Galles.	Ireland, — Irlande.	Scotland. Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Protestants.	Other denominations. Autres confessions.	Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.					
			1	1										1				2						
			1																					
			1																					
12			14	8	3		10	2				4	7	7	4			14	10					

COMTÉ DE KENT.

2	5			1	1		1														
2		1																			
1																					
7	9			1		6	3	2												1	
1						1															
		2																			
		6																			
3																					
2																					
19		22	7	1	1	8	5	2												1	

COMTÉ DE LAMBTON.

				1																1	
						1									1					1	

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF LAMBTON—Concluded.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial.	Sur accusation. With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende	No option Sans opt'n	Under one year. Moins d'un an.
1 { Rape, carn'lyabus'g girls t'nd'r y'rs	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int. Threat'g	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Burglary	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2 { Robbery	8	5	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
2 { Embezzlement	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3 { Fraud and False Pretences.	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Larceny	8	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
4 { Injury to Property	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Carrying Unlawful Weapons.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Drunk and Disorderly	83	.....	83	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....
4 { Keeping House of Ill-fame	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
4 { Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of.	51	.....	51	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act	20	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
6 { Prosec'ns for Wages and Desertion	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
6 { Vagrancy	40	.....	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
6 { Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	19	4	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
6 { Lunacy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	330	14	315	315	.....	.....	.....	299	7	3

COUNTY OF LANARK.

1 { Assault, w'h int. to ravish, Indt. do	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { do Aggravated and w'h Int.	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { do Common	26	.....	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Fraud and False Pretences.	3	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1
3 { Larceny	8	3	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2
4 { Injury to Property	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Forgery and uttering	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
4 { Drunk and Disorderly	18	.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Municipal By Laws, Infractions of.	43	.....	43	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Prosec'ns for Wages and Desertion	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Prosec'ns. Fishery and Game Laws	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Prosecution under Liquor Act	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Vagrancy	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	136	4	132	129	3	.....	.....	.....	5	5

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.				AGES.							
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.		
2	3	Séances immorales contre des jeunes filles			1							1	
		Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser.			1								
		Vol qualifié		1								1	
		Vol	1	3					2			3	
		Abus de confiance		1								1	
		Fraude et faux prétextes										2	
		Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.....		1					1				
		Larcin	2	6			1	1	1			4	
		Dégât à la propriété											
		Port d'instruments dangereux et illégaux.....											
		Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée											
		Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche											
		Infractions aux lois municipales.....											
		Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.											
		Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi											
Vagabondage													
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....													
Folie.....													
Total.....		3	13	3		1	1	4			14		

COUNTY OF LANARK.

1 Violence avec int. de viol et att. cont. la pudeur.												
Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.		1	1									
Voies de fait ordinaires												
3 Fraude et faux prétextes		1	1	1								
Larcin		1	3	4								
4 Dégât à la propriété												
5 Contrefaçon et circulation					2							
Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée												
Infractions aux lois municipales												
Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi												
6 Contravent. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse.												
Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.												
Vagabondage												
Délits non compris ci-dessus												
Total	2	5	6	2								

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE LAMBTON.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		—		BIRTH PLACES.										—										RELIGIONS.		—		USE OF LIQUORS.					
				LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.																								USAGE DES LIQUEURS.					
40 years and over.		—		40 ans et au-dessus.		Not given—Non donnés.		BRITISH ISLES.																									
								ILES BRITANNIQUES.																									

COMTÉ DE LANARK.

						1						1						2
						2					1		1	1				3
		1	1	2			2				3	2						5
											2							
		1																
		2																
		4	1	3		3	2				6	2	2	1				10

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Réitéré.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
1	Assault w'h int. to ravish, Ind't do	2	2	2	2						
	Assault, Common	98	2	95	55				85	8	1
	Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g.	1		1	1						
2	Burglary	2		2	1	1					1
	House-breaking, Entering & Steal'g	1		1	1					1	
	Fraud and False Pretences	2	1	1	1					1	
3	Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing	1		1	1						
	Larceny	26	4	22	22					13	
4	Injury to Property	8		8	8				8		
	Drunk and Disorderly	293		292	288		4		124	22	
	Houses of Ill-fame, Inma's, Freq't's	17		17	17				9	4	
	Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	215		215	215				76	3	
	Prose'ns for Wages and Desertion	13	1	12	12				3		
6	Prose'ns, Fishery and Game Acts	2		2	2						
	Prosecutions under Liquor Act	30		30	30				10	1	
	Vagrancy	48		48	48				4	37	2
	Felonies not otherwise enumerated	1		1	1					1	
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	34		34	33	1			17	4	
	Lunacy	1									
Total		795	8	784	778	2	4		336	95	4

COUNTIES OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

1	Assault, Common	39		39	38	1					1
	Murder	2	2								
	Carnally abusing girls of tend'r yrs	1		1	1						1
	Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g	2	2								
2	Burglary	1		1	1						1
	House-break'g, Entering & Steal'g	1		1			1			1	
	Fraud and False Pretences	1		1	1						
3	Larceny	7	3	4	3	1				4	
	Arson and Attempts to commit	1	1								
4	Injury to Property	6		6	6						
	Drunk and Disorderly	33		33	33						
	Houses of Ill-fame, Inma's, Freq't's	8		8	8						
	Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	39		39	39						
6	Prose'ns for Wages and Desertion	5		5	5						
	Prosecutions under Liquor Act	25		25	25						
	Vagrancy	4		4	4						
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	20		20	20						
Total		195	8	187	184	2	1			5	3

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.
1	Violence av. intent. de viol et att. cont. la pudeur			1								
	Voies de fait ordinaires	4	8	21					4			
	Usage d'armes avec intent. d'intim. et de blesser											
2	Vol qualifié			2							1	
	Vol avec effraction			1							1	
	Fraude et faux prétextes	1										
3	Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons			1							1	
	Larcin	5	7	12		1			5		5	
4	Dégât à la propriété			6								
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée	37	49	66								
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche			8								
	Infractions aux lois municipales	12	20	55	1							
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi			2								
6	Contrav. aux règlem. de pêche et de chasse											
	Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes			11								
	Vagabondage	12	14	10								
	Crimes non spécifiés			1								
	Délits non compris ci-dessus	2	2	17	1							
	Folie											
Total		73	100	214	2	1			9		8	

COUNTIES OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

1	Voies de fait ordinaires	1	1									
	Meurtre											
	Sérvices immoraux contre des jeunes filles	1	1								1	
	Usage d'armes avec intent. d'intim. ou de blesser											
2	Vol qualifié											
	Vol avec effraction					1						
	Fraude et faux prétextes											
3	Larcin	2	2	2		2					1	
4	Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie											
	Dégât à la propriété											
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée											
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche											
	Infractions aux lois municipales											
6	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi											
	Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes											
	Vagabondage											
	Délits non compris ci-dessus											
Total		4	4	2		3					2	

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DELITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation. With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n		With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
								Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	
1—Assault, Common.....	146	62	70	70	.....	.....	50	16	3	.....
2 { Burglary.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery.....	10	6	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Embezzlement.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraud and False Pretences.....	11	7	6	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....
3 { Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Larceny.....	92	42	44	39	4	1	.....	30	1	9
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4—Injury to Property.....	12	6	6	6	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
5—Forgery and uttering.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drunk and Disorderly.....	83	.....	83	70	7	6	42	10	.....	.....
Houses of Ill-fame, Inma's, Freq't's	56	6	50	47	3	.....	26	2	.....	.....
6 { Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of.....	60	7	51	50	1	.....	6	4	.....	.....
Prose'ns for Wages and Desertion.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	33	.....	33	33	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	24	16	9	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	543	158	366	340	17	9	128	69	5	10

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Assault, Indecent.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Assault, Aggravated, with intent..	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Assault on Peace Officer.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....
1 { Assault, Common.....	142	24	118	118	.....	.....	35	3	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abandoning Children or Family ..	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape, carn'ly abu'ng g'ls tend'r yrs	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g	12	1	10	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burglary.....	8	1	6	6	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
2 { House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery.....	10	3	5	5	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Embezzlement.....	7	2	4	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Fraud and False Pretences.....	28	15	9	9	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....
3 { Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing	8	3	4	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Larceny.....	165	74	88	88	.....	1	.....	81	3	.....
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	6	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
4 { Arson and attempts to commit ..	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injury to Property.....	24	4	20	20	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
5 { Forgery and uttering.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Counterfeit'g, utter'g spur'us Coin	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrying unlawful weapons ..	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Drunk and Disorderly.....	325	176	145	145	.....	.....	129	3	.....	.....
6 { Houses of Ill-fame, Inma's, Freq't's	35	6	29	29	.....	.....	14	2	.....	.....

[illegible]

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
						H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
1—Voies de fait ordinaires.....	8	8	30	3	5	....	5	....	20	5	....
2 { Vol qualifié.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Abus de confiance.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
{ Fraude et faux prétextes.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 { Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Larcin.....	9	9	22	....	12	....	6	....	16	....	....
{ Recel d'objets volés.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4—Dégât à la propriété.....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
5—Contrefaçon et circulation.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	8	8	46	....	1	1	12	3	19	3	....
{ Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	6	6	24	....	....	....	....	8	8	12	....
6 { Infractions aux lois municipales.....	1	1	10	....	....	....	3	....	4	1	....
{ Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	33	33	138	3	18	1	26	11	72	22	....

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

1 { Violence av. intent. de viol et att. cont. la pudeur.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Homicide involontaire.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Abandon illégal des enfants et de la famille.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Sévices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 { Vol qualifié.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Vol avec effraction.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Vol.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Abus de confiance.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Fraude et faux prétextes.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 { Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Larcin.....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Recel d'objets volés.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4 { Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Dégât à la propriété.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 { Contrefaçon et circulation.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Fabrication et circulation de fausse monnaie.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Port d'armes dangereux et illégaux.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6 { Ivresse et conduite désordonnée.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
{ Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE LINCOLN.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.							USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS												
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.		Not given.—Non donnés.		BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.		Canada.		United States. Etats-Unis.		Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.		Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.		Baptists. Baptistes.		Catholics. Catholiques.		Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.		Methodists. Méthodistes.		Presbyterians. Presbytériens.		Protestants. protestants.		Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.		Moderate. Modéré.		Immoderate. Immodéré.	
M. H.	F. F.	7.	8.	England, Wales. Anglet., Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. Ecosse.																									
4	.....	6	2	16	1	17	4	2							16								12					12	22	
1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
2	.....	1	4	4	2	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	16
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
15	27	2	10	7	2	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	53
2	1	13	3	4	1	21	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
2	.....	3	.....	4	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11
.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
26	28	37	19	37	6	99	11	2							39							44					25	139			

COMTÉ DE MIDDLESEX.

[illegible]

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus
6 { Municipal By-laws, Infractions of..	224	39	185	185	.....	.....	.....	78	5	.....
Prose'ns for Wages and Desertion.	24	2	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prosecutions under Liquor Act....	82	14	67	67	.....	.....	.....	25	2	.....
Perjury and subornation thereof..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vagrancy	186	96	86	86	.....	.....	.....	22	62	.....
Felonies not otherwise enumerat'd	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	47	9	38	38	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Total.....	1370	485	852	850	.....	2	9	328	182	6

NIPISSING, MUSKOKA, PARRY SOUND AND ALGOMA.

1 { Ass'tlt with int. to ravish, Ind't. do	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" Common	39	11	27	26	1	.....	1	22	4	.....
1 { Manslaughter	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape, carn'ly abu'ng g'ls t'nd' r'ys	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Shoot'g, Stabb'g w' hint, Threat'g	5	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
2 { House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3 { Frauds and False Pretences	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Larceny	35	9	24	24	.....	.....	1	.....	18	.....
4 { Arson and attempts to commit....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injury to Property.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
5 { Forgery and uttering.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Drunk and Disorderly.....	105	58	47	41	3	3	.....	15	32	.....
House of Ill-fame, Inma's, Freq't'rs	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal By-laws, Infractions of..	6	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Prose'ns for Wages, and Desertion	10	4	6	6	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....
6 { Prosecutions, Fish and Game Acts	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Prosecutions under Liquor Acts...	8	3	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Prison-breaking.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	12	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Lunacy.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	243	101	127	119	4	4	10	60	58	.....

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

1 { Assault, Common	67	4	62	62	.....	.....	.....	61	1	.....
Bestiality, Sodomy.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murder.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE MIDDLESEX—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY.																	
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																	
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. A vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serviteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.
9							18			3		1		10	1	1	

NIPISSING, MUSKOKA, PARRY SOUND ET ALGOMA.

							1	1							1		
							2	2							1		
		1					2	2						3	1		1
							1				1				1		
2							4	22	1	2	1	4	1	15	8	1	17
	1						1	1	1					1	1		
							1		1					1	1		1
							6	35	2	7	1	10		23	15		28
							1							1	1		
							1	1				1		1	2		
							1			1							1
														1			1
								3	2	1					1		1
				4			4	2			2				3		1
2	1	1		4			14	77	12	13	5	15	1	45	36	1	54

COMTÉ DE NORFOLK.

						2	8	4		2					3		7
							1										
	1				1		2	2							1		1

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.				AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.	
					Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.					
6 { Infractions aux lois municipales.....
Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....
Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.
Parjure et subornation de parjure.....
Vagabondage.....
Crimes non spécifiés.....
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....
Total.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NIPISSING, MUSKOKA, PARRY SOUND AND ALGOMA.

Violence av. int. de viol et att. cont. la pudeur.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Voies de fait ordinaires.....	8	9	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Homicide involontaire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Séances immorales contre des jeunes filles.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Usage d'armes avec int. d'intim. ou de blesser..	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2 { Vol avec effraction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vol.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larcin.....	5	6	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
4 { Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Contrefaçon et circulation.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivresse et conduite désordonnée.....	23	25	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infractions aux lois municipales.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Contrav. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evasion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Folie.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	46	50	53	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Voies de fait ordinaires.....	2	2	6	1	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....
Bestialité, sodomie.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1 { Meurtre.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF NORFOLK—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.			CONVICTIONS. — CONDEMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
	Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option — Sans opt'n.		
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
1 Abandoning Children and Family	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g	8	6	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
2 House-break'g, Enter'g a'd Steal'g	5	1	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
3 Fraud and False Pretences.....	17	11	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
3 Larceny	56	24	32	28	2	2	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
3 Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4 Injury to Property.....	26	.....	26	26	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
4 Drunk and Dis orderly.....	29	.....	29	29	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
4 Municipal By-laws, Infractions of..	33	.....	33	33	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	2
6 Prosec'ns for Wages and Desertion...	24	.....	24	24	.....	.....	1	24	.....	.....	.....
6 Prosecutions under Liquor Acts...	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
6 Perjury and subornation thereof...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Vagrancy	21	.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not included in above	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Lunacy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	312	49	260	253	4	3	1	199	26	.....	10

COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

1 Assault, w'h int. to ravish, Ind't do	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 do on Peace Officer	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1 do Common	174	13	160	155	5	.....	3	156	4	.....	.....
1 Carnally abusing girls of t'nd'r yrs	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Robbery	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Embezzlement.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Fraud and False Pretences.	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3 Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing..	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Larceny.....	36	12	22	22	.....	.....	7	.....	14	3	.....
4 Arson.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Injury to Property.....	24	1	20	19	1	.....	4	20	.....	.....	.....
5 Forging and Uttering	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Drunk and Disorderly	142	7	134	118	14	2	.....	108	26	.....	.....
5 Houses of Ill-fame, Inna's, Freq't's	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Municipal By-laws, Infractions of..	241	30	210	197	12	1	1	209	1	.....	.....
6 Prosec'ns for Wages and Desertion...	23	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
6 Prosecutions, Fish and Game Acts	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
6 Prosecutions under Liquor Acts...	35	.....	35	33	1	1	.....	34	1	.....	.....
6 Prison Breaking.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF NORFOLK.—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — EDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1 Abandon illégal des enfants et de la famille.....			2					1			
2 Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser.	2	2	2					3			
3 Fraude et faux prétextes.....			4							3	
3 Larcin.....	13	17	13	2	1			12	1	7	
3 Recel d'objets volés.....	1	1						1			
4 Dégât à la propriété.....				1							
4 Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....											
4 Infractions aux lois municipales.....											
4 Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
6 Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..											
6 Parjure et subornation de parjure.....											
6 Vagabondage.....											
6 Délits non compris ci-dessus.....											
6 Folie.....				1							
Total.....	19	24	28	5	1			21	2	16	

COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

1 Violence av. intent. de viol et att. cont. la pudeur.											
1 Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	9	10	23	2							
1 Voies de fait ordinaires.....											
2 Services immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....			1								
2 Vol.....			1								
3 Abus de confiance.....											
3 Fraude et faux prétextes.....											
3 Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.....											
3 Larcin.....	2	2	4	1				1		3	
4 Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie.....											
4 Dégât à la propriété.....			7	1							
5 Contre façon et circulation.....			1								
5 Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	22	22	11								
5 Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....											
6 Infractions aux lois municipales.....	29	29	47	9							
6 Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
6 Contrav. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse.....											
6 Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..			11								
6 Evasion.....											

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM—*Concl.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DELITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^e fois.	Convicted, 2nd Condamné, 2 ^e fois	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
{ Perjury and subornation thereof..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Vagrancy.....	6	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
{ Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	23	3	19	19	.....	.....	1	19	.....	.....
Total.....	729	73	643	606	33	4	20	576	53	3

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

1	Assault, Common.....	58	7	49	49	.....	2	47	1	1
	Endanger'g Passengers on Rail'ys	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carnally abusing girls of t'nd'r y'rs	6	2	2	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....
	Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int, Threat'g	9	3	4	4	.....	2	2	.....	2
2	Burglary.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	7	2	5	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....
	Embezzlement.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3	Fraud and False Pretences.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	Larceny.....	53	17	25	24	1	11	.....	20	3
4	Arson, and attempt to commit.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Injury to Property.....	5	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	Drunk and Disorderly.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Houses of Ill-fame, Inma's, Freq'ts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	21	4	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Prosec's for Wages and Desertion	13	3	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Prose'ns, Fishery and Game Laws	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Prosecutions under Liquor Act..	30	1	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Perjury and Subornation thereof..	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vagrancy.....	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	24	2	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lunacy.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	262	44	193	188	4	1	18	49	27

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

1	Assault, Common.....	91	1	90	90	.....	.....	83	4	.....
	Shoot'g, Stabb'g with int, Threat'g	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Burglary.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Robbery.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Embezzlement.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3	Fraud and False Pretences.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Larceny.....	30	5	22	22	.....	.....	1	16	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉS DE NORTHUMBERLAND ET DURHAM—Fin. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.	CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.
PENITENTIARY.	PÉNITENTIAIRE.			
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. A vie	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.
7	1	1	1	1
155	58	16	9	14
29	6	129	95	5
86				

COMTÉ D'ONTARIO.

[illegible]

COMTÉ D'OXFORD.

	1					1	1											1
	1						1											1
							1											
							1			1								1
	4						6	15	2									1

TABLE. I. **Province of Ontario**--COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.—*Con.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					A G E S .					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.			
						Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
{ Parjure et subornation de parjure.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Vagabondage	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	68	69	112	13	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....

. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

1	{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Att. contre la sûreté des passag. sur les c. de fer.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Sévices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	{ Vol qualifié.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Vol avec effraction.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Abus de confiance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	{ Fraude et faux prétextes.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Larcin.....	7	7	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	{ Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Infractions aux lois municipales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	{ Contravent. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Parjure et subornation de parjure.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Vagabondage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Folie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	8	8	25	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

1	{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Usage d'armes avec int. d'intimider ou de blesser.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	{ Vol qualifié.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Vol.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Abus de confiance.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	{ Fraude et faux prétextes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Larcin.....	.....	.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF OXFORD—Concluded.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	No option Sans opt'n With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
4—Injury to Property.....	14	...	14	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
Drunk and Disorderly.....	27	...	27	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
Municipal By-laws, Infractions of..	39	1	38	38	...	...	...	38	...	...	...
Prosec'n's for Wages and Desertion....	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
6 Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	21	...	21	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...
Vagrancy.....	30	...	30	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
Felonies not included in the above.....	5	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Misdemeanors not incl'd in above.....	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Lunacy.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	280	17	259	259	...	...	...	228	22	...	...

COUNTY OF PEELE.

1 { Assault, Common.....	30	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Murder.....	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
3 { Embezzlement.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Larceny.....	31	3	26	17	6	3	...	...	13	8	...
4 { Atton.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Injury to Property.....	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 { Forgery and uttering.....	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
{ Drunk and Disorderly.....	20	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal By-laws, Infractions of..	34	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 { Prosecutions, Wages and Desertion....	12	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ do under Liquor Act.....	11	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possessing Illicit Still.....	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vagrancy.....	8	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Misdemeanors n't incl'd in above.....	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	162	7	152	143	6	3	1	...	14	8	...

COUNTY OF PERTH.

1 { Assault, Common.....	84	31	53	53	...	...	...	53	...	...	...
{ Concealing the Birth of Infants....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g	8	2	4	4	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
{ Embezzlement.....	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
3 { Fraud and False Pretences.....	7	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
{ Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing....	4	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Larceny.....	13	9	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

Province d'Ontario—COMTE D'OXFORD—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

	SENTENCE.	PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENTIAIRE.	RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.	CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.					
Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.					
Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.					
Life. À vie.					
Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.					
The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.					
Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.					
Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages					
Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.					
Agricultural. Agriculteurs.					
Commercial. Commerçants.					
Domestic. Serveurs.					
Industrial. Industriels.					
Professionals. Professions libérales					
Labourers. Journaliers.					
Martied. Marié.					
Widowed. Veuvage.					
Single. Célibataire					

COMTE DE PEEL.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE PERTH.

1950.1	1950.2	1950.3	1950.4	1950.5	1950.6	1950.7	1950.8	1950.9	1950.10	1950.11	1950.12	1951.1	1951.2	1951.3	1951.4	1951.5	1951.6	1951.7	1951.8	1951.9	1951.10	1951.11	1951.12	1952.1	1952.2	1952.3	1952.4	1952.5	1952.6	1952.7	1952.8	1952.9	1952.10	1952.11	1952.12	1953.1	1953.2	1953.3	1953.4	1953.5	1953.6	1953.7	1953.8	1953.9	1953.10	1953.11	1953.12	1954.1	1954.2	1954.3	1954.4	1954.5	1954.6	1954.7	1954.8	1954.9	1954.10	1954.11	1954.12	1955.1	1955.2	1955.3	1955.4	1955.5	1955.6	1955.7	1955.8	1955.9	1955.10	1955.11	1955.12	1956.1	1956.2	1956.3	1956.4	1956.5	1956.6	1956.7	1956.8	1956.9	1956.10	1956.11	1956.12	1957.1	1957.2	1957.3	1957.4	1957.5	1957.6	1957.7	1957.8	1957.9	1957.10	1957.11	1957.12	1958.1	1958.2	1958.3	1958.4	1958.5	1958.6	1958.7	1958.8	1958.9	1958.10	1958.11	1958.12	1959.1	1959.2	1959.3	1959.4	1959.5	1959.6	1959.7	1959.8	1959.9	1959.10	1959.11	1959.12	1960.1	1960.2	1960.3	1960.4	1960.5	1960.6	1960.7	1960.8	1960.9	1960.10	1960.11	1960.12	1961.1	1961.2	1961.3	1961.4	1961.5	1961.6	1961.7	1961.8	1961.9	1961.10	1961.11	1961.12	1962.1	1962.2	1962.3	1962.4	1962.5	1962.6	1962.7	1962.8	1962.9	1962.10	1962.11	1962.12	1963.1	1963.2	1963.3	1963.4	1963.5	1963.6	1963.7	1963.8	1963.9	1963.10	1963.11	1963.12	1964.1	1964.2	1964.3	1964.4	1964.5	1964.6	1964.7	1964.8	1964.9	1964.10	1964.11	1964.12	1965.1	1965.2	1965.3	1965.4	1965.5	1965.6	1965.7	1965.8	1965.9	1965.10	1965.11	1965.12	1966.1	1966.2	1966.3	1966.4	1966.5	1966.6	1966.7	1966.8	1966.9	1966.10	1966.11	1966.12	1967.1	1967.2	1967.3	1967.4	1967.5	1967.6	1967.7	1967.8	1967.9	1967.10	1967.11	1967.12	1968.1	1968.2	1968.3	1968.4	1968.5	1968.6	1968.7	1968.8	1968.9	1968.10	1968.11	1968.12	1969.1	1969.2	1969.3	1969.4	1969.5	1969.6	1969.7	1969.8	1969.9	1969.10	1969.11	1969.12	1970.1	1970.2	1970.3	1970.4	1970.5	1970.6	1970.7	1970.8	1970.9	1970.10	1970.11	1970.12	1971.1	1971.2	1971.3	1971.4	1971.5	1971.6	1971.7	1971.8	1971.9	1971.10	1971.11	1971.12	1972.1	1972.2	1972.3	1972.4	1972.5	1972.6	1972.7	1972.8	1972.9	1972.10	1972.11	1972.12	1973.1	1973.2	1973.3	1973.4	1973.5	1973.6	1973.7	1973.8	1973.9	1973.10	1973.11	1973.12	1974.1	1974.2	1974.3	1974.4	1974.5	1974.6	1974.7	1974.8	1974.9	1974.10	1974.11	1974.12	1975.1	1975.2	1975.3	1975.4	1975.5	1975.6	1975.7	1975.8	1975.9	1975.10	1975.11	1975.12	1976.1	1976.2	1976.3	1976.4	1976.5	1976.6	1976.7	1976.8	1976.9	1976.10	1976.11	1976.12	1977.1	1977.2	1977.3	1977.4	1977.5	1977.6	1977.7	1977.8	1977.9	1977.10	1977.11	1977.12	1978.1	1978.2	1978.3	1978.4	1978.5	1978.6	1978.7	1978.8	1978.9	1978.10	1978.11	1978.12	1979.1	1979.2	1979.3	1979.4	1979.5	1979.6	1979.7	1979.8	1979.9	1979.10	1979.11	1979.12	1980.1	1980.2	1980.3	1980.4	1980.5	1980.6	1980.7	1980.8	1980.9	1980.10	1980.11	1980.12	1981.1	1981.2	1981.3	1981.4	1981.5	1981.6	1981.7	1981.8	1981.9	1981.10	1981.11	1981.12	1982.1	1982.2	1982.3	1982.4	1982.5	1982.6	1982.7	1982.8	1982.9	1982.10	1982.11	1982.12	1983.1	1983.2	1983.3	1983.4	1983.5	1983.6	1983.7	1983.8	1983.9	1983.10	1983.11	1983.12	1984.1	1984.2	1984.3	1984.4	1984.5	1984.6	1984.7	1984.8	1984.9	1984.10	1984.11	1984.12	1985.1	1985.2	1985.3	1985.4	1985.5	1985.6	1985.7	1985.8	1985.9	1985.10	1985.11	1985.12	1986.1	1986.2	1986.3	1986.4	1986.5	1986.6	1986.7	1986.8	1986.9	1986.10	1986.11	1986.12	1987.1	1987.2	1987.3	1987.4	1987.5	1987.6	1987.7	1987.8	1987.9	1987.10	1987.11	1987.12	1988.1	1988.2	1988.3	1988.4	1988.5	1988.6	1988.7	1988.8	1988.9	1988.10	1988.11	1988.12	1989.1	1989.2	1989.3	1989.4	1989.5	1989.6	1989.7	1989.8	1989.9	1989.10	1989.11	1989.12	1990.1	1990.2	1990.3	1990.4	1990.5	1990.6	1990.7	1990.8	1990.9	1990.10	1990.11	1990.12	1991.1	1991.2	1991.3	1991.4	1991.5	1991.6	1991.7	1991.8	1991.9	1991.10	1991.11	1991.12	1992.1	1992.2	1992.3	1992.4	1992.5	1992.6	1992.7	1992.8	1992.9	1992.10	1992.11	1992.12	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1993.5	1993.6	1993.7	1993.8	1993.9	1993.10	1993.11	1993.12	1994.1	1994.2	1994.3	1994.4	1994.5	1994.6	1994.7	1994.8	1994.9	1994.10	1994.11	1994.12	1995.1	1995.2	1995.3	1995.4	1995.5	1995.6	1995.7	1995.8	1995.9	1995.10	1995.11	1995.12	1996.1	1996.2	1996.3	1996.4	1996.5	1996.6	1996.7	1996.8	1996.9	1996.10	1996.11	1996.12	1997.1	1997.2	1997.3	1997.4	1997.5	1997.6	1997.7	1997.8	1997.9	1997.10	1997.11	1997.12	1998.1	1998.2	1998.3	1998.4	1998.5	1998.6	1998.7	1998.8	1998.9	1998.10	1998.11	1998.12	1999.1	1999.2	1999.3	1999.4	1999.5	1999.6	1999.7	1999.8	1999.9	1999.10	1999.11	1999.12	2000.1	2000.2	2000.3	2000.4	2000.5	2000.6	2000.7	2000.8	2000.9	2000.10	2000.11	2000.12	2001.1	2001.2	2001.3	2001.4	2001.5	2001.6	2001.7	2001.8	2001.9	2001.10	2001.11	2001.12	2002.1	2002.2	2002.3	2002.4	2002.5	2002.6	2002.7	2002.8	2002.9	2002.10	2002.11	2002.12	2003.1	2003.2	2003.3	2003.4	2003.5	2003.6	2003.7	2003.8	2003.9	2003.10	2003.11	2003.12	2004.1	2004.2	2004.3	2004.4	2004.5	2004.6	2004.7	2004.8	2004.9	2004.10	2004.11	2004.12	2005.1	2005.2	2005.3	2005.4	2005.5	2005.6	2005.7	2005.8	2005.9	2005.10	2005.11	2005.12	2006.1	2006.2	2006.3	2006.4	2006.5	2006.6	2006.7	2006.8	2006.9	2006.10	2006.11	2006.12	2007.1	2007.2	2007.3	2007.4	2007.5	2007.6	2007.7	2007.8	2007.9	2007.10	2007.11	2007.12	2008.1	2008.2	2008.3	2008.4	2008.5	2008.6	2008.7	2008.8	2008.9	2008.10	2008.11	2008.12	2009.1	2009.2	2009.3	2009.4	2009.5	2009.6	2009.7	2009.8	2009.9	2009.10	2009.11	2009.12	2010.1	2010.2	2010.3	2010.4	2010.5	2010.6	2010.7	2010.8	2010.9	2010.10	2010.11	2010.12	2011.1	2011.2	2011.3	2011.4	2011.5	2011.6	2011.7	2011.8	2011.9	2011.10	2011.11	2011.12	2012.1	2012.2	2012.3	2012.4	2012.5	2012.6	2012.7	2012.8	2012.9	2012.10	2012.11	2012.12	2013.1	2013.2	2013.3	2013.4	2013.5	2013.6	2013.7	2013.8	2013.9	2013.10	2013.11	2013.12	2014.1	2014.2	2014.3	2014.4	2014.5	2014.6	2014.7	2014.8	2014.9	2014.10	2014.11	2014.12	2015.1	2015.2	2015.3	2015.4	2015.5	2015.6	2015.7	2015.8	2015.9	2015.10	2015.11	2015.12	2016.1	2016.2	2016.3	2016.4	2016.5	2016.6	2016.7	2016.8	2016.9	2016.10	2016.11	2016.12	2017.1	2017.2	2017.3	2017.4	2017.5	2017.6	2017.7	2017.8	2017.9	2017.10	2017.11	2017.12	2018.1	2018.2	2018.3	2018.4	2018.5	2018.6	2018.7	2018.8	2018.9	2018.10	2018.11	2018.12	2019.1	2019.2	2019.3	2019.4	2019.5	2019.6	2019.7	2019.8	2019.9	2019.10	2019.11	2019.12	2020.1	2020.2	2020.3	2020.4	2020.5	2020.6	2020.7	2020.8	2020.9	2020.10	2020.11	2020.12	2021.1	2021.2	2021.3	2021.4	2021.5	2021.6	2021.7	2021.8	2021.9	2021.10	2021.11	2021.12	2022.1	2022.2	2022.3	2022.4	2022.5	2022.6	2022.7	2022.8	2022.9	2022.10	2022.11	2022.12	2023.1	2023.2	2023.3	2023.4	2023.5	2023.6	2023.7	2023.8	2023.9	2023.10	2023.11	2023.12	2024.1	2024.2	2024.3	2024.4	2024.5	2024.6	2024.7	2024.8	2024.9	2024.10	2024.11	2024.12	2025.1	2025.2	2025.3	2025.4	2025.5	2025.6	2025.7	2025.8	2025.9	2025.10	2025.11	2025.12	2026.1	2026.2	2026.3	2026.4	2026.5	2026.6	2026.7	2026.8	2026.9	2026.10	2026.11	2026.12	2027.1	2027.2	2027.3	2027.4	2027.5	2027.6	2027.7	2027.8	2027.9	2027.10	2027.11	2027.12	2028.1	2028.2	2028.3	2028.4	2028.5	2028.6	2028.7	2028.8	2028.9	2028.10	2028.11	2028.12	2029.1	2029.2	2029.3	2029.4	2029.5	2029.6	2029.7	2029.8	2029.9	2029.10	2029.11	2029.12	2030.1	2030.2	2030.3	2030.4	2030.5	2030.6	2030.7	2030.8	2030.9	2030.10	2030.11	2030.12	2031.1	2031.2	2031.3	2031.4	2031.5	2031.6	2031.7	2031.8	2031.9	2031.10	2031.11	2031.12	2032.1	2032.2	2032.3	2032.4	2032.5	2032.6	2032.7	2032.8	2032.9	2032.10	2032.11	2032.12	2033.1	2033.2	2033.3	2033.4	2033.5	2033.6	2033.7	2033.8	2033.9	2033.10	2033.11	2033.12	2034.1	2034.2	2034.3	2034.4	2034.5	2034.6	2034.7	2034.8	2034.9	2034.10	2034.11	2034.12	2035.1	2035.2	2035.3	2035.4	2035.5	2035.6	2035.7	2035.8	2035.9	2035.10	2035.11	2035.12	2036.1	2036.2	2036.3	2036.4	2036.5	2036.6	2036.7	2036.8	2036.9	2036.10	2036.11	2036.12	2037.1	2037.2	2037.3	2037.4	2037.5	2037.6	2037.7	2037.8	2037.9	2037.10	2037.11	2037.12	2038.1	2038.2	2038.3	2038.4	2038.5	2038.6	2038.7	2038.8	2038.9	2038.10	2038.11	2038.12	2039.1	2039.2	2039.3	2039.4	2039.5	2039.6	2039.7	2039.8	2039.9	2039.10	2039.11	2039.12	2040.1	2040.2	2040.3	2040.4	2040.5	2040.6	2040.7	2040.8	2040.9	2040.10	2040.11	2040.12	2041.1	2041.2	2041.3	2041.4	2041.5	2041.6	2041.7	2041.8	2041.
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TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF OXFORD—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.						AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.			Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
							H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
4—Dégât à la propriété.....
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....
{ Infractions aux lois municipales.....
{ Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....
6—Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes.
{ Vagabondage.....
{ Crimes non spécifiés.....
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....
{ Folie.....
Total.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF PEEL.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Meurtre.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
{ Usage d'armes avec int. d'intim. ou de blesser	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3—Abus de confiance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Larcin.....	.....	6	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	15	.....
4—Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5—Contrefaçon et circulation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Infractions aux lois municipales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6—Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Possession illicite d'appareils de distillation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Vagabondage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	6	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	17	.....

COUNTY OF PERTH.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Suppression de part.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Usage d'armes avec int. d'intim. ou de blesser	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Abus de confiance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Fraude et faux prétextes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Larcin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ D'OXFORD.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCES.				USAGE DE LIQUEURS.
40 years and over.	40 ans et au-dessus.	Not given—Non donnés.				
M.	F.	BRITISH ISLES.				
H.	F.	ILES BRITANNIQUES.				
		England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.				
		Ireland.				
		Ireland.				
		Scotland.				
		Ecosse.				
		Canada.				
		United States.				
		Etats-Unis.				
		Other Foreign Countries.				
		Autres pays étrangers.				
		Other British Possessions.				
		Autres Possessions Britanniques.				
		Baptists.				
		Baptistes.				
		Catholics.				
		Catholiques.				
		Church of England.				
		Eglise d'Angleterre.				
		Methodists.				
		Méthodistes.				
		Presbyterians.				
		Presbytériens.				
		Protestants.				
		Protestants.				
		Other denominations.				
		Autres confessions.				
		Moderate.				
		Modérée.				
		Immoderate.				
		Immodérée.				
2	1	8		1		5

COMTÉ DE PEEL.

6	9	8	1	7	2	2	7	9	8	1	4	22	
6	3	10	8	1	8	2	2	7	9	9	2	5	23

COMTÉ DE PERTH.

10	2	6	2	2	2	6
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TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF PERTH—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées	Acquitted. Acquittées	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option. Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
4—Injury to Property.....	18	3	15	15				15		
5—Forgery and uttering	1		1	1						
Drunk and Disorderly	2		26	26				26		
Municipal By-laws, Infractions of	32		47	47				47		
Prosec'ns for Wages and Desertion	18	4	14	14				14		
do under Liquor Act.....	26	5	31	31				31		
6 { Perjury and subornation thereof.....	1	1								
Vagrancy	7		6	6			1	2	4	
Felonies not otherwise enumerated	1	1								
Misdemeanors n't incl'ded in above	27	16	10	10				10		
Total.....	337	115	216	216			2	202	11	2

COUNTY OF PETERBORO'.

1 { Ass't, with int. to ravish, Ind't. do	3		2	2			1		1	1
do Common.....	47	9	37	37			1	37		
Shoot'g, Stabb'g with int., Threat'g	1		1	1						
2—Robbery.....	1		1	1					1	
3—Larceny.....	19	4	14	14			1	2	3	
4—Injury to Property.....	6	1	4	4			1	1		
5—Forgery and Uttering	1	1								
Drunk and Disorderly	18		18	18				10	2	
Municipal By-laws, Infraction of.....	44	3	41	41				41		
Prosec'ns for Wages and Desertion	7		7	7						
6 { Prosecutions, Fish and Game Acts	13	7	6	6					5	
Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	26	7	18	18					6	
Vagrancy.....	14		14	14					14	
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	6	2	4	4				3		
Total.....	206	34	167	167			4	94	32	1

COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

1 { Assault, Common	23		23	23					1	
Murder.....	1	1								
Fraud and False Pretences.....	2		2	2						
3 { Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing.....	1		1	1						
Larceny.....	19	1	9	9					3	1
Municipal By-laws, Infractions of.....	13		13	13					1	
6 { Prosec'ns for Wages and Dersertion	9		9	9						

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF PERTH.—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					A G E S .					
	Unable to read Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
						G.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
4—Dégât à la propriété.....
5—Contrefaçon et circulation.....
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....
{ Infractions aux lois municipales.....
{ Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....
6—Contravent. aux règlements des liqueurs fortes.....
{ Parjure et subornation de parjure.....
{ Vagabondage.....
{ Crimes non spécifiés.....
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....
Total.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF PETERBORO.

1 { Violence av. int. de viol et att. cont. la pudeur.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Usage d'armes avec intent. d'intim. ou de blesser.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2—Vol.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larcin.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
4—Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5—Contrefaçon et circulation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Infractions aux lois municipales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6—Contravent. aux règlem. de pêche et de chasse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Vagabondage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....

COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Meurtre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Fraude et faux prétextes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Larcin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Infractions aux lois municipales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6—Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE PERTH.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.	
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over — 40 ans et au-dessus.		BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.					
M. H.	F. F.	Not given. — Non donnés.					
		England, Wales. Anglet., Galles.					
		Ireland.					
		Ireland. Scotland. Ecosse.					
		Canada.					
		United States. Etats-Unis.					
		Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.					
		Other British Possessions. Autres Posses. Britanniques.					
		Baptists.					
		Catholics.					
		Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.					
		Methodists.					
		Methodists.					
		Presbyterians. Presbytériens.					
		Protestants.					
		Protestants					
		Other denominations. Autres confessions.					
		Moderate.					
		Moderé.					
		Immoderate.					
		Immodéré.					
		2					
		2					
		7					
		1					
		1					
		25		6		2	
						2	
						2	

TABLE I. *Province of Ontario*—COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial.	Sur accusation. With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	Under one year Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
Prosecutions, Fish and Game Acts	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	70	2	68	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

1 { Assault, Common	24	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Carnally abusing girls of tend'r yrs	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larceny.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
{ Drunk and Disorderly.....	14	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Municipal By-laws, Infractions of.	34	.....	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Prosec'ns for Wages and Desertion...	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ do under Liquor Act.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	96	.....	95	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

1 { Assault, Aggravated, with Intent.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ do Common	47	6	41	41	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....
{ Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h Int., Threat'g	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2—House break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Fraud and False Pretences.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Larceny.....	12	2	7	7	.....	.....	2	.....	3	2
{ Arson.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Injury to Property	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Other Malicious Offences..	4	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5—Forgery and uttering,	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
{ Drunk and Disorderly	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Municipal By-laws, Infractions of.	35	.....	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Prosec'ns for Wages and Desertion	18	1	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ do under Fish and Game Act	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ do under Liquor Act.....	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Vagrancy	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
{ Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	11	1	10	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	162	15	144	144	.....	.....	3	41	5	2

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉS DE PRESCOTT ET RUSSELL—Fin. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.											CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY.	PÉNITENTIAIRE.																
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. A vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serviteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professions libérales. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuvage	Single. Célibataire.
1								2						5	3		1

COMTÉ DE PRINCE EDWARD.

1								1	1				2		1		2
1								1	1			2			1		2

COMTÉ DE RENFREW.

1								6	2			1					
1								6	2			3		7	3		5

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario**—COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.						A G E S .					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure			Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
							H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
Contravent. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse												
Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes												
Total												

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

1 { Voies de fait ordinaires												
1 { Sévices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....	1	1										
3—Larcin												
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....												
{ Infractions aux lois municipales.....												
6 { Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....												
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..												
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....												
Total.....	1	1										

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

1 { Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement..												
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires												
1 { Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser..												
2—Vol avec effraction.....												
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes												
3 { Larcin	5	5	4						1		4	
{ Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie.....												
4 { Dégât à la propriété												
{ Autres attaques malicieuses.....												
5—Contrefaçon et circulation.....												
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée												
{ Infractions aux lois municipales.....												
{ Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi												
6 { Contravent. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse..												
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..												
{ Vagabondage.....												
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....												
Total.....	5	5	4						1		4	

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1re fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.	
									No option Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
									With Hard labour. Aux Travaux forcés.	
1 { Assault, with int. to ravish, Ind't. do	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1 { Assault, Aggravated, with Intent.	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1 { do Common	93	.....	93	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Carnally abusing girls of tend'r yrs	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Shoot'g, Stabb'g with int., Threat'g	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2 { Burglary	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Fraud and False Pretences	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3 { Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Larceny	45	16	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
4 { Injury to Property	7	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
6 { Drunk and Disorderly	67	.....	67	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Municipal By-laws, Infraction of	42	.....	42	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Prosecutions for Wages and Desertion	28	.....	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
6 { Prosecutions, Fish and Game Acts	19	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Acts	40	.....	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Vagrancy	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	33	1	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	394	26	368	368	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	1

COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

1 { Assault, Common	72	15	57	57	.....	.....	.....	16	11	1
1 { Shoot'g, Stabb'g with int., Threat'g	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Burglary	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
2 { Robbery	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Larceny	25	7	18	17	1	.....	.....	.....	12	3
4 { Arson, and attempts to commit	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Forgery and Uttering	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
6 { Drunk and Disorderly	83	1	82	74	8	.....	.....	78	.....	.....
6 { House of Ill-fame, Inmates, Freq't's	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
6 { Municipal By-laws, Infraction of	51	10	40	39	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....
6 { Prosecutions for Wages and Desertion	6	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Acts	21	.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....
6 { Vagrancy	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
6 { Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	11	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
6 { Lunacy	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	284	38	239	229	9	1	4	112	27	5

Province d'Ontario.—COMTÉ DE SIMCOE.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.		CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PENITENTIARY.	PÉNITENTIAIRE.					
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.
Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.
Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.
Life. A vie.
Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.
The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.
Committed to Reformatories.
Envoiyé à la Prison de Réforme.
Cities and Towns.
Villes et Villages.
Rural Districts.
Districts ruraux.
Agricultural. Agriculteurs
Commercial. Commerçants.
Domestic. Serviteurs.
Industrial. Industriels.
Professional. Professions libérales.
Labourers. Journaliers.
Married. Marié.
Widowed. Veuvage.
Single. Célibataire.

3
2
10
26
2
5
3
18
14
20

COMTÉS DE STORMONT, DUNDAS ET GLENGARRY.

						12	15	7		3		12	11		9
							1		1	1					1
	1														
	2					5	8	3	5		9	6	1	11	
						1			1		1	1	1	1	
						50	25	22	10	1	18	28	37		40
						4	2		1	1		1			
						5				4		1		3	
						2		2				2		1	
						3			2		1	1		2	
							1	1				1			
				2		2			1	1					2
3				2		84	52	30	17	3	35	51	60	2	70

TABLE I. Province of Ontario.—COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					A G E S .					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
						H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
Violence av. int. de viol et att. cont. la pudeur											
Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement											
1 Voies de fait ordinaires											
Sérvices immoraux contre des jeunes filles											
Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser.											
2 Vol qualifié											
Fraude et faux prétextes											
3 Vol de chevaux, bétail et mouton											
Larcin	5	7									
4 Dégât à la propriété											
IVrogacrie et conduite désordonnée											
Infractions aux lois municipales											
Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi											
6 Contravent. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse.											
do do des liqueurs fortes											
Vagabondage			1								
Délits non compris ci-dessus											
Total	5	7									

COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

1 Voies de fait ordinaires	1	1	1							2	
Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser											
2 Vol qualifié											
Vol											
3 Larcin	4	2	2					1		4	
4 Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie											
5 Contrefaçon et circulation				1						1	
IVrognerie et conduite désordonnée	49	48	32								
Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche											
Infractions aux lois municipales											
Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi	2	2	2								
6 Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes											
Vagabondage											
Délits non compris ci-dessus			1								
Folie			1	1							
Total	55	53	39	2				1		7	

Province d'Ontario.—COMTÉ DE SIMCOE.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.	
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over.		BRITISH ISLES.		United States.		Moderate.	
—		—		—		—	
40 ans et au-dessus.		ILES BRITANNIQUES.		Etats-Unis.		Modéré.	
M.	F.	England, Wales, Angleterre, Galles.	Ireland.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Immoderate. Immodéré.	Immodéré.
H.	F.	Not given—Non donnés.	Scotland, Ecosse.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possessions Britanniques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Methodististes.	Protestants. Protestants.
.....
.....	5
.....	1	1	1	1
.....	2
.....	1	1	1
.....	10	2	6	14	1
.....	1	5	14
.....	3	1
.....	1
.....
.....	2
.....	3
.....
.....	24	2	8	15	9
.....	4	6	20
.....	1	3
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COMTÉS DE STORMONT, DUNDAS ET GLENGARRY.

1	3	1	23	15	1	7	2	1
1	2	1
1	1	11	2	8	3	7	3	3
.....	3
.....	1	5	5	59	7	45	1	2	29	1
.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	1	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
3	9	7	6	2	108	14	.....	75	1	1	12	44	48

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS				SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende	No option. Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
1 { Assault, Common	52	5	47	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Manslaughter.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larceny.....	27	10	14	14	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
4—Arson, and attempts to commit.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5—Forgery and Uttering	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... Drunk and Disorderly	83	.....	83	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... Indecently Exposing the Person.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... Municipal By-laws, Infraction of.....	99	.....	99	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... Prosecutions, Fish and Game Act.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... Prosec's for Wages and Desertion.....	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Acts.....	25	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... Perjury.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... Vagrancy.....	14	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... Felonies not otherwise enumerated.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... Misdemeanors not incl'd'd in above.....	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... Lunacy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	330	22	304	304	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

1—Assault, Common.....	59	1	58	58	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....
2—Robbery.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Fraud and False Pretences.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
3 { Larceny.....	29	2	26	26	.....	.....	1	.....	17	7
..... Houses of Ill-fame.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... Municipal By-laws, Infraction of.....	87	2	85	85	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
..... Prosecutions under Liquor Acts.....	24	.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Prosec's for Wages, and Desertion.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Prosecutions, Fish and Game Act.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... Vagrancy.....	30	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... Felonies not otherwise enumerated.....	6	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
..... Misdemeanors not incl'd'd in above.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	260	11	248	248	.....	.....	1	3	21	7

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

1 { Ass't with int. to ravish, Ind't do.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1 { Assault on Peace Officer.....	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
..... Assault, Common.....	159	.....	159	159	.....	.....	.....	159	.....	.....

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario.—COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.		AGES.										
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire. Elementary. Elémentaire. Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.		
1	{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....													
	{ Homicide involontaire.....		1											
3	—Larcin.....													
4	—Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie.....													
5	—Contrefaçon et circulation.....													
	{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....													
	{ Exposition indécente de la personne.....													
	{ Infractions aux lois municipales.....													
	{ Contravent. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse.....													
	{ Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....													
6	—Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....													
	{ Parjure et subornation de parjure.....		1											
	{ Vagabondage.....													
	{ Crimes non spécifiés.....													
	{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....													
	{ Folie.....													
Total.....			2											

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires.....			4					1	1		
2—Vol.....									2		
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes.....	1	1	1						2		
3 { Larcin.....	3	4	22	1		1	10		13		
3 { Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....											
3 { Infractions aux lois municipales.....							1		1		
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....											
6 { Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
6 { Contravent. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse.....											
6 { Vagabondage.....											
6 { Crimes non-spécifiés.....	1	1	1		2		2		3		
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....											
Total.....	5	6	28	1	2	1	13	1	22		

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

1 { Violence av. int. de viol et att. cont. la pudeur.....											
1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....											
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....											

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE VICTORIA.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS.																																																																																																													
—		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										—										USAGE DES LIQUEURS.																																																																																																													
4 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.		BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.										Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.										Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.										Baptists. Baptistes.										Catholics. Catholiques.										Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.										Methodists. Méthodistes.										Presbyterians. Presbytériens.										Protestants. Protestants.										Protestants. Protestants.										Other denominations. Autres confessions.										Moderate. Modéré.										Immoderate. Immodéré.									
M.	F.	Not given—Non donnés.	England, Wales. Anglet., Galles.	Ireland. Irlande.	Scotland. Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Protestants.	Protestants. Protestants.	Other denominations. Autres confessions.	Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.																																																																																																																
1		3				1							1																																																																																																																						

COMTÉ DE WATERLOO.

2				2	1	1					2		2				2	2
4			5		3	17		2			5	13	2	6			15	11
1																		
	1																	
1						1		1							2		1	1
8		1	5	2	4	21		3			7	13	4	6	2		20	14

COMTÉ DE WELLAND.

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario.**—COUNTY OF WELLAND.—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittés.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende	No option	
										Sans opt'n	
										Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
										With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.	
1	Carnally abusing girls of tend'r yrs. Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g	2 1	2 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Burglary.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	House-break'g, Ent'e'g and Steal'g	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Robbery.....	8	1	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Embezzlement.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
	Fraud and False Pretences.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
3	Horse and Cattle Stealing.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Larceny.....	35	17	18	16	2	.....	.....	3	6	.....
	Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Injury to Property.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
	Carrying Unlawful Weapons.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
	Drunk and Disorderly.....	195	.....	195	195	.....	.....	.....	195	.....	.....
	Municipal By-laws, Infractions of.....	97	.....	97	97	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	.....
	Prose'ns for Wages, and Desertion.....	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
6	Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	28	.....	28	28	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
	Breach of Prison.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
	Vagrancy.....	23	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
	Felonies not included in above.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above.....	56	.....	56	56	.....	.....	.....	52	1	.....
	Lunacy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		651	25	625	622	3	.....	.....	592	8	.....

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

	Assault, Common.....	19	5	14	13	.....	1	.....	10	3	1
	Manslaughter.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	Murder.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Abandoning Children and Family.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carnally abusing girls of tend'r yrs.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fraud and False Pretences.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Larceny.....	27	8	19	19	.....	.....	.....	14	3	.....
	Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4	Arson, and attempts to commit.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Injury to Property.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Forgery and uttering.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Drunk and Disorderly.....	83	16	67	67	.....	.....	.....	65	2	.....
	Houses of Ill-fame, Inma's, Freq't's.....	4	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Municipal By-laws, Infractions of.....	64	20	44	44	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....
	Prose'ns for Wages and Desertion.....	4	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF WELLAND—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					A G E S.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
							H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
1	Services immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Usage d'armes avec int. d'intimid. ou de bles.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vol qualifié.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vol avec effractions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vol.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Abus de confiance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fraude et faux prétextes.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
3	Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Larcin.....	2	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....
	Recel d'objets volés.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Port d'instruments dangereux et illégaux.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Infractions aux lois municipales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Evasions.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Vagabondage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Crimes non spécifiés.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Folie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		3	5	7	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	.....

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	Homicide involontaire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	Meurtre.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Abandon illégal des enfants et de la famille.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Services immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Usage d'armes avec int. d'intimider ou de blesser.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fraude et faux prétextes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Larcin.....	7	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Recel d'objets volés.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Contrefaçon et circulation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Infractions aux lois municipales.....	5	13	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF WELLINGTON—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.						SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.				
		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	No option Sans opt'n One year and over. Un an et plus	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
6	Prosecutions under Liquor Act...	8	1	7	7				7			
	Perjury and Subornation thereof...	1	1									
	Vagrancy.....	54	6	48	47		1		41	7		
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	10	6	4	4				2			
Total		293	80	213	211		2		169	28	4	

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

1	Assault with int. to ravish, Ind't do	7	4	2		2			2			
	do Aggravated, with Intent...	1		1	1							
1	do Common	355	154	199	198	1			191	4		
	Concealing the Birth of Infants ...	1		1	1							
2	Murder	1		1	1							
	Carnally abusing girls of tend'r yrs	8	7									
3	Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g	2	1	1	1							
	Burglary	8	7	1	1							
3	Robbery	21	13	8	7		1			6		
	Embezzlement	4	3									
3	Fraud and False Pretences	28	16	5	5					3		
	Larceny	197	95	97	80	9	8		23	40	6	
4	Receiving Stolen Goods	10	5	5	5				1	1	2	
	Incendiarism	1	1									
5	Injury to Property	83	24	58	58				58			
	Forgery and uttering	13	4	6	5		1			2		
6	Carrying Unlawful Weapons	4		4	4				4			
	Drunk and Disorderly	750	99	651	651				645	5		
6	House of Ill-fame, Inn'ts, Freq'trs	21	7	14	12	2			13	1		
	Municipal By-laws, Infractions of...	565	141	424	424				417			
6	Prose'ns for Wages, and Desertion.	26	10	16	16				16			
	do under Liquor Act	85	32	53	53				53			
6	Perjury and subornation thereof...	4	3	1	1					1		
	Vagrancy	288	36	250	250				250			
6	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	193	64	109	107	1	1		77	2		
	Total	2,676	726	1,907	1,881	15	11		1,750	65	8	

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE WELLINGTON—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.		CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENTIAIRE.							
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.							
Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.							
Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.							
Life. À vie.							
Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.							
The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.							
Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.							
Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.		7					
Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.		21					
Districts rural. Agricultural.		1					
Agriculteurs. Commercial.		3					
Commerçants. Domestic.		2					
Serviteurs. Industrial.		8					
Industriels. Professional.		1					
Professions libérales. Labourers.		36					
Journaliers. Married.		2					
Marié. Widowed.		6					
Veuve. Single.		3					
Célibataire. Célibataire.		2					
		10					
		2					
		72					

COMTÉ DE WENTWORTH.

					2							2		2
					187	3	1	6	30	35		104	95	1 91
				1										
					1							1		
1					5	1				3				6
				2										
					2	1				2		2	1	3
22					84	9		3	6	18	1	53	17	2 55
	1				5			2		1		1	2	3
					58			3	3	7			19	43
4					1							1	1	
					3							3	2	1
					614	45	16	15	109	104	2	406	324	26 291
					15				1			1	1	13
					417	4	1	64	101	60	5	137	208	27 98
					10				9			1	1	7
					53			24	19			9	46	3 3
					185	24	2	14	37	45		131	53	3 201
2				2	112	1	1	6	26	8		54	45	6 64
2	27	1		1	4	1,755	88	21	137	341	283	8	906	815 73 879

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF WELLINGTON—*Conclude 1.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.				AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
6	Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes...	1	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Parjure et subornation de parjure.....	25	41	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vagabondage.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	38	72	61	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

	Violence av. int. de viol et att. cont. la pudeur..	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement..	4	47	139	2	28	.....	31	3	151	22
1	Voies de fait ordinaires .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Suppression de part.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Meurtre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sérvices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Usage d'armes avec int. d'intim. ou de blesser...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Vol qualifié .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
	Vol.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....
	Abus de confiance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
3	Fraude et faux prétextes .....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	5	1	8	1
	Larcin	9	18	54	6	50	2	23	.....	55	12
	Recel d'objets volés .....	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
4	Incendiat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dégât à la propriété	1	10	52	.....	18	1	11	1	35	2
5	Contrefaçon et circulation.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
	Port d'instruments dangereux et illégaux.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	1	104	541	5	2	.....	25	2	341	65
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	.....	2	14	.....	.....	.....	1	4	9	7
	Infractions aux lois municipales..	1	33	366	15	43	.....	43	3	160	42
6	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	5	1	8	1
	Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes.	.....	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	7
	Parjure et subornation de parjure.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Vagabondage.....	53	79	176	2	17	10	22	4	114	30
	Délits non compris ci-dessus	2	24	86	.....	23	.....	17	6	43	20
	Total.....	75	327	1492	31	186	13	191	25	976	209

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE WELLINGTON—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS.			
—		—		—										—			
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.			
40 years and over.		40 ans et au-dessus.		Not given—Non donnés.		BRITISH ISLES		—		—		—		—		—	
—		—		—		ILES BRITANNIQUES.		—		—		—		—		—	
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COMTÉ DE WENTWORTH.

2				2						2								2
73	22	1	37	52	7	75	16	5		67	92	20	8	2			72	11
		1																
					1						1							1
		2		1		5				1	2		3				2	4
4			1				2	1			2	2					2	2
17	5		6	15	8	39	3	4		30	27	9	9				40	36
3						3	2			1	3	1					2	3
9	5		10	14	2	37	1	1		30	23	6	2	1			41	23
						1				1								1
1			1	1			1			1	2						1	2
250	63	1	110	242	79	177	34	9		1	203	303	62	79	5			443
			1				8	6		1	7	6			1		1	13
162	72		72	110	41	159	11	18		3	125	129	103	38	18		224	192
1						9	1				6	1	3				8	2
39	9		5	22	4	11	3	7			12	19	13	3	6		5	49
		1																
77	13		61	87	25	62	16	3	1	2	90	93	24	46			65	188
39	28		12	32	9	44	14	3		3	40	22	38	6	2		51	56
678	218	6	116	578	176	630	110	51	1	9	610	726	287	194	35		514	1184

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF YORK.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.						SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2d. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Régidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'r	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
	Ass'lt with int. to ravish, Ind't do	7	1	1	1			5		1			
	do Aggravated and with Intent	5	1	3	3			1					1
	do on Peace Officer.....	14	4	7	7			3	7				
	do Common.....	375	136	224	224			15	69	68	2	1	
1	Bigamy.....	8		4	4			4		2			
	Carrying Fire-arms, Presenting do	2		2	2			4	2				
	Manslaughter.....	7	4	3	3								
	Murder.....	6	3	3	3			1					
	Carnally abusing girls of tender yrs	2	1					1					
	Shoot'g, Stabb'g with int. Threat'g	32	19	10	8	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
2	Burglary.....	23	5	8	7	1		10					
	House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	18	3	8	3	3	2	7		1			
	Robbery.....	20	5	8	6	1	1	7					3
	Embezzlement.....	10	5	2	2			3		2			
	Fraud and False Pretences.....	34	22	7	7			5		3			2
3	Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing.	6	1	3	3			2					
	Larceny.....	541	270	188	176	7	5	83	7	108	9	28	
	Receiving Stolen Goods.....	27	13	11	11			3		1	4	4	
4	Arson.....	2	1					1					
	Injury to Property.....	15		15	15								
5	Forgery and Uttering.....	7	3	4	4					2			
	Counterfeit'g, Utter'g Spur's Coin	2	1					1					
	Drunk and Disorderly.....	3,273	1,487	1,780	1,762	5	13		1,737				
	House of Ill-fame, Inn'ts, Freq'trs	2		2	2								
	Municipal By-laws, Infractions of.	65		65	65								
	Prosecns for Wages and Desertion	32		32	32								
	Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	170	70	100	100				81				
6	Breach of Prison.....	4	2	1	1			1					
	Perjury and Subornation thereof..	3	1					2					
	Suicide, attempting to commit.....	2	2										
	Vagrancy.....	277	167	110	110				99				
	Felonies not otherwise enumerated	24	10	14	14				3	9			
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	79	12	53	53			13	16				
Total.....		5,094	2,249	2,668	2,628	18	22	171	2,022	198	16	40	
Grand Total, Province of Ontario.		22,235	5,497	16,242	15,854	182	206	187	9,848	1,564	128	96	

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE YORK.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.										OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PENITENTIARY.																									
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																									
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Services.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.								
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	15	4	21	1	22	28	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....						
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....						
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	2	.....	5
.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	1	2	.....	11
.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	8
.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	5	2	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	3
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	4
.....	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	5	2	28	17	58	.....	83	48	.....	166		
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	6	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....						
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,783	.....	8	178	106	437	17	846	389	.....	1,353
.....								
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	1	48	31	.....	.....	67	8	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....								
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	107	.....	.....	4	9	9	1	39	23	.....	83
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2
.....	43	9	.....	.....	2	4	2,379	12	11	248	188	595	19	1,008	594	8	1,713						
5	226	38	.....	24	10	23	6,978	775	274	773	748	1,400	59	3,400	2,673	140	4,477							

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF YORK.

OFFENCE : CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
	Violence avec int. de viol, att. contre la pudeur.....			3			1	1			1	
	Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.....			1							1	
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	1	1	3					1		8	
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	22	33	35	2	1	1	30			70	19
1	Bigamie.....			3					1		1	
	Port d'armes à feu et leur exhibition illégale.....			1							1	1
	Homicide involontaire.....											
	Meurtre.....			1							1	
	Séances immorales contre des jeunes filles.....			1							1	
	Usage d'armes avec int. d'intim. ou de blesser.....	2	3	7				1			7	
	Vol qualifié.....	1	2	11		1		5			11	
2	Vol avec effraction.....		1	7				4			4	
	Vol.....	3	3	10		2		1	2		9	
	Abus de confiance.....			2							3	
	Fraude et faux prétextes.....		1	5	3				1		9	
3	Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.....	1	1	4				3			2	
	Larcin.....	47	71	146	1	20		47	7		106	17
	Recel d'objets volés.....	3	3	10				1			6	3
4	Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie.....			1							1	
	Dégât à la propriété.....											
5	Contrefaçon et circulation.....											
	Fabrication et circulation de fausse monnaie.....			1							1	
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	273	464	1190	122	21			158	25	929	107
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....											
	Infractions aux lois municipales.....											
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....	5	5	75							43	4
6	Evasion.....	1	1								2	
	Parjure et subornation de parjure.....										2	
	Suicide et tentatives de suicide.....											
	Vagabondage.....	21	37	66	4	6		12	6		26	13
	Crimes non spécifiés.....	3	3			2		1				
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	2	2	6	1	6		2			10	
Total.....		385	631	1,589	133	60	2	267	41		255	164
Grand Total, Province d'Ontario.....		1,558	2,190	4,685	294	339	23	626	90		278	431

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE YORK.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.				USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.			
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.		Not given—Non donnés.		BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.				United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Protestants.	Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.	Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.
M. H.	F. F.	F.	England, Wales. Anglet., Galles.	Ireland. Irlande.	Scotland. Ecosse.	Canada.													
1						2		1		1	1		1					3	
1				2	2	5		1		1			3					2	1
34	7	22	27	54	4	70	3	2	1	1	41	22	4	5				49	24
1				1	1	1					1	1	1	1				3	
							1											1	
				1		2	1							1				1	
2				4	1	5	2	1	1	1	3	4	1	1				4	2
				1	3	8					4	8	1					10	
1				4		4	1				5	4						4	
					3	10	1				12	1	1					4	
1				2		1						1						1	1
				3	1	4		1			1	2	3	1	1	1		11	
				1		4					2	1	1	1				1	
28	6	62	45	57	9	112	12	2	1	2	83	82	21	20	2		1	172	39
5			1	3	1	7	2				2	6		2				12	
				1									1					1	
						1													
156	95	313	374	731	127	510	43	8		14	646	691	137	278	15		1	43	1,710
				1															
27	5	10	12	3 ^a	5	19	2	3			23	35	2	8	2			75	5
						2						1						1	
				1				1											
26	20	53	19	44	5	32	7				42	39	11	10				24	82
					3								1	2				3	
1			2	4	2	11	2				2	6		1				5	4
584	133	173	495	943	155	314	78	19	3	21	869	908	187	331	20	3	441	1,869	
1561	392	1343	1699	2,201	468	3258	319	102	7	52	2,942	1,834	646	668	1,112	6	2,021	5,170	

TABLE I. Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF ARTHABASKA.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Retreated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation. With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
1 { Assault, Aggravated, with Intent	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
do Common.....	12	1	11	11	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....
2 { Murder.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Burglary.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Larceny.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
6 { Breach of Prison.....	3	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....
6 { Vagrancy.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	28	2	26	24	1	1	12	5	3	.....

DISTRICT OF BEAUCE.

1 { Assault with int. to ravish, Ind't do	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Aggravated, with Intent.	4	1	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
do Common.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
2 { Murder.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Robbery.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3 { Fraud and False Pretences..	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4 { Larceny.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Injury to Property.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
6 { Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prose'ns for Wages and Desertion	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	35	3	32	32	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'd in above	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	67	20	47	47	.....	.....	38	8	.....	.....

DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS.

1 { Assault w'h int. to ravish, Ind't do	4	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
do Aggravated, with Intent..	13	8	1	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....
do on Peace Officer.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Common.....	16	1	14	14	.....	1	12	2	.....	.....
2 { Sodomy.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Burglary.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Robbery.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Larceny.....	7	1	6	6	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....
4 { Injury to Property.....	6	1	4	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Drunk and Disorderly.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	8	3	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT D'ARTHAUSKA.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESIDENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.		CONJUGAL STATE.	
PENITENTIARY.						ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PÉNITENTIAIRE.							
Under two years.	Moins de 2 ans.						
Two years and under Five.	2 ans et moins de 5.						
Five years and over.	5 ans et plus.						
Life.	A vie.						
Detained for Lunacy.	Enfermé pour cause de folie.						
The Death Sentence.	Condamné à mort.						
Committed to Reformatories.	Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.						
Cities and Towns.	Villes et Villages.						
Rural Districts.	Districts ruraux.						
	Agricultural.						
	Commercial.						
	Domestic.						
	Industrial.						
	Professions libérales.						
	Labourers.						
	Journaliers.						
	Married.						
	Widowed.						
	Single.						
	Célibataire						

DISTRICT DE BEAUCE.

[illegible]

DISTRICT DE BEAUHARNOIS.

				2		3				1	1	
						8	6			1	1	3
						2				2		2
						15	4			8	8	4
	1					1		1		1		1
	1					1			1			1
						7			5			6
						5	5					4
						1		1		1		
						5	5					3

TABLE I.

Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF ARTHABASCA.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.				AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
					M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1 { Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.			1						1	
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires									6	
1 { Meurtre										
2—Vol qualifié						1				
3—Larcin					2	1			3	
6 { Evasion						2				
6 { Vagabondage			2		1	1			1	
Total			3		3	5			11	

DISTRICT OF BEAUCE.

1 { Violence av. int. de viol et att. cont. la pudeur.			3							
1 { Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.	2	2	2							
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires										
1 { Meurtre										
2—Vol			1							
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes	1	1								
3 { Larcin										
4—Dégât à la propriété.										
4 { Infractions aux lois municipales.										
6 { Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi			1							
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.	10	10	10							
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.	1	1								
Total	14	14	17							

DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS.

1 { Violence av. int. de viol et att. cont. la pudeur.	2	2			1					
1 { Voies de fait avec int. de blesser grièvement.	1	1	5	1					1	
1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix										
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires	5	5	2			1			1	
1 { Sodomie	1	1				1				
2 { Vol qualifié										
2 { Vol			1			1				
3—Larcin	4	4	1		2					
4—Dégât à la propriété	2	2				1			1	
4 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée			1							
4 { Infractions aux lois municipales.										

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT D'ARTHABASCA.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.				
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.												USAGE DES LIQUEURS.				
40 years and over.		BRITISH ISLES.																
40 ans et au-dessus.		ILES BRITANNIQUES.																
M.	F.	Not given—Non donnés.	England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.	Ireland, Irlande.	Scotland, Ecosse.	Canada.	United States, Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries, Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions, Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists, Baptistes.	Catholics, Catholiques.	Church of England, Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists, Méthodistes.	Presbyterians, Presbytériens.	Protestants, Protestants.	Other denominations, Autres confessions.	Moderate, Modéré.	Immoderate, Immodéré.
3						11	1				1	9	1					
						6	2				1	6						
						2	3				3	1						
3						23					22	2						

DISTRICT DE BEAUCE.

						3					3							3
						4					4						1	3
		1				1					1							1
								1			1						1	
						1					1							1
		3				18					19	2					13	6
				1							1						1	
		4		2		27		1			30	2					16	14

DISTRICT DE BEAUHARNOIS.

						3					3						2	
						5					5	1					5	1
						2					2						1	2
		2	1			12					13	1					1	4
						1					1						1	
						1							1					1
						6					6						3	1
						3					3						3	
			1								1							
						5					5							

TABLE I. **Province of Quebec**—DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated, Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende	No option. — Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act ...	6		6	6				6		
Perjury and subornation thereof...	1	1								
Vagrancy	3		3	3				1	2	
Misdemeanors not included in above	3	1	1				1	1		
Total.....	73	17	48	48			7	32	6	3

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD.

1 { Assault, Aggravated, with Intent. do Common	16	7	9	1	9			7	1	
1 { Bestiality	1	1								
Murder	1	1								
Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g	4		3	3				1	1	
Burglary	1		1	1						
2 { House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	2		2	2						
Robbery.....	1	1								
Fraud and False Pretences	1									
3 { Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing.	6	1	4	4				1		
Larceny.....	21	2	12	12				8		
4—Arson	7	5	2	2						
5—Forgery and uttering.....	1		1	1					1	
6 { Perjury and subornation thereof...	4		2	2						
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	4	4								
Total	71	22	37	37				17	3	

DISTRICT OF CHICOUTIMI.

1 { Assault on Peace Officer.....	4	3	1	1					1	
do Common.....	2		2	2				2		
Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int. Threat'g	1		1	1				1		
3 { Fraud and False Pretences.....	1						1			
Larceny.....	7		7	6	1			1	5	
4—Arson, and attempt to commit	1	1								
Total	16	4	11	10	1		1	4	6	

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE BEAUHARNOIS—Fin. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.								CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENTIAIRE.															
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.												
			Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.												
			The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.												
			Committed to Reformatories.												
			Envoiyé à la Prison de Réforme.												
			Cities and Towns.												
			Villes et Villages.												
			Rural Districts.												
			Districts ruraux.	4						6			2		
			Agricultural.												
			Agriculteurs.	3									2		
			Commercial.	2	1								1		1
			Commerçants.												
			Domestic.												
			Serviteurs.												
			Industrial.												
			Industriels.												
			Professional.												
			Professions libérales.												
			Labourers.												
			Journaliers.												
			Married. Marié.												
			Widowed. Veuvage.												
			Single. Célibataire.												
2				57	16	8	6	2	1	18	16				25

DISTRICT DE BEDFORD.

1															
					1	1	3			2		2			4
						3		1					3		
					1							1			1
2							2					2			2
	1	2				4				1		1			3
	1				3			1				3	4		6
	2									1		2			
							1					1			
	1						2	1				1			1
8	2				5	8	8	3		2	3	2	16	13	17

DISTRICT DE CHICOUTIMI.

							1	1							1
							1			1			1		
							1	1					1		
							7	2	1			1	2		5
							10	4	1	1		1	4		6

TABLE I. **Province of Quebec**—DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS.—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.
6 {	Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Parjure et subornation de parjure.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vagabondage.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	17	17	10	1	3	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD.

1 {	Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Bestialité.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Meurtre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 {	Vol qualifié.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vol avec effraction.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vol.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 {	Fraude et faux prétextes.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
	Larcin.....	8	8	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....
4—	Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
5—	Contrefaçon et circulation.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
6 {	Parjure et subornation de parjure.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		14	14	19	2	2	1	4	.....	.....	18	.....

DISTRICT OF CHICOUTIMI.

1 {	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 {	Fraude et faux prétextes.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Larcin.....	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4—	Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		8	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE BEAUHARNOIS.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.					
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.												USAGE DES LIQUEURS.					
40 years and over.		BRITISH ISLES.																	
		ILES BRITANNIQUES.																	
M.	F.	Not given—Non donnés	England, Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists.	Catholics.	Church of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.	Moderate.	Immoderate.
H.	F.	F.	Anglet., Galles.	Irlande.	Ecosse.		Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptistes.	Catholiques.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodistes.	Presbytériens.	Protestants.	Autres Confessions.	Modéré.	Immodéré.	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	3	3	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	3	2	.....	.....	.....	19	9

DISTRICT DE BEDFORD.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	7	1	3	.....	.....	.....	8	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	6	.....	.....	1	21	1	5	.....	3	.....	20	9

DISTRICT DE CHICOUTIMI.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1

TABLE I.

Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF GASPÉ.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt ⁿ	
1 { Assault on Peace Officer.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1 { do Common.....	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
1 { Carnally abusing girls of tend'r yrs	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2—House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larceny.....	7	.....	7	6	1	.....	.....	1	2	2
4—Injury to Property.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6 { Prosec'ns for Wages and Desertion	9	7	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
6 { Breach of Prison.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	29	9	19	18	1	.....	1	10	3	2

DISTRICT OF IBERVILLE.

1 { Assault, Common.....	14	3	11	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
1 { Carnally abusing girls of tend'r yrs	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2—Burglary.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larceny.....	32	7	23	22	1	.....	.....	11	1	4
4—Injury to Property.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
5—Forgery and uttering.....	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
5 { Drunk and Disorderly.....	39	1	37	36	1	.....	.....	36	.....	.....
5 { House of Ill-fame, Innu's, Freq't'rs	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	10	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
6 { Vagrancy.....	23	4	19	17	1	1	.....	10	7	1
6 { Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	130	27	100	96	2	2	.....	75	8	5

DISTRICT OF JOLIETTE.

1 { Assault on Peace Officer.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1 { do Common.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
1 { Carnally abusing girls of tend'r yrs	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1 { Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2—House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2—Robbery.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing.	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larceny.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
6—Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	18	5	13	13	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE GASPÉ.

TABLEAU I.

[illegible]

TABLE I.

Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF GASPÉ.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	1	1									
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....			2								
1 { Sévices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....			1								
2—Vol avec effraction.....											
3—Larcin.....	5	5	1								
4—Dégât à la propriété.....											
6 { Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	1	1									
6 { Evasion.....	1	1									
Total.....	8	8	4								

DISTRICT OF IBERVILLE.

1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....	3	5	5				1		3	
1 { Sévices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....									1	
2—Vol qualifié.....										
3—Larcin.....	8	9	14		2		7		29	
4—Dégât à la propriété.....	1	1							1	
5—Contrefaçon et circulation.....			1	2					2	
5 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	11	14	17				4		16	
5 { Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	1	1							1	
6 { Infractions aux lois municipales.....		1	11				1		4	
6 { Vagabondage.....	4	6	8	1	2		3	1	9	
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	1	1							1	
Total.....	29	38	56	3	4		16	1	58	

DISTRICT OF JOLIETTE.

1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....										
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....										
1 { Sévices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....	1	1								
1 { Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser.....										
2 { Vol avec effraction.....										
2 { Vol.....										
3 { Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.....										
3 { Larcin.....										
6—Délits non compris ci-dessus.....										
Total.....	1	1								

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE GASPÉ.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.	
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
M.	F.	Not given - Non donnés	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.				
H.	F.	40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.	England, Wales. Angleterre, Galles. Ireland. — Irlande. Scotl'd—Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers	Other British Possessions. — Autres Possessions Britan.
					Baptists. — Baptistes.	Catholics. — Catholiques.	Church of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.
						Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.
						Protestants	Other Denominations. — Autres Confessions
						Moderate — Modéré.	Immoderate. — Immodéré.
1	1	1	1	14	1	14	2
4	4	4	4	1	1	1	10
6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DISTRICT D'IBERVILLE.

5					10					10						3	8
2	1	2	2	1	17		1			20	1	1	1			6	12
2					1					1						1	1
17		4	9		9	6	2			31	2	1		1		1	36
	1				2					2						1	
7		1	3		4		1			5						3	
					10	2	1			14		3	1			5	11
					1					1						1	
33	2	7	14	1	56	8	5			86	3	5	2	1		17	72

DISTRICT DE JOLIETTE.

[illegible]

TABLE I. Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF KAMOURASKA.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
		Acquitted. Acquittées.	Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Réitéré.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
1—Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g	1	1								
Fraud and False Pretences.....	2	2								
3 { Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing.	1		1	1				1		
Larceny	8	5	3	3				1		
Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of.	1	1								
6 { Prose'ns for Wages and Desertion..	2		2	2				2		
(Prosecutions under Liquor Act....	3		3	3				3		
Total.	18	9	9	9				7		

DISTRICT OF MONTMAGNY.

1—Assault, Common.....	1		1	1				1		
------------------------	---	--	---	---	--	--	--	---	--	--

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Assault, w'h int. to ravish, Ind't do	16	11	5	5				4	1	
do Aggravated, with Intent	30	30	50	47		3		22	26	1
do on Peace Officer.....	260	48	201	200		1		156	40	4
do Common	1438	555	883	849	4	30		805	61	7
Concealing the Birth of Infants....	1		1	1					1	
1 { Endanger'g Pass'gers on Railways	1		1	1					1	
Manslaughter	2	1	1	1						
Murder	1									
Abandoning Children or Family....	3	1	2	2					1	
Carnally abusing girls of tend'r yrs	6	5				1				
Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h Int., Threat'g	6	3	3	3						
Burglary.....	5	1	4	4						
2 { House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	49	20	27	27						1
Robbery	3	1	2	2						
Embezzlement.....	31	10	20	20				2	3	2
Fraud and False Pretences.....	36	16	13	13					7	1
3 { Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing..	6	1	5	5						
Larceny	773	141	632	632				58	197	200
Receiving Stolen Goods	20	8	12	12						6
4 { Arson and Attempts to Commit ...	8									
Injury to Property	113	48	64	62		2	1	61	2	
5 { Forgery and uttering	7	2	5	5				1		
Carrying Unlawful Weapons....	17	3	11	12		2		12	1	
Drunk and Disorderly	3278	152	3096	2900		196	27	3,025	38	
Indecently exposing the Person....	1		1	1						1

TABLE I.

Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF KAMOURASKA.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.						A G E S .					
	Unable to read Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.			Under 16 years		16 years and under 21		21 years and under 40	
							Moins de 16 ans.		16 ans et moins de 21.		21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.
1—Usage d'armes av. int. d'intimider ou de blesser.												
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes												
3 { Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons	1	1										
6 { Larcin	2	2					1				1	
6 { Infractions aux lois municipales.			2									
6 { Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi			3									
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.												
Total	3	3	5				1				1	

DISTRICT OF MONTMAGNY.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires												
----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

{ Violence av. int. de viol et att. cont. la pudeur.							1		3		12	
{ Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.							3		18		66	1
{ Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.							18	1	112	4	272	25
{ Voies de fait ordinaires.												
{ Suppression de part.												
1 { Att. cont. la sureté des passag. sur les c. de fer.												
{ Homicide involontaire												
{ Meurtre												
{ Abandon illégal des enfants et de la famille.												
{ Sévices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.												
{ Usage d'armes av. int. d'intimider ou de blesser												
2 { Vol qualifié									2		1	
2 { Vol avec effraction												
{ Vol												
{ Abus de confiance												
{ Fraude et faux prétextes												
3 { Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.												
{ Larcin												
{ Recel d'objets volés												
4 { Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie.												
{ Dégât à la propriété							4		7	1	16	5
5 { Contrefaçon et circulation												
{ Port d'instruments dangereux et illégaux.							1		8			
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée							22	26	381	23	1433	273
{ Exposition indécente de la personne												

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE KAMOURASKA.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.												RELIGIONS.												USE OF LIQUORS.													
—		LIEUX DE NAISSANCES.												—												USAGE DES LIQUEURS.													
40 years and over.		BRITISH ISLES.												Not given—Non donnés.												Use of Liquors.													
40 ans et au-dessus.		ILES BRITANNIQUES.												—												—													
M.	F.	England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.				Ireland.		Scotland, Ecosse.		Canada		United States, Etats-Unis.		Other Foreign Countries, Autres pays étrangers.		Other British Possessions, Autres Possessions Britanniques.		Baptists.		Catholics.		Church of England, Eglise d'Angleterre.		Methodists.		Methodistes.		Presbyterians, Presbytériens.		Protestants.		Protestants.		Other denominations, Autres confessions.		Moderate, Modéré.		Immoderate, Immodéré.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1</															

DISTRICT DE MONTMAGNY.

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DISTRICT DE MONTRÉAL.

1																													
2																													
11	2	13	2	24	2	55	1	1											20										
92	10	137	22	104	17	284	7	26											64										
		1																	1										
																			1										
																			1										
																			1										
																			1										
																			2										
																			1										
																			4										
																			20										
																			3										
																			6										
																			8										
																			5										
																			451										
																			11										
4		15	1	3		23		3											16										
																			1										
																			3										
644	200	79	225	1043	126	1317	51	85											127										
																			1										

TABLE I. **Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DELITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n		
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
House of Ill-fame, Inn'ts, Freq't's	333	95	238	238	.....	.....	.....	205	13	.....	7
Municipal By-Laws, infractions of	670	125	543	514	.....	29	.....	525	18	.....	.....
Prosecut'ns, Fish and Game Acts..	6	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
6 Prosecutions under Liquor Act.	310	89	221	217	1	3	.....	221	.....	.....	.....
Breach of Prison.....	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Perjury and subornation thereof...	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vagrancy.....	123	7	116	86	30	.....	.....	75	38	.....	.....
Felonies not otherwise enumerated	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	203	72	121	121	.....	.....	.....	92	27	.....	.....
Lunacy.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	7826	1457	6289	5988	35	266	29	5,270	476	1	230

DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.

{ Assault, Common.....	9	5	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
{ Bestiality.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g.	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Larceny.....	4	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Perjury and subornation thereof...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	25	18	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

{ Assault on Peace Officer.	5	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
{ do Common.....	200	77	122	121	.....	1	1	90	4	.....	.....
1 Concealing the Birth of Infants...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Manslaughter.....	4	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
{ Murder.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Shoot'g Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g	44	1	46	40	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....
2 { Burglary.....	12	1	8	8	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Robbery.....	11	2	4	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Embezzlement.....	6	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
{ Fraud and False Pretences.....	8	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
3 Larceny.....	131	28	95	92	2	1	6	.....	62	2	.....
{ Receiving Stolen Goods.....	4	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4 Arson and Attempt to Commit....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
{ Injury to Property.....	19	4	15	15	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE MONTRÉAL—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.							RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY.								Cities and Towns.	Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serveurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																		
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over, 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.												
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	11	3	145	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432	8	1	72	15	109	3	109	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	12	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	34	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	3	1	9	1	19	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	10	.....	62	4	33	1	22	22	1	12	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
116	5	.....	.....	12	.....	57	5283	178	35	712	109	1233	52	2316	197	13	359	

DISTRICT D'OUTAOUA.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1

DISTRICT DE QUÉBEC.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	19	5	42	11	16	1	34	59	3	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	10	1	4	1	20	27	1	14
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	8
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	94	7	3	7	12	5	.....	48	32	4	65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....	3	2	3	.....	6	5	.....	2

TABLE I. **Province of Quebec--DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.**—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					A G E S.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21	21 years and under 40.			
						Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.								1		3	3
Infractions aux lois municipales						67	1	155	25	237	84
Contravent. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse.											
6 Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.											
Evasion						1				1	
Parjure et subornation de parjure											
Vagabondage						2		14	4	27	29
Crimes non spécifiés											
Délits non compris ci-dessus						2		14		14	
Folie								2		5	
Total						121	28	717	57	2087	420

DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.

1 { Voies de fait ordinaires	4	4								4	
Bestialité			1							1	
2 { Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser.										2	
Vol avec effraction										1	1
3 { Larcin			1							2	
6 { Parjure et subornation de parjure										1	
Délits non compris ci-dessus	1	1								2	
Total	5	5	2							13	1

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix	47	57	47	9				10	1	71	15
Voies de fait ordinaires											
Suppression de part.			1								
1 { Homicide involontaire			1								
Meurtre			1								
Usage d'armes avec intent. d'intim. ou de blesser	17	19	21						1	21	2
2 { Vol qualifié	4	4	1					3		8	
Vol	9	9	1							9	
Abus de confiance											
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes	1	1	3					1		2	
Larcin	69	72	19	5	17	1		9	3	40	8
Recel d'objets volés			1	1				1			
4 { Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie	1	1									
Dégât à la propriété	6	7	8					4		4	1

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE MONTRÉAL—Fin.

TABLEAU I

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCES.										RELIGIONS.					USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.			
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus			BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.																		
M.	F.		Not given Non donnés.			England, Wales, Angleterre, Galles.	Ireland. Irlande.	Scotland, Ecosse.	Canada.	United States Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Protestants.	Other denominations. Autres confessions.	Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.
....	3	98	5	3	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	...	...	...	39	...	...	...
37	15	6	27	116	8	336	15	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	47
....	...	20	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	24	...	3	54	4	38	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	12
4	1	20	4	5	...	26	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
4	...	...	1	1	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...
817	255	555	29	1364	157	2160	76	156	1	1	1	1242	1	...	...	...	...	584	...	...	3026

DISTRICT D'OUTAOUA.

5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	2	4

DISTRICT DE QUÉBEC.

24	5	4	18	17	7	79	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	38	...	88	25
...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
16	3	...	3	8	...	31	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	9	...	30	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
13	7	2	8	8	1	83	...	...	...	...	84	1	...	...	16	...	50	46	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	2	...	...	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	9	2	...

TABLE I. **Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF QUEBEC—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option. Sans opt'n		Aux Travaux forcés
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	
5 { Forging and uttering Bank Bills...	1	1									
Forging and uttering.....	8		5	5			1				
Carrying Unlawful Weapons.....	3		3	3							
Drunk and Disorderly.....	1,116	2	1,114	1,070	24	20		852	4		
House of Ill-fame, Inma's, Freq't's	74	4	70	70				70			
Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	10	4	6	6				6			
Prosec'ns for Wages and Desertion	1		1	1				1			
6 { Prosec. under Fish and Game Acts	1	1									
Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	128	11	117	117				117			
Suicide, attempts at.....	2										
Vagrancy.....	58	4	53	53				1			
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	219	18	201	201				8	187		
Lunacy.....	3										
Total.....	2,075	179	1,867	1,819	26	22	18	1,161	266	3	1

DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU.

1 { Assault, Aggravated, with Intent.	5	2	3	3					3		
Assault, Common.....	4	1	3	3				2			
Endang'g Passengers on Rail'ys. ...	3	3									
Murder.....	1	1									
Embezzlement.....	1		1	1							
3 { Larceny.....	22	6	18	15	1	2		1	9	1	
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	2		2	1	1				2		
Incendiarism.....	1		1	1							
4 { Injury to Property.....	1		1	1				1			
Forging and uttering.....	1	1									
6 { Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	36	1	35	35				34			
Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	9		9	8	1			9			
Vagrancy.....	1		1	1							
Total.....	87	15	74	69	3	2		47	14	1	

DISTRICT OF RIMOUSKI.

1 { Assault w'h int. to ravish, Ind't do.	1		1	1				1			
Assault, Aggravated, with Intent..	1		1	1				1			
Assault, Common.....	18	4	14	14				5	9		
2—House-breaking, Ent'g and Steal'g	1	1									
3—Larceny.....	16	10	5	5					4		

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE QUÉBEC.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

[illegible]

DISTRICT DE RICHELIEU.

[illegible]

DISTRICT DE RIMOUSKI.

[illegible]

TABLE I. Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.				AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
5	Contrefaçon et circulat'n de faux billets de banq. do do			5	3			1		2	
	Port d'instruments dangereux et illégaux	1	1	2						1	
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée	146	450	455	22	3		32	2	106	21
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche	31	31	41							
	Infractions aux lois municipales	2	2	3	1			1		2	1
	Refus de salaire et déertion d'emploi	1	1							1	
6	Contrav. aux règlements de pêche et de chasse.										
	Contraventions aux règlem'ts des liqueurs fortes	25	30	78						20	
	Suicide et tentatives de suicide			1	1					2	
	Vagabondage	41	43		3	1			1	5	3
	Délits non compris ci-dessus			11	3					8	
	Folie	1	1	1						1	
Total		702	729	700	45	23	2	62	8	303	51

DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU.

1	Voies de fait avec int. de blesser grièvement	3	3		1					2	
	Voies de fait ordinaires	1	1	2							
	Atts. cont. la sureté des passag. sur les c. de fer.				2						
	Meurtre										1
	Abus de confiance			1							
3	Larcin	10	10	3				3		2	
	Recel d'objets volés			2							
4	Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie	1	1								
	Dégât à la propriété			1							
5	Contrefaçon et circulation										
	Infractions aux lois municipales	26	28	1							
6	Contraventions aux règ. de liqueurs fortes	2	2	3							
	Vagabondage	1	1								
Total		44	46	13		3		3		4	1

DISTRICT OF RIMOUSKI.

1	Violence avec int. de viol attent. cont. la pudeur										
	Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement										
	Voies de fait ordinaires										
2	Vol avec effraction										
3	Larcin						1				

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE QUÉBEC—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.						USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.		Not given—Non donnés.		BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.		Canada.	United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Protestants.	Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.	Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.	
M. H.	F. F.	F.	F.	England, Wales. Angleter., Galles.	Ireland. Irlande.														Scotland, Ecosse.
5	1	46	153	182	28	688	8	26	...	...	844	154	6	36	20	...	776	277
...	...	70	4	2	...	62	...	...	...	...	62	4	...	...	...	...	20	50
6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
85	3	5	1	8	8	95	2	2	...	...	108	...	...	...	8	...	83	3
...	...	20	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
9	...	...	84	42	29	8	...	38	...	...	55	...	...	...	146	...	13	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
246	62	148	273	269	73	1153	13	69	.....	.....	1380	159	6	36	249	.....	1098	440

DISTRICT DE RICHELIEU.

1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...
...
...	...	4	1	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	1	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...
...	...	...	1	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	1	...	6	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	4	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	1	4	2	1	...	65	2	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	4	...	27	41

DISTRICT DE RIMOUSKI.

...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE I. **Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF RIMOUSKI—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
			Total	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option. Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
6 { Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Total	41	15	25	25	.....	.....	.....	11	13	.....

DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY.

1 { Assault, w'h int. to ravish, Ind't do	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { do Common	5	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3 { Larceny	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
3 { Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Vagrancy	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6 { Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Total	17	8	9	9	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....

DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

1 { Assault, w'h int. to ravish, Ind't do	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1 { Assault, Aggravated, with Intent	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1 { Assault on Peace Officer.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
1 { Assault, Common	40	13	27	26	1	.....	.....	23	2	.....
1 { Concealing the Birth of Infants...	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1 { Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
2 { Fraud and False Pretences.....	6	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Larceny	44	11	33	30	2	1	.....	1	30	2
4 { Injury to Property.....	9	3	6	6	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
5 { Forging and uttering Bank Notes...	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
5 { Forgery and uttering	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Drunk and Disorderly	100	22	78	73	1	4	.....	76	2	.....
5 { Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	61	22	39	34	3	2	.....	37	2	.....
5 { Prosec'ns for Wages and Desertion.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
5 { Prosec'ns, Fishery and Game Acts...	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	47	10	37	29	5	3	.....	36	.....	.....
6 { Perjury and subornation thereof...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Vagrancy	24	4	20	16	.....	4	.....	20	.....	.....
6 { Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	11	3	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
6 { Lunacy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	364	96	266	240	12	14	1	192	63	2

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE RIMOUSKI—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE.																	
PENITENTIARY.															ÉTAT																	
PÉNITENTIAIRE.															CONJUGAL.																	
Under two years.	Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five.	Five years and over.	Life.	Detained for Lunacy.	Emprisonné pour cause de folie	The Death Sentence.	Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories.	Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns.	Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts.	Districts ruraux.	Agricultural.	Agriculteurs.	Commercial.	Commerçants.	Domestic.	Serviteurs.	Industrial.	Industriels.	Professional.	Professions libérales.	Labourers.	Journaliers.	Married.	Marié.	Widowed.	Veuvage	Single.	Célibataire.
.....	1	6	9

DISTRICT DE SAGUENAY

.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	1	.....	1	.....	5	2	.....	.....

DISTRICT DE ST. FRANÇOIS.

.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	14	4	.....	2	5	.....	15	10	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	23	8	.....	1	.....	.....	24	7	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	11	3	1	1	11	.....	62	21	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	11	7	6	5	4	.....	16	11	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	24	2	2	20	3	.....	10	31	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1	.....	1	.....	5	.....	14	1	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	106	31	11	29	31	.....	160	97	100

TABLE I. **Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF RIMOUSKI—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.		A G E S.								
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years	16 years and under 21	21 years and under 40				
						Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
6 { Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes.....	
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	
Total.....		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY.

1 { Violence av. int. de viol et att. cont. la pudeur..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Larcin	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Infractions aux lois municipales .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Vagabondage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

1 { Violence av. int. de viol et att. cont. la pudeur..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Voies de fait avec int. de blesser grièvement.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	7	14	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Suppression de part.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Usage d'armes av. int. d'intimider ou de blesser .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Vol avec effraction .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Fraude et faux prétextes.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Larcin	6	15	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Dégât à la propriété	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Contrefaçon et circul. de faux billets de banque .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Contrefaçon et circulation .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	24	43	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Infractions aux lois municipales.....	8	14	21	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Contravent. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse..	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.	4	13	21	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Parjure et subornation de parjure.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Vagabondage.....	11	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	7	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Folie.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	71	124	102	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I. **Province of Quebec,—DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DELITS.		Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS.		SENTENCE.							
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, le fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
										Under one year.	No option — Sans opt'n		
1	Ass't, with int. to ravish, Ind't. de	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Assault, Aggravated, with Intent	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Assault, Common	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
2	Bigamy	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Shoot'g, Stabb'g with int., Threat'g	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
3	Robbery	2	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fraud and False Pretences	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Larceny	20	5	15	12	3	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
6	Body Snatching	4	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
	Houses of Ill-fame, Inna's, Freq'trs	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		41	9	32	28	3	1	.....	5	22	2	.....	.....

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

	{ Ass'tt, with int. to ravish, Ind't. d.	1	1							
	{ Assault, Aggravated, with Intent	7	2	2	2		3	1	1	
1	{ Assault, Common.....	14	4	10	9	1	1	5		
	{ Manslaughter.....	1		1	1					
	{ Shoot'g, Stabb'g, w'h int., Threat'g	9	9							
2	{ Robbery	1		1	1					
3	{ Fraud and False Pretences..	7	5	2	2				2	
	{ Larceny	25	9	16	16		3	3	3	1
4	{ Injury to Property.....	1					1			
	{ Body Snatching	1		1	1			1		
	{ Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	4	3							
	{ Prose's, Fishery and Game Acts..	1	1							
6	{ Prosecutions under Liquor Act....	16	4	12	12			12		
	{ Perjury and subornation thereof...	5	1	1	1		2		1	
	{ Vagrancy	11	6	5	5			3	1	
	{ Felonies not otherwise enumerated	7		7	7					
	{ Lunacy.....	1								
Total.....		112	45	58	57	1	10	25	8	1

TABLE I. Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					A G E S.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1	Violence avec int. de viol attent. cont. la pudeur.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Voies de fait ordinaires.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bigamie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Vol avec effraction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fraude et faux prétextes	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Larcin	5	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Enlèvement de cadavre	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Infractions aux lois municipales.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Délits non compris ci-dessus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		5	5	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

1	Violence av. int. de viol attent. cont. la pudeur.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	Voies de fait ordinaires	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Homicide involontaire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Usage d'armes avec intent. d'intim. ou de blesser.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Vol	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Fraude et faux prétextes	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Larcin	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Dégât à la propriété	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Enlèvement de cadavre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Infractions aux lois municipales	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Contrav. aux règlements de pêche et de chasse.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Parjure et subornation de parjure	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vagabondage	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	Crimes non spécifiés	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Folie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		9	10	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE ST. HYACINTHE.

TABLEAU I.

[illegible]

DISTRICT DE TERREBONNE.

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TABLE I. Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Retreated. Réitéré.	For Trial.	Sur accusatin. With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
1 { Assault, Aggravated, with Intent	8	5	3	2	1			2		
do on Peace Officer.....	5	1	4	4				4		
do Common	17	6	10	10			1	7	3	
Embezzlement.....	1	1								
3 { Fraud and False Pretences.....	5	2					2			
Larceny	25	5	16	16			4		12	
4 { Injury to Property	2	1					1			
Drunk and Disorderly	52		52	52						
Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	28	6	22	20	2				2	
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	13		13	13						
Felonies not otherwise enumerated	8	8								
Misdemeanors not incl'd in above	2		2	2						
Total	166	35	122	119	3	8	13	17		
Grand Total, Province of Quebec.	11205	1,992	9,060	8,664	84	312	75	6,930	927	18

Province of New Brunswick—COUNTY OF ALBERT.

1—Assault, Common.....	7		7	7			7		
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COUNTY OF CARLETON.

3—Larceny.....	2		2	2					
6—Breach of Prison.....	1	1							
Total	3	1	2	2					

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

1—Assault, Common.....	6		6				6		
2 { House-break'g, Ent'g and Stealing	2		2	2			2		
Robbery	5	1	4	4				1	
3—Larceny	4	1	3	3					
4—Injury to Property.....	1		1	1				1	
6 { Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	1		1	1			1		
Misdemeanors not incl'd in above	3		3	3			3		
Total	22	2	20	14			12	2	

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DES TROIS-RIVIÈRES.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.								RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.								CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENTIAIRE.																		ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serviteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuvage.	Single. Célibataire.			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	4	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....			
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	13	1	4	1	1	1	21	15	.....	13
.....	163	17	.....	17	.....	138	7,112	735	208	1,564	260	1,504	83	3,113	1,334	75	1,521	

Province du Nouveau-Brunswick—COMTÉ D'ALBERT.

COMTÉ DE CARLETON.

COMTÉ DE CHARLOTTE.

TABLE I. **Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.						AGES.					
	Unable to read.	Incapable de lire.	Unable to write.	Incapable d'écrire.	Elémentaire.	Supérieur.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21		21 years and under 40	
							Moins de 16 ans.		16 ans et moins de 21.		21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
1 { Voies de fait avec intent de blesser grièvement.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	1
3 { Abus de confiance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
3 { Larcin.....	11	11	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	1	12	3
4—Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Infractions aux lois municipales.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Crimes non spécifiés.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	19	19	11	1	4	.....	8	2	32	7	.....	.....
Grand Total, Province de Québec..	950	1,042	952	63	166	32	319	68	1,535	480

Province of New Brunswick—COUNTY OF ALBERT.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires.....
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COUNTY OF CARLETON.

3—Larcin.....	2
6—Evasion.....
Total.....	2

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires.....
2 { Vol avec effraction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Vol.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larcin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Infractions aux lois municipales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DES TROIS-RIVIÈRES.

TABLEAU I.

[illegible]

Province du Nouveau-Brunswick—COMTÉ D'ALBERT.

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
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COMTÉ DE CARLETON.

1999.01	1999.02	1999.03	1999.04	1999.05	1999.06	2	1999.07	1999.08	1999.09	2	1999.10	1999.11	1999.12	1999.01	1999.02	1999.03	2
1999.04	1999.05	1999.06	1999.07	1999.08	1999.09	2	1999.10	1999.11	1999.12	2	1999.01	1999.02	1999.03	1999.04	1999.05	1999.06	2
1999.07	1999.08	1999.09	1999.10	1999.11	1999.12	2	1999.01	1999.02	1999.03	2	1999.04	1999.05	1999.06	1999.07	1999.08	1999.09	2
1999.10	1999.11	1999.12	1999.01	1999.02	1999.03	2	1999.04	1999.05	1999.06	2	1999.07	1999.08	1999.09	1999.10	1999.11	1999.12	2
1999.01	1999.02	1999.03	1999.04	1999.05	1999.06	2	1999.07	1999.08	1999.09	2	1999.10	1999.11	1999.12	1999.01	1999.02	1999.03	2

COMTÉ DE CHARLOTTE.

190001	190002	190003	190004	190005	190006	190007	190008	190009	190010	190011	190012	190013	190014	190015	190016	190017	190018	190019	190020	190021	190022	190023	190024	190025	190026	190027	190028	190029	190030	190031	190032	190033	190034	190035	190036	190037	190038	190039	190040	190041	190042	190043	190044	190045	190046	190047	190048	190049	190050	190051	190052	190053	190054	190055	190056	190057	190058	190059	190060	190061	190062	190063	190064	190065	190066	190067	190068	190069	190070	190071	190072	190073	190074	190075	190076	190077	190078	190079	190080	190081	190082	190083	190084	190085	190086	190087	190088	190089	190090	190091	190092	190093	190094	190095	190096	190097	190098	190099	190100	190101	190102	190103	190104	190105	190106	190107	190108	190109	190110	190111	190112	190113	190114	190115	190116	190117	190118	190119	190120	190121	190122	190123	190124	190125	190126	190127	190128	190129	190130	190131	190132	190133	190134	190135	190136	190137	190138	190139	190140	190141	190142	190143	190144	190145	190146	190147	190148	190149	190150	190151	190152	190153	190154	190155	190156	190157	190158	190159	190160	190161	190162	190163	190164	190165	190166	190167	190168	190169	190170	190171	190172	190173	190174	190175	190176	190177	190178	190179	190180	190181	190182	190183	190184	190185	190186	190187	190188	190189	190190	190191	190192	190193	190194	190195	190196	190197	190198	190199	190200	190201	190202	190203	190204	190205	190206	190207	190208	190209	190210	190211	190212	190213	190214	190215	190216	190217	190218	190219	190220	190221	190222	190223	190224	190225	190226	190227	190228	190229	190230	190231	190232	190233	190234	190235	190236	190237	190238	190239	190240	190241	190242	190243	190244	190245	190246	190247	190248	190249	190250	190251	190252	190253	190254	190255	190256	190257	190258	190259	190260	190261	190262	190263	190264	190265	190266	190267	190268	190269	190270	190271	190272	190273	190274	190275	190276	190277	190278	190279	190280	190281	190282	190283	190284	190285	190286	190287	190288	190289	190290	190291	190292	190293	190294	190295	190296	190297	190298	190299	190300	190301	190302	190303	190304	190305	190306	190307	190308	190309	190310	190311	190312	190313	190314	190315	190316	190317	190318	190319	190320	190321	190322	190323	190324	190325	190326	190327	190328	190329	190330	190331	190332	190333	190334	190335	190336	190337	190338	190339	190340	190341	190342	190343	190344	190345	190346	190347	190348	190349	190350	190351	190352	190353	190354	190355	190356	190357	190358	190359	190360	190361	190362	190363	190364	190365	190366	190367	190368	190369	190370	190371	190372	190373	190374	190375	190376	190377	190378	190379	190380	190381	190382	190383	190384	190385	190386	190387	190388	190389	190390	190391	190392	190393	190394	190395	190396	190397	190398	190399	190400	190401	190402	190403	190404	190405	190406	190407	190408	190409	190410	190411	190412	190413	190414	190415	190416	190417	190418	190419	190420	190421	190422	190423	190424	190425	190426	190427	190428	190429	190430	190431	190432	190433	190434	190435	190436	190437	190438	190439	190440	190441	190442	190443	190444	190445	190446	190447	190448	190449	190450	190451	190452	190453	190454	190455	190456	190457	190458	190459	190460	190461	190462	190463	190464	190465	190466	190467	190468	190469	190470	190471	190472	190473	190474	190475	190476	190477	190478	190479	190480	190481	190482	190483	190484	190485	190486	190487	190488	190489	190490	190491	190492	190493	190494	190495	190496	190497	190498	190499	190500	190501	190502	190503	190504	190505	190506	190507	190508	190509	190510	190511	190512	190513	190514	190515	190516	190517	190518	190519	190520	190521	190522	190523	190524	190525	190526	190527	190528	190529	190530	190531	190532	190533	190534	190535	190536	190537	190538	190539	190540	190541	190542	190543	190544	190545	190546	190547	190548	190549	190550	190551	190552	190553	190554	190555	190556	190557	190558	190559	190560	190561	190562	190563	190564	190565	190566	190567	190568	190569	190570	190571	190572	190573	190574	190575	190576	190577	190578	190579	190580	190581	190582	190583	190584	190585	190586	190587	190588	190589	190590	190591	190592	190593	190594	190595	190596	190597	190598	190599	190600	190601	190602	190603	190604	190605	190606	190607	190608	190609	190610	190611	190612	190613	190614	190615	190616	190617	190618	190619	190620	190621	190622	190623	190624	190625	190626	190627	190628	190629	190630	190631	190632	190633	190634	190635	190636	190637	190638	190639	190640	190641	190642	190643	190644	190645	190646	190647	190648	190649	190650	190651	190652	190653	190654	190655	190656	190657	190658	190659	190660	190661	190662	190663	190664	190665	190666	190667	190668	190669	190670	190671	190672	190673	190674	190675	190676	190677	190678	190679	190680	190681	190682	190683	190684	190685	190686	190687	190688	190689	190690	190691	190692	190693	190694	190695	190696	190697	190698	190699	190700	190701	190702	190703	190704	190705	190706	190707	190708	190709	190710	190711	190712	190713	190714	19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TABLE I. Province of New Brunswick—COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1re fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
1 { Assault, Common.....	7	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
1 { Murder.....	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larceny.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
4—Incendiarism.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Drunk and Disorderly.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
6 { Municipal By-Laws, infractions of.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	23	3	20	19	1	.....	.....	7	3	.....

COUNTY OF KENT.

No returns.

COUNTY OF KINGS.

1 { Assault, Common.....	11	1	10	9	1	.....	.....	7	1	.....
1 { Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3—Larceny.....	4	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4—Injury to Property.....	1	1
Total.....	17	3	13	12	1	1	7	1

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

1—Assault, Common.....	5	5	5	4	1
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COUNTY OF MADAWASKA.

No returns.

COUNTY OF QUEENS.

No returns.

Province du Nouveau-Brunswick—COMTÉ DE GLOUCESTER. TABLEAU I.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE KENT.

Aucuns rapports.

COMTÉ DE KINGS.

2							10	6				3	7	2
1	2						1	1					1	
3	2						11	7				3	8	2

COMTÉ DE NORTHUMBERLAND.

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3258	3259	3260	3261	3262	3263	3264	3265	3266	3267	3268	3269	3270	3271	3272	3273	3274	3275	3276	3277	3278	3279	3280	3281	3282	3283	3284	3285	3286	3287	3288	3289	3290	3291	3292	3293	3294	3295	3296	3297	3298	3299	3300	3301	3302	3303	3304	3305	3306	3307	3308	3309	3310	3311	3312	3313	3314	3315	3316	3317	3318	3319	3320	3321	3322	3323	3324	3325	3326	3327	3328	3329	3330	3331	3332	3333	3334	3335	3336	3337	3338	3339	3340	3341	3342	3343	3344	3345	3346	3347	3348	3349	3350	3351	3352	3353	3354	3355	3356	3357	3358	3359	3360	3361	3362	3363	3364	336
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COMTÉ DE MADAWASKA.

Aucuns rapports.

COMTÉ DE QUEENS.

Aucuns rapports.

TABLE I. Province of New Brunswick—COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.				AGES.						
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire	Superior. Supérieure	Under 16 years. Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1	{ Voies de fait ordinaires	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
	{ Meurtre	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	—Larcin	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
4	—Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	{ Infractions aux lois municipales .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		15	15	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....

COUNTY OF KENT.

No returns.

COUNTY OF KINGS.

1 { Voies de fait ordinaires	3	3	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 { Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3—Larcin .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4—Dégât à la propriété
Total	3	3	7

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires	1
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COUNTY OF MADAWASKA.

No returns.

COUNTY OF QUEENS.

No returns.

Province du Nouveau-Brunswick—COMTÉ DE GLOUCESTER. TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.								
40 years and over. — 10 ans et au-dessus.		BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.								
M. H.	F. F.	England, Wales, Angleter., Galles.	Ireland. Irlande.	United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Protestants.	Other denominations. Autres confessions.	Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.
3			1	4			4	1					3	2
				9			9							9
				1			1							1
				1			1							2
				2			1	1						2
1				1						1			1	
4			1	18			16	2		1			4	16

COMTÉ DE KENT.

Aucuns rapports.

COMTÉ DE KINGS.

		1	1	4				1				6		9	1
				1								1		1	
		1	1	5				1				7		10	1

COMTÉ DE NORTHUMBERLAND.

				1				1							1
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COMTÉ DE MADAWASKA.

Aucuns rapports.

COMTÉ DE QUEENS.

Aucuns rapports.

TABLE I. Province of New Brunswick—COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} f. is.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e f. is.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende	No option. Sans opt' ⁿ	
								Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.

No returns.

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.

1 { Ass'tt with int. to ravish, Ind't do do on Peace Officer	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Common	47	10	36	27	5	4	1	29	.....	.....
1 { Endanger'g Passeng'rs on Railw'ys Mauslaughter.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	8	5	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing Larceny	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	19	10	7	3	.....	4	2	.....	3	.....
4 { Damage to Property.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
5 { Forgery and uttering	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	334	24	310	240	.....	70	.....	298	6	.....
6 { Drunk and Disorderly	84	18	66	53	.....	13	.....	59	7	.....
Municipal By-laws, Infractions of.	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Prose'ns under Fish and Game Acts	20	.....	20	9	.....	11	.....	2	2	.....
Vagrancy	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	541	74	463	352	5	106	4	404	18	.....

COUNTY OF SUNBURY.

No returns.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1—Assault, Common.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3—Larceny.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

1 { Assault on Peace Officer	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
do Common	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

TABLE I. Province of New Brunswick—COUNTY OF RISTIGOUCHE.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.				AGES.						
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.

No returns.

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.

Violence av. intent. de viol et att. cont. la pudeur. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Voies de fait contre un officier de paix. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Voies de fait ordinaires. ....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atts. cont. la sureté des passag. sur les c. de fer.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homicide involontaire. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Vol avec effraction. ....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Larcin. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Dégât à la propriété. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Contrefaçon et circulation. ....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.	2	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infractions aux lois municipales. ....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Contraventions aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vagabondage. ....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Délits non compris ci-dessus. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	2	2	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF SUNBURY.

No returns.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larcin. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
{ Voies de fait ordinaires. ....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I. **Province of New Brunswick—COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n		Aux Travaux forcés.
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus	
2 { House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Robbery.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Fraud and False Pretences.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larceny.....	11	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
5—Forging and uttering Bank Notes	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	20	4	16	15	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5

COUNTY OF YORK.

1	{ Assault, Aggravated, with Intent	4	3	1	1	1
	do on Peace Officer.....	8	3	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
	do Common.....	42	19	23	21	2	.....	20	.....	.....
2	{ House-break'g, Entr'g and Steal'g	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	{ Larceny.....	14	3	11	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
	Receiving Stolen Goods ..	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	{ Arson, and Attempts to Commit.	3	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Damage to Property.....	5	3	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
	Drunk and Disorderly.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Houses of Ill-fame, Inna's, Freq't'rs	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	{ Breach of Prison.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Vagrancy.....	28	3	25	23	2	.....	19	2	.....
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Total.....		120	41	79	75	4	.....	52	17	.....
Grand Total, New Brunswick.		766	128	627	509	8	110	5	494	45

Province of Nova Scotia,—COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS.

No returns.

COUNTY OF ANTIGONISH.

No returns.

Province du Nouveau-Brunswick—COMTÉ DE WESTMORLAND—Fin. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.								CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.				
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENTIAIRE.																	
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.		Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Clubs and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serveurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.
1	4	1					1			1					2	1	
							5	3	1	1		4		1			2
5	1						10	4	1	3		4	1	2	5		2

COMTÉ DE YORK.

						1					1					1
						5	4					1	2			3
						16	6	3	4	1	4	9	10	1		9
						2					1		1			1
	1					8	3		2	1			2	1		1
																9
	2					2					2					1
						2										2
						1							1			
						1				1						1
						21	1		6		9	5	3			19
						5					4	1				5
	3					58	17	7	12	2	22	18	18	1		52
39	18	7				281	52	36	35	7	74	5	112	99	5	159

Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse—COMTÉ D'ANNAPOLIS.

Aucuns rapports.

COMTÉ D'ANTIGONISH.

Aucuns rapports.

TABLE I. Province of New Brunswick—COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unabie to read. Incapable de lire.	Unabie to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
						H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
2 { Vol avec effraction.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3 { Vol
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
5 { Larcin	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....
5 { Contrefaçon et circul. de faux billets de banque.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total.	12	.....	.....	1	..	2	..	8	.....

COUNTY OF YORK.

1 { Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement..	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
2 { Voies de fait ordinaires .....	.....	.....	14	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	14	.....
2 { Vol avec effraction .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
3 { Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3 { Larcin ..... ..	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	3	1
4 { Recel d'objets volés .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
6 { Dégât à la propriété .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
6 { Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Évasion .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
6 { Vagabondage.....	.....	.....	15	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	15	2
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus .....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	50	13	5	.....	10	.....	.....	42	3
Grand Total, Province du Nouv.-Brunswick...	20	20	82	18	6	1	14	.....	.....	54	3

Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS.

No returns.

COUNTY OF ANTIGONISH.

No returns.

Province du Nouveau-Brunswick—COMTÉ DE WESTMORLAND.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.					
40 years and over.	40 ans et au-dessus.	BRITISH ISLES — ILES BRITANNIQUES.																	
M.	F.	Not given—Non donnés.	England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.	Ireland.	Irelande.	Scotland, Ecosse.	Canada.	United States, Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries, Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions, Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists, Baptistes.	Catholics, Catholiques.	Church of England, Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists, Méthodistes.	Presbyterians, Presbytériens.	Protestants, Protestants.	Other Denominations, Autres Confessions.	Moderate, Modéré.	Immoderate, Immodéré.
H.	F.																		
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
4	11	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....

COMTÉ DE YORK.

1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
6	.....	2	4	1	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
5	.....	.....	2	2	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	2	4	3	1	.....	.....	1	17
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
12	2	2	7	3	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	23	7	9	4	1	1	9	35	.....
20	84	9	46	3	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	100	10	10	7	67	1	51	143	.....

Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse—COMTÉ D'ANNAPOLIS.

Aucuns rapports.

COMTÉ D'ANTIGONISH.

Aucuns rapports.

TABLE I. Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. — Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. — Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. — Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. — Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. — Récidive.	For Trial. — Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. — Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option — Sans opt'n	Moins d'un an. — Un year and over.	Un an et plus. — With hard Labour. — Aux Travaux forcés.

No returns.

COUNTY OF COLCHESTER.

No returns.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

3 { Larceny.....	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
{ Receiving Stolen Goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	4	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....

COUNTY OF DIGBY.

No returns.

COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH.

1 { Assault, Common	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
{ Shoot'g, Stabb'g with int. Threat'g	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
6—Municipal By-laws, Infraction of	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	15	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	12	3	.....	.....

COUNTY OF HALIFAX.

1 { Assault on Peace Officer.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Common	51	19	31	31	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....	.....
{ Shoot'g, Stabb'g with int., Threat'g	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Burglary.....	6	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
{ House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	4	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
{ Fraud and False Pretences.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Larceny.....	54	15	30	30	.....	.....	9	28	1	.....	.....
{ Receiving Stolen Goods.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I. **Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 6 years — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.

No returns.

COUNTY OF COLCHESTER.

No returns.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

3 { Larcin	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Recel d'objets volés.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF DIGBY.

No returns.

COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH.

1 { Voies de fait ordinaires .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
6—Infractions aux lois municipales .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....

COUNTY OF HALIFAX.

{ Voies de fait contre un officier de paix .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Voies de fait ordinaires .....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	1	1	1	6	4	.....
{ Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Vol qualifié .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Vol avec effraction .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Larcin .....	.....	.....	10	.....	16	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....
{ Recel d'objets volés .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse—COMTÉ DU CAP-BRETON. TABLEAU I

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.	
—		—		—		—	
40 ans et au-dessus.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.		RELIGIONS.		USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
M.	F.	BRITISH ISLES.		Baptists.		Moderate.	
—		—		—		—	
40 years and over.		LES BRITANNIQUES.		Roman Catholics.		Immoderate.	
—		—		—		—	
Not given—Non donnés.		Canada.		Church of England.		Other denominations.	
—		—		—		—	
England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.		United States.		Eglise d'Angleterre.		Autres confessions.	
—		—		—		—	
Ireland, Irlande.		Etats-Unis.		Methodists.		Moderate.	
—		—		—		—	
Scotland, Ecosse.		Other Foreign Countries.		Presbyterians.		Immoderate.	
—		—		—		—	
—		Autres pays étrangers.		Protestants.		Immodéré.	
—		—		—		—	
—		Other British Possessions.		Other denominations.		—	
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—		Autres Possessions Britanniques.		—		—	
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TABLE I. **Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF HALIFAX—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Recidivists. Récidivés.	For Trial. Pour l'essai.	Sur accusation. With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n		
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux travaux forcés.
4—Damage to Property.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
{ Drunk and Disorderly.....	18	7	11	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
{ Municipal By-laws, Infractions of.....	45	7	38	38	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
6 { Prosecutions for Wages and Desertion.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
{ Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	7	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
{ Felonies not otherwise enumerated.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
{ Misdemeanors not incl'd in above.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	201	54	134	134	.....	.....	13	109	5	.....	.....

COUNTY OF HANTS.

1 { Assault on Peace Officer.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
{ do Common.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
{ Rape, Carnl. abus. girls of tn'dr ys.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larceny.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
6 { Municipal By-laws, Infractions of.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
{ Misdemeanors not incl'd in above.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

No returns.

COUNTY OF KINGS.

No returns.

COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.

1—Assault, Common.....	11	5	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
2—House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larceny.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
6 { Municipal By-laws, Infractions of.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
{ Misdemeanors not incl'd in above.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	16	6	9	9	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....

Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse—COMTÉ DE HALIFAX—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.		CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.											
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENTIAIRE.																	
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serveurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuvage.	Single. Célibataire.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6	6	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	4	.....	5	.....	6	.....	9	15	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	1	.....	1	4	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	60	5	7	10	12	7	21	31	2	48

COMTE DE HANTS.

							1		1				1		
		1					1 3		1				1		1 2
		1					5	1	1				1	2	3

COMTÉ D'INVERNESS.

Aucuns rapports.

COMTE DE KINGS.

Aucuns rapports.

COMTÉ DE LUNENBURG.

1955.1	1955.2	1955.3	1955.4	1955.5	1955.6	1955.7	1955.8	1955.9	1955.10	1955.11	1955.12	1956.1	1956.2	1956.3	1956.4	1956.5	1956.6	1956.7	1956.8	1956.9	1956.10	1956.11	1956.12	1957.1	1957.2	1957.3	1957.4	1957.5	1957.6	1957.7	1957.8	1957.9	1957.10	1957.11	1957.12	1958.1	1958.2	1958.3	1958.4	1958.5	1958.6	1958.7	1958.8	1958.9	1958.10	1958.11	1958.12	1959.1	1959.2	1959.3	1959.4	1959.5	1959.6	1959.7	1959.8	1959.9	1959.10	1959.11	1959.12	1960.1	1960.2	1960.3	1960.4	1960.5	1960.6	1960.7	1960.8	1960.9	1960.10	1960.11	1960.12	1961.1	1961.2	1961.3	1961.4	1961.5	1961.6	1961.7	1961.8	1961.9	1961.10	1961.11	1961.12	1962.1	1962.2	1962.3	1962.4	1962.5	1962.6	1962.7	1962.8	1962.9	1962.10	1962.11	1962.12	1963.1	1963.2	1963.3	1963.4	1963.5	1963.6	1963.7	1963.8	1963.9	1963.10	1963.11	1963.12	1964.1	1964.2	1964.3	1964.4	1964.5	1964.6	1964.7	1964.8	1964.9	1964.10	1964.11	1964.12	1965.1	1965.2	1965.3	1965.4	1965.5	1965.6	1965.7	1965.8	1965.9	1965.10	1965.11	1965.12	1966.1	1966.2	1966.3	1966.4	1966.5	1966.6	1966.7	1966.8	1966.9	1966.10	1966.11	1966.12	1967.1	1967.2	1967.3	1967.4	1967.5	1967.6	1967.7	1967.8	1967.9	1967.10	1967.11	1967.12	1968.1	1968.2	1968.3	1968.4	1968.5	1968.6	1968.7	1968.8	1968.9	1968.10	1968.11	1968.12	1969.1	1969.2	1969.3	1969.4	1969.5	1969.6	1969.7	1969.8	1969.9	1969.10	1969.11	1969.12	1970.1	1970.2	1970.3	1970.4	1970.5	1970.6	1970.7	1970.8	1970.9	1970.10	1970.11	1970.12	1971.1	1971.2	1971.3	1971.4	1971.5	1971.6	1971.7	1971.8	1971.9	1971.10	1971.11	1971.12	1972.1	1972.2	1972.3	1972.4	1972.5	1972.6	1972.7	1972.8	1972.9	1972.10	1972.11	1972.12	1973.1	1973.2	1973.3	1973.4	1973.5	1973.6	1973.7	1973.8	1973.9	1973.10	1973.11	1973.12	1974.1	1974.2	1974.3	1974.4	1974.5	1974.6	1974.7	1974.8	1974.9	1974.10	1974.11	1974.12	1975.1	1975.2	1975.3	1975.4	1975.5	1975.6	1975.7	1975.8	1975.9	1975.10	1975.11	1975.12	1976.1	1976.2	1976.3	1976.4	1976.5	1976.6	1976.7	1976.8	1976.9	1976.10	1976.11	1976.12	1977.1	1977.2	1977.3	1977.4	1977.5	1977.6	1977.7	1977.8	1977.9	1977.10	1977.11	1977.12	1978.1	1978.2	1978.3	1978.4	1978.5	1978.6	1978.7	1978.8	1978.9	1978.10	1978.11	1978.12	1979.1	1979.2	1979.3	1979.4	1979.5	1979.6	1979.7	1979.8	1979.9	1979.10	1979.11	1979.12	1980.1	1980.2	1980.3	1980.4	1980.5	1980.6	1980.7	1980.8	1980.9	1980.10	1980.11	1980.12	1981.1	1981.2	1981.3	1981.4	1981.5	1981.6	1981.7	1981.8	1981.9	1981.10	1981.11	1981.12	1982.1	1982.2	1982.3	1982.4	1982.5	1982.6	1982.7	1982.8	1982.9	1982.10	1982.11	1982.12	1983.1	1983.2	1983.3	1983.4	1983.5	1983.6	1983.7	1983.8	1983.9	1983.10	1983.11	1983.12	1984.1	1984.2	1984.3	1984.4	1984.5	1984.6	1984.7	1984.8	1984.9	1984.10	1984.11	1984.12	1985.1	1985.2	1985.3	1985.4	1985.5	1985.6	1985.7	1985.8	1985.9	1985.10	1985.11	1985.12	1986.1	1986.2	1986.3	1986.4	1986.5	1986.6	1986.7	1986.8	1986.9	1986.10	1986.11	1986.12	1987.1	1987.2	1987.3	1987.4	1987.5	1987.6	1987.7	1987.8	1987.9	1987.10	1987.11	1987.12	1988.1	1988.2	1988.3	1988.4	1988.5	1988.6	1988.7	1988.8	1988.9	1988.10	1988.11	1988.12	1989.1	1989.2	1989.3	1989.4	1989.5	1989.6	1989.7	1989.8	1989.9	1989.10	1989.11	1989.12	1990.1	1990.2	1990.3	1990.4	1990.5	1990.6	1990.7	1990.8	1990.9	1990.10	1990.11	1990.12	1991.1	1991.2	1991.3	1991.4	1991.5	1991.6	1991.7	1991.8	1991.9	1991.10	1991.11	1991.12	1992.1	1992.2	1992.3	1992.4	1992.5	1992.6	1992.7	1992.8	1992.9	1992.10	1992.11	1992.12	1993.1	1993.2	1993.3	1993.4	1993.5	1993.6	1993.7	1993.8	1993.9	1993.10	1993.11	1993.12	1994.1	1994.2	1994.3	1994.4	1994.5	1994.6	1994.7	1994.8	1994.9	1994.10	1994.11	1994.12	1995.1	1995.2	1995.3	1995.4	1995.5	1995.6	1995.7	1995.8	1995.9	1995.10	1995.11	1995.12	1996.1	1996.2	1996.3	1996.4	1996.5	1996.6	1996.7	1996.8	1996.9	1996.10	1996.11	1996.12	1997.1	1997.2	1997.3	1997.4	1997.5	1997.6	1997.7	1997.8	1997.9	1997.10	1997.11	1997.12	1998.1	1998.2	1998.3	1998.4	1998.5	1998.6	1998.7	1998.8	1998.9	1998.10	1998.11	1998.12	1999.1	1999.2	1999.3	1999.4	1999.5	1999.6	1999.7	1999.8	1999.9	1999.10	1999.11	1999.12	2000.1	2000.2	2000.3	2000.4	2000.5	2000.6	2000.7	2000.8	2000.9	2000.10	2000.11	2000.12	2001.1	2001.2	2001.3	2001.4	2001.5	2001.6	2001.7	2001.8	2001.9	2001.10	2001.11	2001.12	2002.1	2002.2	2002.3	2002.4	2002.5	2002.6	2002.7	2002.8	2002.9	2002.10	2002.11	2002.12	2003.1	2003.2	2003.3	2003.4	2003.5	2003.6	2003.7	2003.8	2003.9	2003.10	2003.11	2003.12	2004.1	2004.2	2004.3	2004.4	2004.5	2004.6	2004.7	2004.8	2004.9	2004.10	2004.11	2004.12	2005.1	2005.2	2005.3	2005.4	2005.5	2005.6	2005.7	2005.8	2005.9	2005.10	2005.11	2005.12	2006.1	2006.2	2006.3	2006.4	2006.5	2006.6	2006.7	2006.8	2006.9	2006.10	2006.11	2006.12	2007.1	2007.2	2007.3	2007.4	2007.5	2007.6	2007.7	2007.8	2007.9	2007.10	2007.11	2007.12	2008.1	2008.2	2008.3	2008.4	2008.5	2008.6	2008.7	2008.8	2008.9	2008.10	2008.11	2008.12	2009.1	2009.2	2009.3	2009.4	2009.5	2009.6	2009.7	2009.8	2009.9	2009.10	2009.11	2009.12	2010.1	2010.2	2010.3	2010.4	2010.5	2010.6	2010.7	2010.8	2010.9	2010.10	2010.11	2010.12	2011.1	2011.2	2011.3	2011.4	2011.5	2011.6	2011.7	2011.8	2011.9	2011.10	2011.11	2011.12	2012.1	2012.2	2012.3	2012.4	2012.5	2012.6	2012.7	2012.8	2012.9	2012.10	2012.11	2012.12	2013.1	2013.2	2013.3	2013.4	2013.5	2013.6	2013.7	2013.8	2013.9	2013.10	2013.11	2013.12	2014.1	2014.2	2014.3	2014.4	2014.5	2014.6	2014.7	2014.8	2014.9	2014.10	2014.11	2014.12	2015.1	2015.2	2015.3	2015.4	2015.5	2015.6	2015.7	2015.8	2015.9	2015.10	2015.11	2015.12	2016.1	2016.2	2016.3	2016.4	2016.5	2016.6	2016.7	2016.8	2016.9	2016.10	2016.11	2016.12	2017.1	2017.2	2017.3	2017.4	2017.5	2017.6	2017.7	2017.8	2017.9	2017.10	2017.11	2017.12	2018.1	2018.2	2018.3	2018.4	2018.5	2018.6	2018.7	2018.8	2018.9	2018.10	2018.11	2018.12	2019.1	2019.2	2019.3	2019.4	2019.5	2019.6	2019.7	2019.8	2019.9	2019.10	2019.11	2019.12	2020.1	2020.2	2020.3	2020.4	2020.5	2020.6	2020.7	2020.8	2020.9	2020.10	2020.11	2020.12	2021.1	2021.2	2021.3	2021.4	2021.5	2021.6	2021.7	2021.8	2021.9	2021.10	2021.11	2021.12	2022.1	2022.2	2022.3	2022.4	2022.5	2022.6	2022.7	2022.8	2022.9	2022.10	2022.11	2022.12	2023.1	2023.2	2023.3	2023.4	2023.5	2023.6	2023.7	2023.8	2023.9	2023.10	2023.11	2023.12	2024.1	2024.2	2024.3	2024.4	2024.5	2024.6	2024.7	2024.8	2024.9	2024.10	2024.11	2024.12	2025.1	2025.2	2025.3	2025.4	2025.5	2025.6	2025.7	2025.8	2025.9	2025.10	2025.11	2025.12	2026.1	2026.2	2026.3	2026.4	2026.5	2026.6	2026.7	2026.8	2026.9	2026.10	2026.11	2026.12	2027.1	2027.2	2027.3	2027.4	2027.5	2027.6	2027.7	2027.8	2027.9	2027.10	2027.11	2027.12	2028.1	2028.2	2028.3	2028.4	2028.5	2028.6	2028.7	2028.8	2028.9	2028.10	2028.11	2028.12	2029.1	2029.2	2029.3	2029.4	2029.5	2029.6	2029.7	2029.8	2029.9	2029.10	2029.11	2029.12	2030.1	2030.2	2030.3	2030.4	2030.5	2030.6	2030.7	2030.8	2030.9	2030.10	2030.11	2030.12	2031.1	2031.2	2031.3	2031.4	2031.5	2031.6	2031.7	2031.8	2031.9	2031.10	2031.11	2031.12	2032.1	2032.2	2032.3	2032.4	2032.5	2032.6	2032.7	2032.8	2032.9	2032.10	2032.11	2032.12	2033.1	2033.2	2033.3	2033.4	2033.5	2033.6	2033.7	2033.8	2033.9	2033.10	2033.11	2033.12	2034.1	2034.2	2034.3	2034.4	2034.5	2034.6	2034.7	2034.8	2034.9	2034.10	2034.11	2034.12	2035.1	2035.2	2035.3	2035.4	2035.5	2035.6	2035.7	2035.8	2035.9	2035.10	2035.11	2035.12	2036.1	2036.2	2036.3	2036.4	2036.5	2036.6	2036.7	2036.8	2036.9	2036.10	2036.11	2036.12	2037.1	2037.2	2037.3	2037.4	2037.5	2037.6	2037.7	2037.8	2037.9	2037.10	2037.11	2037.12	2038.1	2038.2	2038.3	2038.4	2038.5	2038.6	2038.7	2038.8	2038.9	2038.10	2038.11	2038.12	2039.1	2039.2	2039.3	2039.4	2039.5	2039.6	2039.7	2039.8	2039.9	2039.10	2039.11	2039.12	2040.1	2040.2	2040.3	2040.4	2040.5	2040.6	2040.7	2040.8	2040.9	2040.10	2040.11	2040.12	2041.1	2041.2	2041.3	2041.4	2041.5	2041.6	2041.7	2041.8	2041.9	2041.10	2041.11	2041.12	2042.1	2042.2	2042.3	2042.4	2042.5	2042.6	2042.7	2042.8	2042.9	2042.10	2042.11	2042.12	2043.1	2043.2	2043.3	2043.4	2043.5	2043.6	2043.7	2043.8	2043.9	2043.10	2043.11	2043.12	2044.1	2044.2	2044.3	2044.4	2044.5	2044.6	2044.7	2044.8	2044.9	2044.10	2044.11	2044.12	2045.1	2045.2	2045.3	2045.4	2045.5	2045.6	2045.7	2045.8	2045.9	2045.10	2045.11	2045.12	2046.1	2046.2	2046.3	2046.4	2046.5	2046.6	2046.7	2046.8	2046.
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TABLE I. **Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF HALIFAX.—***Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire	Elementary. Élémentaire	Superior. Supérieure		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
4—Dégât à la propriété											
{ Ivresse et conduite désordonnée			5							7	2
{ Infractions aux lois municipales			17	1	5		2			19	5
{ Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi							1				
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes			5							4	2
{ Crimes non spécifiés										1	
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus											
Total			43	1	23	2	4	2		40	13

COUNTY OF HANTS.

1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix			1								
{ Voies de fait ordinaires											
{ Services immoraux contre des jeunes filles			1							1	
3—Larcin			3							3	
6 { Infractions aux lois municipales											
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus											
Total			5							4	

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

No returns.

COUNTY OF KINGS.

No returns

COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires											
2—Vol avec effraction											
3—Larcin											
6 { Infractions aux lois municipales											
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus											
Total											

TABLE I.

Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF PICTOU.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONdamnATIONS.						SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
				Total	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd Condamné, 2 ^e fois	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	No option — Sans opt'n Aux Travaux forcés.
1 { Assault on Peace Officer.....	3	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1 { Assault, Common	12	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
3—Larceny.....	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
6 { Drunk and Disorderly.....	70	1	69	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	1	.....	.....
6 { Municipal By-laws, Infractions of.....	14	1	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	.....	.....
6 { Vagrancy.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Total.....	111	3	108	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	5	.....	.....

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.

No returns.

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

No returns.

COUNTY OF SHELburnE.

No returns.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1—Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int, Threat'g	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6—Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF YARMOUTH.

1 { Assault on Peace Officer.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1 { Assault, Common	31	.....	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1	.....	.....
1 { Rape, carn'ly abu'ug g'ls tend'r yrs	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Bigamy.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larceny	7	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
4—Damage to Property.....	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
5—Forgery and uttering.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

TABLE. I. Province of Nova Scotia--COUNTY OF PICTOU.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — EDUCATION.					A G E S .					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21	21 years and under 40.			
						Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....											
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....											
3—Larcin.....											
6 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....											
6 { Infractions aux lois municipales.....											
6 { Vagabondage.....											
Total											

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.

No returns.

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

No returns.

COUNTY OF SHELBUENE.

No returns.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1—Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser.....											
6—Délits non compris ci-dessus.....			1								
Total			1								

COUNTY OF YARMOUTH.

1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....											
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....											
1 { Sévices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....			1								
1 { Bigamie.....										1	
3—Larcin.....	1	2								4	
4—Dégât à la propriété.....											
5—Contrefaçon et circulation.....			1								

TABLE I. Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF YARMOUTH—Concluded.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Réitéré.	For trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option. Sans opt'n		
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
6 { Drunk and Disorderly	18	...	18	18	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
{ Houses of Ill-fame, Innu's, Freq't's	2	...	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
{ Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of..	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
{ Vagrancy	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
{ Felonies not otherwise enumerated	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	83	3	80	80	.....	.....	.....	51	15	.....	.....
Grand Total, Province Nova Scotia	442	69	359	359	.....	.....	14	290	31	.....	2

Province of Manitoba—COUNTY OF LISGAR.

No returns.

COUNTY OF MARQUETTE.

5—Forgery and uttering	1	1
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COUNTY OF PROVENCHER.

No returns.

COUNTY OF SELKIRK.

1 { Assault, Common	10	7	3	3	3
{ Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Larceny	8	2	6	3	1	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
4 { Injury to Property	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
{ Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	5	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
{ Prosec'ns for Wages and Desertion	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act...	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
{ Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	35	16	19	16	1	2	.....	12	7	.....	.....
Grand Total, Province of Manitoba	36	16	19	16	1	2	1	12	7	.....	.....

Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse—COMTÉ DE YARMOUTH—Fin. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PENITENTIARY.					Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serviteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuvage.	Single. Célibataire.	
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.										
1	1	1					4	1	1			1				
1	1						10	5				13	5		2	
1	1	1					33	72	7	8	11	13	7	38	60	

Province de Manitoba—COMTÉ DE LISGAR.

Aucuns rapports.

COMTÉ DE MARQUETTE.

.....	1	1	1
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	---

COMTÉ DE PROVENCHER.

Aucuns rapports.

COMTÉ DE SELKIRK.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	7	1	1	2	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	8	1	1	2	4	2	5	.....	.....	1

TABLE I. Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF YARMOUTH—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.				AGES.								
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
6	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Infractions aux lois municipales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vagabondage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Crimes non spécifiés.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Grand Total, Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.		2	3	54	1	23	2	4	2	53	13			

Province of Manitoba—COUNTY OF LISGAR.

No returns.

COUNTY OF MARQUETTE.

5—Contrefaçon et circulation	1
------------------------------------	-------	-------	-------	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

COUNTY OF PROVENCHER.

No returns.

COUNTY OF SELKIRK.

1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Larcin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
4 { Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Infractions aux lois municipales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Grand Total, Province de Manitoba.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....

Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse—COMTE DE YARMOUTH—Fin. TABLEAU I

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.					USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS.			
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.	M. H.	F. F.	Not given.—Non donnés.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.						Other foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniques.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Protestants.	Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.	moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.
				England, Wales. Angleterre, Galles.	Ireland. Irlande.	Scotland. Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. Etats-Unis.												
							1											1		1
2						1	4				2					2	1		3	3
22	4	21		2	3	4	84	2	1		2	28	1	2	15	48			70	30

Province de Manitoba—COMTÉ DE LISGAR.

Aucuns rapports.

COMTÉ DE MARQUETTE.

					1													
--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

COMTE DE PROVENCHER.

Aucuns rapports.

COMTÉ DE SELKIRK.

						2	1									3		
								6			6					1		
					1	1					1					1		
					1	2	1				2					1		
						1										2		
						2										2		
					1													
						2	8	2	6			9				9		
					1		3	8	2	6		9				9		

TABLE I. Province of Prince Edward Island—COUNTY OF KING'S.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDEMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option — Sans opt'n	Under one year. Moins d'un an.
3—Larceny	9	2	7	5	2	1	6

COUNTY OF PRINCE.

3—Larceny	2	2	2	2
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COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.

1 { Assault, w'h int. to ravish, Ind't do	15	15	15	15
do Aggravated and w'h Int	1	1
do on Peace Officer	8	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
do Common	177	41	133	116	3	14	3	120	3	.....
1 { Bigamy	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Rape, carn'ly abu'ng g'ls t'nd'r yrs	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
{ Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Burglary	6	.....	6	5	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
2 { House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery	6	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
{ Fraud and False Pretences.	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3 { Larceny	84	22	55	43	5	7	7	10	43	1
Receiving Stolen Goods	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
4—Arson, and Attempts to Commit..	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
5—Forging and Uttering Bank Notes	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Drunk and Disorderly	712	23	689	507	61	121	.....	689	.....	.....
Houses of Ill-fame, Inma's, Freq't's	14	3	11	9	2	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Municipal By-laws, Infractions of..	129	20	109	93	12	4	.....	104	1	.....
6 { Prosec'ns for Wages and Desertion..	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Prosecutions under Liquor Act	35	12	23	21	1	1	.....	23	.....	.....
Vagrancy	18	2	16	15	.....	1	.....	16	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	76	7	69	67	1	1	.....	60	7	.....
Total	1,297	141	1,140	905	85	150	16	1,049	75	4
Grand Total, P. E. Island	1,308	143	1,149	912	87	150	16	1,049	78	10

TABLE I. Province of Prince Edward Island—COUNTY OF KING'S.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
						H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
3—Larcin											

COUNTY OF PRINCE.

3—Larcin											
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COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.

	Violence av. int. de viol et att. cont. la pudeur.	4	4	10	13	2
	Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.	1	1	1
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
1	Voies de fait ordinaires	69	69	64	5	6	2	48	.....	91	8
	Bigamie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Séances immorales contre des jeunes filles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vol qualifié	2	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2	Vol avec effraction .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vol	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
	Fraude et faux prétextes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
3	Larcin	46	47	15	.....	31	.....	16	2	25	2
	Recel d'objets volés .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
5	Contrefaçon et circul. de faux billets de banque.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.	287	287	391	10	7	.....	155	2	364	9
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche	6	6	5	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	4
	Infractions aux lois municipales	34	35	72	1	3	.....	21	1	50	8
6	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.	.....	.....	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	4
	Vagabondage	14	14	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	9	1
	Délits non compris ci-dessus	17	17	45	2	1	.....	13	.....	31	.....
	Total	485	487	632	20	63	2	273	7	606	36
	Grand Total, Province de l'Île du Prince-Edouard	485	487	632	20	63	2	273	7	606	36

TABLE I. Province of British Columbia—COUNTY OF CARIBOO.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidivé.	For Trial. Sur accusation. With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
1 { Assault on Peace Officer	1		1			1		1		
do Common	14	4	10	10				9		
Murder	1		1	1						
2—House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	1						1			
3—Larceny	4	2	2	2				1	1	
Drunk and Disorderly	17		17	12		5		1	3	
Municipal By-laws, Infractions of..	4	1	3	2	1			1		
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act.	1		1	1				1		
Selling Liquor to Indians	9	1	8	8				7	1	
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	9	1	8	8				8		
Lunacy	1									
Total	62	9	51	44	1	6	1	41	6	

COUNTY OF VANCOUVER.

1 { Assault, Aggravated, with intent..	4	1	3	3				3		
" on Peace Officer	1		1			1			1	
" Common	29	11	18	12	4	2		15	3	
Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int, Threat'g	1		1	1				1		
Fraud and False Pretences..	2		2	2					2	
3 { Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing	2	2								
Larceny	23	9	10	8		2	4		10	
Receiving Stolen Goods	1	1								
Drunk and Disorderly	171	21	149	65	16	68		50	96	
Municipal By-laws, Infraction of..	3	1	2	1	1			2		
Prosecutions, Fish and Game Acts	2		2	2				1	1	
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act.	79	6	65	38	9	18		48	17	
Breach of Prison	4		4	2	1	1		3	1	
Vagrancy	1		1			1			1	
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	23	6	17	15	1	1			15	
Total	346	58	275	149	32	94	4	123	147	

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1 { Ass't, with int. to ravish, Ind't. do	1	1								
do Aggravated, with intent ...	1		1	1					1	
do on Peace Officer	7	3	4	4					4	
do Common	82	30	49	48	1		1	30	16	
Murder	1	1								

Province of British Columbia—COUNTY OF CARIBOO.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		
							M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	
1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....			1								
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....	1	1	4							5	
2 { Meurtre.....										1	
2 { Vol avec effraction.....										1	
3 { Larcin.....	1	2							1	1	
3 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	4	4	6	1						3	
6 { Infractions aux lois municipales.....			2							1	
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.											
6 { Vente de liqueurs fortes aux Sauvages.....	1	1	1						1	1	
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	7	7									
6 { Folie.....										1	
Total.....	14	15	14	1					2		14

COUNTY OF VANCOUVER.

1 { Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement..										1	
1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....											
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....			13					3		14	
3 { Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser..			1							1	
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes ..			2							1	
3 { Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons ..											
3 { Larcin.....	1	1	6					2		9	
6 { Recel d'objets volés ..											
6 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée ..	11	11	16					1		18	
6 { Infractions aux lois municipales.....			2							1	
6 { Contravent. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse..											
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes ..	2	3	29	1				1		33	
6 { Evasion.....											
6 { Vagabondage ..											
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....			16		5					18	
Total.....	14	15	85	1	5			7		96	

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1 { Violence avec int. de viol et att. cont. la pudeur..											
1 { Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement..											
1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....											
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....											
1 { Meurtre.....											

Province de la Colombie-Britannique—COMTÉ DE CARIBOO.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS.	
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCES.																				—	
																						USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
		BRITISH ISLES.																					
		ILES BRITANNIQUES.																					

COMTÉ DE VANCOUVER.

2		1		1		1							1	1			3		1
5		7	2			5	1	2			2	3	3	3		1	13		3
1		1	1									1	1				1		
												1	1				1		
		3	1			7		5			1	1	2		1	4	9		5
7	62	3	2	3	136	1	4				2	3	2	1	3	1	29	48	97
2		2									2								2
9	7	7	4	5	31	8	10				2	9	6	5	7	11	1	28	
						3											2	2	2
						1											1		
		3	1		3	2	9					2	2	5		1	17		
26	69	27	12	9	186	15	30			9	20	16	15	12	1	46	98		138

COMTÉ DE VICTORIA.

		1																	
		2																	

TABLE I. **Province of British Columbia—COUNTY OF VICTORIA—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	No option Sans opt'n With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
Rape, Carnl. abus. girls of tn'dr ys	3	2					1				
Shoot'g, Stabb'g w ^h int., Threat'g	1		1	1					1		
House-break'g, Entering & Steal'g	8	3	5	5					4		
Robbery	1	1									
Fraud and False Pretences	2	1									
Larceny	43	22	18	17	1		2	1	17		
Receiving Stolen Goods	3	3									
Incendiarism	3	3									
Damage to Property	4	2	2	2				2			
Carrying Unlawful Weapons	2	1	1	1			1	1			
Drunk and Disorderly	295	57	216	216				145	71		
Houses of Ill-fame, Inna's, Freq'ts	2	2									
Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	76	28	36	36				24	11		
Prosec'ns for Wages and Desertion	5	2	3	2				3			
do under Liquor Act	78	26	48	48				25	23		
Suicide, Attempting to Commit	2						2				
Vagrancy	59	21	36	36			1	5	31		
Misdemeanors not included in above	21	5	7	7				1	5		
Lunacy	16	5									
Total	716	219	427	425	2		7	237	184		

COUNTY OF YALE.

1—Assault, Common	2		2	2				2			
3—Larceny	1	1									
6—Drunk and Disorderly	1		1	1				1			
Total	4	1	3	3				3			
Grand Total, British Columbia	128	287	756	621	35	100	12	404	337		

North-West Territories—SWAN RIVER.

1—Assault, Common	1		1	1							1
3—Larceny	2		2	2							2
Total	3		3	3							3

TABLE I. *Province of British Columbia—COUNTY OF VICTORIA—Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					A G E S.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.	
						Moins de 16 ans.		16 ans et moins de 21.		21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
Séances immorales contre des jeunes filles.....
Usage d'armes avec intent. d'intim. ou de blesser.....
2 { Vol avec effraction.....
Vol.....
Fraude et faux prétextes.....
3 Larcin.....
Recel d'objets volés.....
4 Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie.....
Dégât à la propriété.....
Port d'armes dangereux et illégaux.....
Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....
Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....
Infractions aux lois municipales.....
6 Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....
Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....
Suicide et tentatives de suicide.....
Vagabondage.....
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....
Folie.....
Total.....

COUNTY OF YALE.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larcin.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
6—Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Grand Total, Colombie-Britannique.....	29	31	101	2	5	.....	.....	9	.....	111	.....

North-West Territories—SWAN RIVER.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larcin.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE II.

SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

TABLEAU II.

RECAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

CLASS AND PROVINCE. CLASSE ET PROVINCE.	CONVICTIONS. CONDEMNATIONS.						SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.					
	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n			
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.	
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.												
Ontario	3843	756	2986	2964	18	4	62	1863	206	30	14	
Quebec	2365	840	1495	1453	5	37	16	1201	175	4	12	
New Brunswick.....	165	42	121	104	7	10	2	90	5			
Nova Scotia	133	28	104	104			1	79	4			
Prince Edward Island.....	207	46	157	140	3	14	4	151	3	3		
Manitoba	11	8	3	3				3				
British Columbia	149	53	92	83	5	4	2	61	26			
North-West Territories.....	1		1	1							1	
Total of No. 1.....	6874	1773	4959	4852	38	69	87	3448	419	37	27	
No. 2.—Offences against Property with Violence.												
Ontario	240	98	107	91	8	8	31	1	25	6	6	
Quebec	110	39	61	60		1	8		7		1	
New Brunswick.....	20	7	13	13				2	3		1	
Nova Scotia	11	1	6	6			4	3	3			
Prince Edward Island.....	13	2	9	8		1	2	1	4			
Manitoba												
British Columbia	10	4	5	5			1		4			
North-West Territories.....												
Total of No. 2.....	404	151	201	183	8	10	46	7	46	6	8	
No. 3.—Offences against Property without Violence.												
Ontario	2496	1017	1283	1205	47	31	147	61	781	88	69	
Quebec	1310	301	975	959	12	4	16	90	369	10	215	
New Brunswick	62	19	40	35	1	4	3		17		4	
Nova Scotia	83	22	52	52			9	40	7		2	
Prince Edward Island.....	100	27	64	50	7	7	9	10	46	7		
Manitoba	9	3	6	3	1	2			6			
British Columbia	81	41	32	29	1	2	6	2	30			
North-West Territories.....	2		2	2							2	
Total of No. 3.....	4143	1430	2454	2335	69	50	190	203	1256	105	292	

The details and component parts of the six classes of crimes here summarized, will be found left-hand margin.

TABLE II.

SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

CLASS AND PROVINCE. CLASSE ET PROVINCE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.				AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.	
					Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.			
					M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.
No. 1.—Outrages contre la personne.										
Ontario.....	154	228	448	32	52	2	96	4	327	48
Québec.....	108	129	114	12	27	2	149	6	479	45
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	15	15	30	8	1	...	2	...	21	...
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	...	...	9	...	2	1	1	1	11	4
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	77	77	77	5	19	2	54	...	94	8
Manitoba.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colombie-Britannique.....	2	2	20	...	...	...	3	...	22	...
Nord-Ouest. (Territoires du).....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, No. 1.....	357	452	698	57	101	7	305	11	954	105
No 2.—Outrages avec violence contre la propriété.										
Ontario.....	10	19	48	...	4	...	30	2	50	1
Québec.....	14	14	7	...	1	...	9	...	19	1
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	3	3	2	...	2	...	3	...	2	...
Manitoba.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colombie-Britannique.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nord-Ouest. (Territoires du).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, No. 2.....	27	36	60	...	8	...	44	2	73	2
No. 3.—Outrages sans violence contre la propriété.										
Ontario.....	231	297	511	28	129	9	167	19	391	56
Québec.....	140	151	78	8	30	2	28	4	98	12
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	2	2	19	...	2	1	6	...	11	1
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	2	3	15	...	16	1	...	1	10	...
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	46	47	17	...	31	...	17	2	27	2
Manitoba.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Colombie-Britannique.....	2	3	8	...	...	...	3	...	11	...
Nord-Ouest. (Territoires du).....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, No. 3.....	424	507	649	36	208	13	221	26	554	71

Les détails et les parties qui composent les six classes de crimes ici récapitulés, seront trouvés de 1 jusqu'à 6.

RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

TABLEAU II.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS.	
			LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.																				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over.			BRITISH ISLES.																					
40 ans et au-dessus.			ILES BRITANNIQUES.																					
M.	F.	Not given—Non donné.	England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.	Ireland.	Irlande.	Scotland, Ecosse.	Canada.	United States, Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries, Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions, Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists, Baptistes.	Catholics, Catholiques.	Church of England, Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists, Méthodistes.	Presbyterians, Presbytériens.	Protestants, Protestants.	Other denominations, Autres confessions.	Moderate, Modéré.	Immoderate, Immodéré.					
154	29	150	102	199	30	425	40	16	4	8	309	150	63	45	124	.....	346	358					
169	22	169	53	161	28	572	10	32	.....	12	535	3	1	.....	221	.....	166	251			
12	.....	7	6	12	1	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	6	3	.....	21	.....	29	34
4	1	9	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	1	.....	1	6	1	.....	10	2	.....	12	9
21	.....	.....	6	8	.....	141	.....	3	1	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	48	110
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....			
10	1	5	10	3	2	11	1	6	.....	2	5	5	4	1	5	2	26	6					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....					
370	55	340	177	383	64	1226	52	58	5	23	997	165	71	56	426	2	628	768						
.....						
6	.....	3	7	13	.....	52	3	.....	.....	.....	35	25	6	7	1	.....	40	23
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	1	.....	9	.....	1	27
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....					
8	.....	6	7	13	.....	100	3	1	.....	1	96	25	7	9	10	1	43	55			
.....						
138	15	171	125	148	50	520	77	20	2	20	302	236	123	100	50	4	484	383						
24	7	74	24	12	2	256	10	24	.....	.....	714	6	6	1	263	.....	114	112			
2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	3	11	1	1	1	.....	4	9	.....					
.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	5	14	20	4	.....					
6	.....	.....	1	2	1	56	1	.....	1	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	23	18	46	.....					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	4	4	2	.....	7	.....	7	.....	1	2	5	.....	1	.....	4	11	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....					
171	22	258	154	165	54	886	88	57	3	24	1079	247	132	108	352	8	653	559						

dans le Tableau I précédent, et sont indiqués dans la marge gauche par des parenthèses numérotées

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES—*Concluded.*

CLASS AND PROVINCE. — CLASSE ET PROVINCE.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Retreated, Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende	No option Sans opt'n		
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux travaux forcés.
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.											
Ontario.....	401	100	290	288	1	1	7	193	11		
Quebec.....	176	75	97	95		2	4	80	4		3
New Brunswick.....	21	8	13	13				10	1		
Nova Scotia.....	11		11	11				3	7		
Prince Edward Island.....	2		1	1			1				
Manitoba.....	3	1	2	2				2			
British Columbia.....	7	5	2	2				2			
North-West Territories.....											
Total of No. 4.....	621	189	416	412	1	3	12	290	23		3
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.											
Ontario.....	65	25	25	23	1	1	10		10	3	2
Quebec.....	23	5	15	15			1	1	2	1	
New Brunswick.....	5	2	3	3							
Nova Scotia.....	1		1	1					1		
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1									
Manitoba.....	1						1				
British Columbia.....											
North-West Territories.....											
Total of No. 5.....	96	33	44	42	1	1	12	1	13	4	2
No. 6.—Other Offences not included in the above Classes.											
Ontario.....	15190	3501	11551	11283	107	161	30	7730	531	1	5
Quebec.....	7221	732	6417	6082	67	268	30	5558	370	3	9
New Brunswick.....	487	50	437	341		96		392	19		
Nova Scotia.....	203	18	185	185				165	9		
Prince Edward Island.....	985	67	918	713	77	128		887	25		
Manitoba.....	12	4	8	8				7	1		
British Columbia.....	881	184	625	502	29	94	3	339	277		
North-West Territories.....											
Total of No. 6.....	24979	4556	20141	19114	280	747	63	15078	1232	4	14
Grand Total of Dominion.....	37117	8132	28215	26938	397	880	410	19027	2939	156	346

The details and component parts of the six classes of crimes here summarized, will be found left-hand margin.

RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES—*En.*

TABLEAU II.

SENTENCE.							RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY.								Cities and towns.	Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts.	Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serveurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																				
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.														
.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	96	10	3	8	5	16	2	18	35	.....	68		
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	14	7	11	.....	21	1	29	17	4	10		
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....			
.....	7	4	.....	.....	1	1	181	29	10	19	8	40	4	50	54	4	83		
.....			
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	.....	4	1	2	.....	3	5	1	6		
.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	5		
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1		
.....			
.....	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	19	1	14	2	4	2	7	13	1	12		
.....			
2	4	.....	.....	24	.....	7	5467	290	161	595	602	1025	38	2667	2000	113	3317		
.....	5	.....	.....	17	.....	54	4922	422	112	1269	184	1202	63	1831	752	58	1055		
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	9	4	20	.....	59	2	73	50	3	105		
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	45	5	6	8	10	1	18	26	2	25		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	743	165	169	189	24	166	9	328	355	56	478		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	84	160	4	36	2	26	1	123	9	3	76		
.....			
24	10	.....	.....	53	.....	61	11417	1096	456	2116	822	2489	114	5041	3192	235	5056		
47	407	63	.....	53	14	161	15491	1995	706	2657	1064	3221	170	7250	4378	290	6958		

throughout the preceding Table No. I, and being indicated by the braces and numerals 1 to 6 in the

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES—*Concluded.*

CLASS AND PROVINCE. — CLASSE ET PROVINCE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.						AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
					M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.		
No. 4.—Attaques malicieuses contre la propriété.												
Ontario.....	12	21	81	4	18	1	11	1	43	2		
Québec.....	13	14	11	3	4		12	1	23	6		
Nouveau-Brunswick.....			4		2				2			
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....												
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	1	1							1			
Manitoba.....												
Colombie-Britannique.....												
Nord-Ouest, (Territoires du).....												
Total, No. 4.....	26	36	96	7	24	1	23	2	69	8		
No. 5.—Faux et délits par rapport à la monnaie.												
Ontario.....	1	1	6	3					7	1		
Québec.....			9	5			1		5			
Nouveau-Brunswick.....			2						1			
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....			1									
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....								1				
Manitoba.....				1								
Colombie-Britannique.....												
Nord-Ouest, (Territoires du).....												
Total, No. 5.....	1	1	18	9			1	1	13	1		
No. 6.—Autres délits non compris dans les classes précédentes.												
Ontario.....	1150	1624	3591	227	136	11	322	64	1970	323		
Québec.....	675	731	733	35	104	23	620	57	1911	416		
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	3	3	24	10			4		18	2		
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....			29	1	5		3		32	9		
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	358	359	536	15	11		199	4	482	26		
Manitoba.....												
Colombie-Britannique.....	25	26	73	2	5		3		77			
Nord-Ouest, (Territoires du).....												
Total, No. 6.....	2211	2743	4986	290	261	39	1151	125	4490	776		
Grand Total de la Confédération...	3046	3775	6507	399	602	60	1745	167	6153	963		

Les détails et les parties qui composent les six classes de crimes ici récapitulés, seront trouvés de 1 jusqu'à 6.

RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES—Fin. TABLEAU II.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS.	
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.																				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over.		Not given—Non donnés.		BRITISH ISLES.																			
M.	F.	F.	England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.	Ireland.	Scotland, Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Protestants.	Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.	Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.					
12	5	12	13	25	3	65	2	1	1	42	25	17	3	14	56	45					
12	2	15	1	5	49	3	3	43	12	19	13					
.....	3	4	2	1					
.....	1	1	1					
.....	1	1	1	1					
.....					
24	7	30	14	30	4	120	2	4	4	89	25	17	3	27	75	61					
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dans le Tableau I précédent, et sont indiqués dans la marge gauche par des parenthèses numérotées

TABLE III.

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS.

TABLEAU III.

PARDONS ET COMMUTATIONS.

ONTARIO.

TABLE III.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended 30th September, 1876.
KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

Crime for which Condemned.	Sen- tence	Date of Com- mittal.	Date of Pardon or Com- mutation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Age and Sex.		By what Court Condemned.	Remarks.
					M	F		
Manslaughter	5 years	April, 1873	Oct. 8, 1875	23	...	Assize Court	Original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
"	Life	April, 1868	Jan. 9, 1876	To serve 9 years	35	...	Queen's Bench, P.Q.	
"	10 years	Sept., 1868	Dec. 16, 1875	.....	21	...	Assize Court
Larceny	7 "	Oct., 1872	Aug. 18, 1876	.....	22	...	Quarter Sessions
"	14 "	June, 1865	Oct. 8, 1875	.....	45	...	"
Rape	7 "	Dec., 1874	April 29, 1876	To serve 18 months	40	...	Assize Court	
"	4 "	Oct., 1875	Oct. 29, 1875	.....	24	...	"
"	7 "	Nov., 1872	Nov. 13, 1875	.....	54	...	"
"	Life	April, 1875	Jan. 29, 1876	.....	39	...	"
"	"	Oct., 1870	Mar. 4, 1876	.....	24	...	"
"	"	Sept., 1867	Mar. 21, 1876	.....	40	...	"
"	"	Dec., 1866	Sept. 25, 1876	.....	62	...	"
"	10 years	Jan., 1874	April 1, 1876	.....	22	...	"
Forgery.	4 "	Mar., 1875	April 7, 1876	To serve 2 years	37	...	"	
"	4 "	Mar., 1875	April 7, 1876	To serve 18 months	34	...	"	
"	4 "	Sept., 1873	April 21, 1876	.....	34	...	"
Murder ..	Life	Nov., 1856	May 15, 1876	36	...	"	do
" ..	"	Feb., 1857	May 12, 1876	To be released Jan. 15, '77 ..	41	...	Queen's Bench, P.Q.	do
Attempt to Murder	5 years	April, 1875	April 22, 1876	38	...	Assize Court	
Embezzlement	3 "	Oct., 1875	April 21, 1876	To serve 18 months	36	...	Queen's Bench, P.Q.	
Arson	7 "	Dec., 1875	May 2, 1876	" 4 years	25	...	Quarter Sessions	
Bringing Stolen Goods into Province	3 "	Oct., 1874	May 12, 1876	" 2 "	40	...	Assize Court	
Burglary ..	2 "	Mar., 1875	June 22, 1876	" 18 months	50	...	Quarter Sessions	
" ..	2 "	Mar., 1875	June 22, 1876	" 18 "	23	...	"	
Stealing Money Letter	5 "	May, 1872	June 22, 1876	23	...	County Crim. Court	
Stealing Post Office Letter	5 "	April, 1875	Aug. 17, 1876	To serve 2 years	36	...	Queen's Bench, P.Q.	

ONTARIO.

TABLEAU III.—Cas où la clémence de la prérogative a été exercée durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1876.

PENITENCIER DE KINGSTON.

Crime pour lequel condamné.	Sentence.	Date de l'emprisonnement.	Date du pardon ou de la commutation.	Condition du pardon ou de la commutation.	Âge et sexe.		Par quelle cour condamné.	Remarques.
					H	F		
Homicide involontaire.....	5 ans...	Avril 1873	8 oct. 1875.	23	...	Cour d'Assise.....	La sentence de mort ayant été antérieurement commuée.
".....	à vie...	Avril 1868	9 janv. 1876.	.....	35	...	Banc de la Reine, P.Q.
".....	10 ans...	Sept. 1868	16 déc. 1875.	.....	21	...	Cour d'Assise.....
Larcin.....	7 "	Oct. 1872	18 août 1876.	.....	22	...	".....
".....	14 "	Juin 1865	8 oct. 1875.	.....	15	...	Sess. trimestrielles.....
Viol.....	4 "	Déc. 1874	9 avril 1876	.....	40	...	".....
".....	7 "	Oct. 1876	19 oct. 1875.	.....	24	...	Cour d'Assise.....
".....	7 "	Nov. 1872	19 nov. 1875.	.....	34	...	".....
".....	à vie	Avril 1873	29 janv. 1876	.....	59	...	".....
".....	"	Oct. 1870	4 mars 1876	.....	24	...	".....
".....	"	Sept. 1867	21 mars 1876.	.....	40	...	".....
".....	"	Déc. 1866	25 sept. 1876	.....	62	...	".....
".....	"	Janv. 1874	1er avril 1876	.....	22	...	".....
Faux.....	10 ans	Mars 1875	7 avril 1876	.....	37	...	".....
".....	4 "	Mars 1875	7 avril 1876	.....	34	...	".....
".....	4 "	Sept. 1873	21 avril 1876.	.....	14	...	".....
Meurtre.....	à vie.	Nov. 1856	25 mai 1876	31	...	".....	La sentence de mort ayant été antérieurement commuée.
".....	"	Fév. 1857	12 mai 1876	.....	36	...	".....
".....	"	Avril 1875	22 avril 1876	Libéré 15 janvier 1877.	41	...	B. de la Reine, P.Q. }	
Abus de confiance.....	5 ans...	Oct. 1875	21 avril 1876.	.....	38	...	Cour d'Assise.....
Incendiat.....	3 "	Déc. 1875	2 mai 1876.	.....	36	...	Banc de la Reine, P.Q.
Apporter dans la province des objets volés.	7 "	Oct. 1874	12 mai 1876	" 4 ans.....	25	...	Sess. trimestrielles.....	
Vol qualifié.....	3 "	Oct. 1874	12 mai 1876	" 2 ans.....	10	...	Cour d'Assise.....	
".....	2 "	Mars 1873	12 juin 1876.	" 18 mois.....	20	...	Sess. trimestrielles.....	
Vol de lettre d'argent.....	2 "	Mars 1875	22 juin 1876	" 18 mois.....	23	...	".....	
Vol de lettre.....	5 "	Mai 1872	22 juin 1876	.....	23	...	Cour Crim. de Comté
".....	5 "	Avril 1875	17 août 1876.	Servir 2 ans.....	36	...	Banc de la Reine, P.Q.	

ONTARIO—Continued.

TABLE III—Cases in which the Privilege of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended 30th September, 1876—Continued.

CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.

Crime for which Condemned.	Sen- tence.	Date of Com- mittal.	Date of Pardon or Com- mutation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Sex		By what Court Condemned.	Remarks.
					M	F		
Larceny	2 years	Jan., 1876	July 19, 1876	17	P. M., Chatham.....	Sentence illegal.
"	2 "	Sept., 1874	Oct. 12, 1876	.....	.....	19	Interim Sessions
"	2 "	Sept., 1874	Jan. 22, 1876	.....	.....	24	County Crim. Court.
Assault.....	1 "	April, 1876	Oct. 21, 1876	.....	.....	40	Interim Sessions
Breaking into and Stealing from Barn.....	18 mos.	Feb., 1876	June 13, 1876	.....	.....	29	County Crim. Court.
REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.								
Larceny and Receiving.....	4 years	Nov., 1873	Oct. 25, 1875	16	Assize Court	County Crim. Court
"	4 "	July, 1873	May 1, 1876	To serve 3 years .....	.....	15	County Crim. Court
"	5 "	Jan., 1873	June 1, 1876	.....	.....	20	Assize Court.....
"	4 "	July, 1873	July 25, 1876	.....	.....	20	County Crim. Court
Stealing	4 "	July, 1873	Dec. 14, 1876	.....	.....	19	" "
"	4 1/2 "	Dec., 1873	Aug. 17, 1876	20	" "	Quarter Sessions
"	4 "	Dec., 1874	May 10, 1876	.....	.....	15	" "
Threatening Arson.....	3 "	Aug., 1873	Aug. 22, 1876	.....	.....	18	" "
"	4 "	July, 1874	May 9, 1876	.....	.....	14	" "
Not Stated	4 "	Mar., 1874	Mar. 7, 1876	.....	.....	18	" "
COMMON GAOL.								
Breaking into and Stealing from Barn.....	6 mos.	Feb., 1876	June 13, 1876	26	County Crim. Court.	Assize Court.....
Stabbing	12 "	Mar., 1876	Oct. 9, 1875	.....	.....	30	Assize Court.....
Indecent Assault.....	3 "	Oct., 1875	Oct. 22, 1875	.....	.....	37	Quarter Sessions.....
Receiving Stolen Goods	3 "	Sept., 1875	Nov. 30, 1875	.....	.....	19	" "
"	3 "	Sept., 1875	Nov. 30, 1875	.....	.....	15	" "

ONTARIO.—*Suite.*
TABLEAU III.—Cas où la clémence de la prérégative a été exercée durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1876.—*Suite.*
PRISON CENTRALE, TORONTO.

Crime pour lequel condamné.	Sentence.	Date de l'empri-sonnement.	Date du pardon ou de la commutation.	Condition du pardon ou de la commutation.	Âge et sexe.		Par quelle cour condamné.	Remarques.
					H	F		
Larcin.	2 ans...	Janv. 1876	19 juill. 1876.	.....	17	...	Magistrat de Police ..	Sentence illégale.
"	2 "	Sept. 1874	12 oct. 1875.	.....	19	...	Sess. trimestrielles...	
"	2 "	Sept. 1873	22 janv. 1876.	.....	24	...	Cour Crim. de Comté	
Voies de fait	1 "	Avril 1875	21 oct. 1875.	.....	40	...	Sessions (intérim.)...	
Vol avec effraction	18 mois.	Fév. 1876	13 juin 1876.	.....	29	...	Cour Crim. de Comté	
MAISON DE REFORME, PENETANGUISHENE.								
Larcin et recel	4 ans...	Nov. 1873	25 oct. 1875.	.....	16	...	Cour d'Assise.	
Larcin.	4 "	Juill. 1873	1er mai 1876.	.....	15	...	Cour Crim. de Comté	
"	5 "	Janv. 1873	1er juin 1876.	.....	20	...	Cour d'Assise.	
"	4 "	Juill. 1873	25 juill. 1876.	.....	20	...	Cour Crim. de Comté	
Escroquerie.....	4 "	Juill. 1873	14 déc. 1875.	.....	18	...	"	
"	4 1/2 "	Déc. 1873	17 août 1876.	.....	20	...	"	
"	4 "	Déc. 1874	10 mai 1876.	.....	15	...	Sess. trimestrielles...	
Incendiat (menace d')	4 "	Août 1873	2 août 1876.	.....	18	...	"	
Non donné.....	3 "	Juill. 1874	9 mai 1876.	.....	14	...	"	
"	4 "	Mars 1874	7 mars 1876.	.....	18	...	"	
PRISON COMMUNE.								
Vol avec effraction	6 mois	Fév. 1876	13 juin 1876.	.....	6	...	Cour Crim. de Comté	
Poignarder.....	12 "	Mars 1875	9 oct. 1875.	.....	30	...	Cour d'Assise.....	
Attentat contre la pudeur	3 "	Oct. 1875	22 oct. 1875.	.....	37	...	Sess. trimestrielles...	
Recel d'objets volés	3 "	Sept. 1875	30 nov. 1875.	.....	19	...	"	
"	3 "	Sept. 1875	30 nov. 1875.	.....	15	...	"	

ONTARIO—*Concluded.*
 TABLE III.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended 30th September, 1876—*Continued.*
 COMMON GAOL—*Concluded.*

Crime for which Condemned.	Sentence.	Date of Commit- tal.	Date of Pardon or com- mutation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Age and Sex.		By what Court Condemned.	Remarks.
					A	F		
Receiving Stolen Goods	3 mos.	Sept., 1875	Nov. 30, 1875	.....	20	.....	Quarter Sessions	
"	"	Sept., 1875	Nov. 30, 1875	.....	19	.....	" .....
Unlawful Wounding	3 "	Sept., 1875	Nov. 30, 1875	.....	38	.....	Assize Court	
Vagrancy	6 "	Nov., 1875	Jan. 11, 1876	.....	41	.....	Police Court	
"	2 "	Aug., 1876	Jan. 14, 1876	.....	19	.....	Magistrate's Court	
"	3 "	Mar., 1876	April 17, 1876	.....	22	.....	Police Court	
"	2 mos.	July, 1876	Sept. 19, 1876	.....	17	.....	Magistrates' Court	
Assault	9 "	Mar., 1876	April 21, 1876	.....	29	.....	Assize Court	
Shooting with Intent to Kill	12 "	April, 1876	April 29, 1876	.....	50	.....	Quarter Sessions	
Shooting	6 "	June, 1876	Aug. 29, 1876	.....	17	.....	Police Court	
Larceny	6 "	Feb., 1876	May 26, 1876	.....	61	.....	County Crim. Court	
"	6 "	Jan., 1876	June 8, 1876	.....			
QUEBEC.								
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.								
Infraction of Seaman's Act.	2 years	Sept., 1874	Oct. 8, 1875	.....	26	.....	Judges Sessions	
Arson	3 "	Oct., 1873	Jan. 26, 1876	.....	35	.....	Queen's Bench	
"	3 "	Aug., 1874	July 12, 1876	.....	17	.....	District Magistrate	
Stealing	2 "	Aug., 1875	Jan. 29, 1876	.....	44	.....	do	
"	2 "	May, 1875	Aug. 18, 1876	.....	32	.....	Judges Sessions	
Highway Robbery	10 "	April, 1870	May 29, 1876	To serve 7 years.	31	.....	Queen's Bench	
"	7 "	Oct., 1874	June 1, 1876	.....	20	.....	Stipend'y Magistrate	
Sheep Stealing	2 "	Dec., 1874	Sept. 16, 1876	.....	27	.....	Judges Sessions	
Horse Stealing	21 "	Mar., 1869	Feb. 3, 1876	.....	30	.....	Queen's Bench	
"	2 "	Oct., 1874	Oct. 29, 1875	.....	24	.....	do	
"	14 "	Feb., 1867	May 12, 1876	.....	43	.....	do	

ONTARIO.—*Fin.*
TABLEAU III.—Cas où la clémence de la prérogative a été exercée durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1876.—*Suite.*
PRISON COMMUNE.—*Suite.*

Crime pour lequel condamné.	Sentence.	Date de l'emprisonnement.	Date du pardon ou de la commutation.	Condition du pardon ou de la commutation.	Âge et sexe.		Par quelle Cour condamné.	Remarques.
					H	F.		
Recel d'objets volés.....	3 mois	Sept. 1875	30 nov. 1875.	.....	30	...	Sess. trimestrielles..	
".....	3 "	Sept. 1875	30 nov. 1875	.....	19	...	"	
Blessar illégalement.....	3 "	Nov. 1875	11 janv. 1876	.....	38	...	Cour d'Assise.....	
Vagabondage.....	6 "	Août 1875	14 janv. 1876.	.....	41	...	Cour de Police.....	
".....	2 "	Mars 1876	17 avril 1876.	.....	19	...	Cour de Magistrat....	
".....	3 "	Juill. 1876	19 sept. 1876.	.....	2	...	Cour de Police.....	
Voies de fait.....	2 "	Mars 1876	21 avril 1876	.....	17	...	Cour de Magistrat....	
Meurtre (tentative de).....	9 "	Avril 1876	29 avril 1876	.....	29	...	Cour d'Assise.....	
".....	12 "	Juin 1876	22 août 1876	.....	30	...	Sess. trimestrielles..	
Larcin.....	6 "	Fév. 1876	26 mai 1876	.....	17	...	Cour de Police.....	
".....	6 "	Janv. 1876	8 juin 1876	.....	61	...	Cour Crim. de Comté	

PÉNITENCIER DE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.									
QUÉBEC.									
Infraction à l'Acte des Marins.....	2 ans	Sept. 1874	8 oct. 1875	.....	26	...	Sessions.....		
Inendiat.....	3 "	Oct. 1873	6 janv. 1876	.....	36	...	Banc de la Reine....		
".....	3 "	Août 1874	12 juil. 1876.	.....	44	...	Magistrat de District		
Escroquerie.....	2 "	Août 1875	29 janv. 1876	.....	47	...	do		
".....	2 "	Mai 1875	18 août 1876.	.....	32	...	Sessions.....		
Vol de grand chemin.....	10 "	Avril 1870	29 mai 1876	.....	31	...	Banc de la Reine....		
".....	7 "	Oct. 1874	1er juin 1876	.....	20	...	Magist. Stipendiaire.		
Vol de montons.....	2 "	Déc. 1874	15 sept. 1876	.....	27	...	Sessions.....		
Vol de chevaux.....	21 "	Mars 1859	3 fév. 1876	.....	30	...	Banc de la Reine....		
".....	2 "	Oct. 1874	29 oct. 1875.	.....	24	...	do		
".....	14 "	Fév. 1867	12 mai 1876.	.....	43	...	do		

QUEBEC—Concluded.

TABLE III—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended 30th September, 1876—Continued.
COMMON GAOL.

Crime for which Condemned.	Sentence.	Date of Committal.	Date of Pardon or Commutation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Age and Sex.		By what Court Condemned.	Remarks.
					M	F		
Infraction of Seaman's Act.....	4 mos.....	June, 1875.....	Oct. 7, 1875.....	.....	36...	.....	Judges Sessions.....	
".....	4 ".....	June, 1875.....	Oct. 7, 1875.....	.....	42...	.....	do.....	
Stealing.....	2 ".....	Dec., 1875.....	Feb. 1, 1876.....	.....	28...	.....	Queen's Bench.....	
Manslaughter.....	15 ".....	Jan., 1875.....	Dec. 10, 1875.....	.....	24...	.....	Qr. Sessions, P.Q....	
Larceny.....	6 ".....	Feb., 1876.....	May 19, 1876.....	.....	17...	.....	Judges Sessions.....	
".....	6 ".....	June, 1876.....	Sept. 20, 1876.....	.....	36...	.....	do.....	
Assault.....	2 ".....	Feb., 1876.....	Mar. 20, 1876.....	.....	20...	.....	Recorder's Court.....	
".....	1 ".....	Sept., 1875.....	June 24, 1876.....	.....	19...	.....	Queen's Bench.....	Fine remitted.
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY.								
Arson.....	1 year.....	Oct., 1875.....	April 5, 1876.....	.....	22...	.....	County Court.....	
Forgery.....	2 years.....	July, 1875.....	Aug. 18, 1876.....	.....	29...	.....	do.....	
Larceny.....	2 ".....	Dec., 1875.....	Sept. 27, 1876.....	.....	29...	.....	do.....	
NOVA SCOTIA.								
HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.								
Arson.....	7 years.....	June, 1873.....	June 3, 1876.....	Absence from Hants during remainder of sentence.....	40...	.....	Supreme Court.....	Became insane transferred to Kingston Penitentiary
".....	7 ".....	June, 1873.....	July 28, 1876.....	.....	26...	.....	do.....	
Larceny.....	5 ".....	Feb., 1875.....	Jan. 12, 1876.....	.....	24...	.....	do.....	

NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

TABLE III—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended, 30th September, 1876—*Concluded.*
ROCKLAND PRISON.

Crime for which Condemned.	Sentence.	Date of Committal.	Date of Pardon or Commutation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Age and Sex.		By what Court Condemned.	Remarks.
					M	F		
Larceny	15 mos.	Dec., 1874	Oct. 8, 1875	20	..	Police Court.

COMMON GAOL.

Larceny	6 mos.	Nov., 1875	April 7, 1876	17	..	Supreme Court.
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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—COUNTY GAOL.

Larceny	4 mos.	Mar., 1876	June 27, 1876	16	..	Stipend'y Magistrate
Burglary	5 years	Jan., 1876	May 27, 1876	.....	18	..	Supreme Court.	.....

DEATH SENTENCES commuted during the year.

Murder	.....	Death..	Nov. 11, 1875	St. John Penit'y for life.	.....	Circuit Ct., St. John	Ages not given. Six Males
"	.....	"	Nov. 30, 1875	Kingston Penit'y for life.	.....	Assize Ct., York, "	and one Female.
"	.....	"	Nov. 30, 1875	"	.....	"
"	.....	"	April 20, 1876	"	.....	Lambton	
"	.....	"	Nov. 30, 1875	"	.....	Leeds & Grenv.	
"	.....	"	Sept. 20, 1876	"	.....	Haldimand.....	
"	.....	"	June 10, 1876	"	.....	Peel	

NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.—*Fin.*TABLEAU III.—Cas où la clémence de la prérogative a été exercée durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1876.—*Suite.*
PRISON DE ROCKLAND.

Crime pour lequel condamné.	Sentence.	Date de l'emprisonnement.	Date du pardon ou de la commutation.	Condition du pardon ou de la commutation.	Âge et sexe.		Par quelle Cour condamné.	Remarques.
					H	F		
Larcin.....	15 mois	Déc. 1874	8 oct. 1875.	.....	20	...	Cour de Police.....	
PRISON COMMUNE.								
Larcin.....	6 mois	Nov. 1875	7 avril 1876.	.....	17	...	Cour Suprême.....	
ILE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD.—PRISON DE COMTÉ.								
Larcin.....	4 mois	Mars 1876	27 juin 1876	.....	10	...	Magist. Stipendiaire	
Vol qualifié.....	5 ans ..	Janv. 1876	27 mai 1876	.....	18	...	Cour Suprême.....	
SENTENCES DE MORT COMMUÉES DURANT L'ANNÉE.								
Meurtre.....	La mort	.....	11 nov. 1875.	Pén. St. Jean pour la vie.	.....	...	C. de Circ., St. Jean	Âges non donnés. Six
"	"	.....	30 nov. 1875.	" Kingston	.....	...	C. d'Assise, Co. York	hommes et une femme.
"	"	.....	30 nov. 1875.	" "	.....	...	" "
"	"	.....	20 avril 1875.	" "	.....	...	co. Lambton.....	
"	"	.....	30 nov. 1875.	" "	.....	...	Leeds et Grenv.	
"	"	.....	20 sept. 1875.	" "	.....	...	Haldimand.....	
"	"	.....	10 juin 1876.	" "	.....	...	" Peel ..	

CRIMINAL STATISTICS,
1877.

TABLE I.

STATISTIQUES CRIMINELLES,
TABLEAU I.

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE BRANT.

TABLEAU I.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE BRUCE.

								4					2	1		3
								3				2	1			3
								1				1	1			1
								5	1			1	3			5
								1				1				1
								2					1			2
1						1	1	11	1	1		3	2	3	7	5
								1								
								1				2		2		

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF BRANT.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.				AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1	Attentats contre la pudeur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Séances immorales contre des jeunes filles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Vol qualifié.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vol.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Abus de confiance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fraude et faux prétextes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Larcin.....	11	11	14	.....	8	.....	1	3	8	.....
	Recel d'objets volés.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Contrefaçon et circulation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Exposition indécente de la personne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Infractions aux lois municipales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Parjure et subornation de parjure.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vagabondage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Crimes non spécifiés.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		11	12	15	.....	8	.....	1	3	8	.....

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

	Violence av. intent. de viol et att. cont. la pudeur..	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
1	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
	Homicide involontaire.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Usage d'armes avec intent. d'intim. ou de blesser.	.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Vol avec effraction.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Vol.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3	Fraude et faux prétextes.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Larcin.....	1	2	7	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
4	Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Evasion.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE BRANT.

TABLEAU I.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE BRUCE.

1					4							2			3	1
	4				1	2			1	1		1			2	1
						1									1	
2			1		2				1			2	1	1		
						1				1					2	2
						1									1	1
1			1			1				1	1				2	
	1											2				
			1													
					4	7		1		3	1	2	5		1	7
	4															
						2				1					1	1

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF BRUCE—Concluded.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option. Sans option		
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
Possessing Illicit Still	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Vagrancy	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Felonies not otherwise enumerated	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	62	5	56	56	.....	.....	.....	53	3	.....	.....
Lunacy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	325	24	294	292	1	1	4	259	27	4	.....

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

1 { Indecent assault	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
do on Peace Officer	10	.....	10	9	.....	1	.....	1	9	.....
do Common	186	61	125	119	2	4	.....	109	15	.....
2 { Stabbing	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraud and False Pretences	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Larceny	39	19	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4
Receiving Stolen Goods	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Damage to Property	41	8	33	22	9	2	.....	31	2	.....
5 { Forgery and Uttering	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrying Unlawful Weapons	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Drunken and Disorderly	475	72	403	299	53	51	.....	397	5	.....
Houses of Ill-fame, Inna's, Freq't's	22	6	16	15	.....	1	.....	3	13	.....
Municipal By-laws, Infractions of	96	33	63	60	3	.....	.....	63	.....	.....
6 { Prosecutions for Wages and Desertion..	35	15	20	20	.....	.....	.....	19	1	.....
Prosecutions under Liquor Act	43	17	26	24	1	1	.....	26	.....	.....
Breach of Prison	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Vagrancy	43	5	38	20	7	11	.....	1	37	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	203	68	135	127	5	3	.....	128	7	.....
Lunacy	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,209	312	893	739	80	74	1	780	99	5

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

1 { Assault, Common	84	21	62	59	1	2	1	58	1	1	1
Bigamy	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concealing the Birth of Infants	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Murder	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abandoning Children and Family	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shooting with intent	4	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE BRUCE—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.		CONJUGAL STATE, ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENTIAIRE.							
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Late. A vie.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Death Sentence, Condamné à mort.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Committed to Reformatories. Envoiyé à la Prison de Réforme.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kural Districts. Districts ruraux.	30	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial. Commerçants.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestic. Serveurs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial. Industriels.	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professional. Professions libérales.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labourers. Journaliers.	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Married. Marié.	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Widowed. Veuvage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Single. Célibataire.	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COMTÉ DE CARLETON.

[illegible]

COMTÉ D'ELGIN.

						20	2	1	1	3	9		7	12		9
							1			1						1
							3						3	3		
						1							1	1		
		1					1	1								1

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF BRUCE—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					A G E S.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure		Under 16 years	16 years and under 21	21 years and under 40			
						Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
Possession illicite d'appareils de distillation.....
Vagabondage.....
Crimes non spécifiés
Délits non compris ci-dessus	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Folie.....
Total	3	8	21	3	.....	1	1	4	.....	21	.....

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

1	Violence av. intent. de viol et att. cont. la pudeur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix	2	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	44	44	39	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Fraude et faux prétextes.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Larcin.....	2	2	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Recel d'objets volés.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Dégât à la propriété	11	11	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Contrefaçon et circulation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Port d'armes dangereux et illégaux.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée	173	174	205	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	16	16	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Infractions aux lois municipales	12	12	35	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	7	7	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Contravent. aux réglemens des liqueurs fortes	4	4	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Evasion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vagabondage.....	23	23	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	34	36	58	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Folie.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	329	332	406	54	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	3	3	17	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
	Bigamie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Suppression de part.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Meurtre.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Abandon illégal des enfants et de la famille.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Services immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE BRUCE—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.																					
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.		BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.																																	
M. H.	F. F.	Not given—Non donnés.		England, Wales. Angleter., Galles.		Ireland. Irlande.		Scotland. Ecosse.		Canada.		United States. Etats-Unis.		Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.		Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.		Baptists. Baptistes.		Catholics. Catholiques.		Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.		Methodists. Méthodistes.		Presbyterians. Presbytériens.		Protestants. Protestants.		Other denominations. Autres confessions.		Moderate. Modéré.		Immoderate. Immodéré.	
4	1	9	3	2	5	19								3				2		6		4		5		10		1		2		20		11	

COMTÉ DE CARLETON.

2	16	4	20	3	58	1	1	7	70	7	18	3	6	43
					1			7	7		1	1	2	
					7			20	24		6	5	24	
					1			10	245		1	1		
	36	20	114	14	240	2		13	9		143	29	373	
	17		5		10			29	36		5	1	18	
	3	2	17	1	29	3		13	9		20	49	3	
					10			10	15		5	10	1	
	6	1	4	1	13		2	2	15		4	17	2	
	28		13		25				29		12	1	42	
1	16	1	14	2	81				68		36	54	49	
	1			1	2				1		2		2	
3		132	31	197	19	504	6	3	520		257	223	563	

COMTÉ D'ELGIN.

3	4	2	3	12	1			1	2	6	4	2	1	14	7
1	1							1						1	
								1			2			1	2
								1						1	1
											1			1	

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF ELGIN—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.						SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1re fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option. Sans opt'n		With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.	
										Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.		
2—Burglary.....	1	1	1	1							1		
{ Embezzlement.....	1	1											
3 { Fraud and False Pretences.....	8	1	7	7					6	1			
{ Larceny.....	101	27	70	62	3	5	4			50	1	9	
{ Receiving Stolen Goods.....	4	1	3	3						3			
4 { Arson.....	1	1											
{ Damage to Property.....	8		8	8					8				
{ Drunk and Disorderly.....	102	38	64	61		3			57	7			
{ Houses of ill-fame, Inn'ts, Freq'ts	14	2	12	12					12				
{ Municipal By-laws, Infractions of..	25		25	25					25				
{ Prosec'ns for Wages and Desertion..	6		6	6					6				
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act....	14		14	14					14				
{ Perjury.....	1						1						1
{ Suicide, attempting to commit....	1		1	1									
{ Vagrancy.....	34	27	7	7					2	5			
{ Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	53	8	43	43			2	32	10				
Total.....	470	133	325	311	4	10	12	220	79	2	11		

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Assault, Aggravated, with Intent.	4		4	4				3	1	
do on Peace Officer.....	8	1	6	6			1	5	1	
do Common.....	100	11	89	89				88	1	
1—Manslaughter.....	1	1								
Murder.....	2		2	2						
Rape.....	1		1	1						
Shooting, Stabbing with intent.....	11	5	1	1			4	1		
2—House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	3	2	1	1					1	
Robbery.....	1		1	1						
Embezzlement.....	1	1								
Fraud and False Pretences.....	1		1	1					1	
3—Horse and Cattle Stealing.....	2	1					1			
Larceny.....	72	17	47	47			8	15	25	3
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	4		3	2	1		1		2	1
4—Damage to Property.....	10		10	10				10		
Carrying Unlawful Weapons.....	3		3	3				1	2	
Drunk and Disorderly.....	98		98	90	1	7		97	1	
Indecently Exposing the Person.....	2		2	2				2		
Municipal By-laws, Infractions of..	7		7	7				7		
Prosec'ns for Wages, and Desertion..	15		15	13		2		15		
6—Prosecutions, Fish and Game Acts	5	2	5	5				5		
Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	29	1	28	28				28		

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ D'ELGIN—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE.	
PENITENTIARY.	PÉNITENTIAIRE.		OCCUPATIONS.										ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.														
Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.														
Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.														
Life.														
A vie.														
Detained for Lunacy. Enfermé pour cause de folie.														
One Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.														
Committed to Reformatories.														
Envoiyé à la Prison de Réforme.														
Cities and Towns.														
Villes et Villages.														
Rural Districts.														
Districts ruraux.														
Agricultural. Agr-culteurs														
Commercial. Commerçants.														
Domestic. Serviteurs.														
Industrial. Industriels.														
Professional. Professions libérales.														
Labourers. Journaliers														
Married. Marié.														
Widowed. Veuvage.														
Single. Célibataire.														
3	3	3	171	43	16	20	15	52	2	103	83	130		

COMTÉ D'ESSEX.

2														
17														
1														
1														
1														
1														
2														
18														
2														
1														
26														
7														
4														
8														

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF ELGIN—Concluded.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
						H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
2—Vol qualifié			1								
Abus de confiance			2								
3 Fraude et faux prétextes											
Larcin	7	12	57		3			2		5	
Recel d'objets volés			3								
4 Incendiat											
Dégât à la propriété	1	1	2								
Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée	13	13	35	3							
Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche	6	6	6								
Infractions aux lois municipales	2	2	13								
Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi											
6 Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes	1	1	6								
Parjure			1							1	
Suicide, tentative de suicide			1								
Vagabondage	2	2	5								
Délits non compris ci-dessus	2	2	8	2							
Total	38	43	159	7	3			5		7	

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

			2								
	2	2									
	6	6	6	3						1	1
1 Homicide involontaire											
Meurtre			2								
Séances immorales contre des jeunes filles			1								
Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser											
2 Vol avec effraction			1					1			
Vol			1								
Abus de confiance											
Fraude et faux prétextes			1								
3 Vol de chevaux et bétail											
Larcin	12	12	10	2	2			5		5	2
Recel d'objets volés	2	2	1							2	
4 Dégât à la propriété			1	1							
Port d'instruments dangereux et illégaux			1								
Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée	14	14	5	4							
Exposition indécente de la personne											
Infractions aux lois municipales			1	2							
Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi			4								
Contrav. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse											
6 Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes			7								

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ D'ELGIN—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES.				RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.	
			LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
			BRITISH ISLES.							
			ILES BRITANNIQUES.							

COMTÉ D'ESSEX.

[illegible]

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF ESSEX—Concluded.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{re} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
Vagrancy.....	50	5	45	44	.....	1	.....	36	9	.....
Felonies not otherwise enumerated	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	81	4	75	74	.....	1	2	68	1	5
Lunacy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	514	51	444	431	2	11	19	381	43	11

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

1 { Assault, Common	57	4	53	51	.....	2	.....	53	.....	.....
1 { Murder	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g	4	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1
2 { Robbery	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
3 { Fraud and False Pretences.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing..	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3 { Larceny	45	15	29	24	.....	5	.....	1	25	.....
4 { Arson, and attempts to commit....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Damage to Property	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4 { Drunk and Disorderly	513	153	368	275	2	91	.....	368	2	.....
Indecently exposing the Person.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
House of Ill-fame, Imm'ts, Freq'rs	7	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
6 { Prosec'ns for Wages and Desertion	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act....	21	.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Vagrancy	73	9	64	36	2	26	.....	63	1	.....
Riotous conduct	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Lunacy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	789	194	570	442	4	124	1	531	32	1

COUNTY OF GREY.

1 { Abortion	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Assault on Peace Officer.	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
1 { do Common	93	2	90	89	1	.....	.....	88	2	.....
Child Stealing	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shooting, Stabbing with intent....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
2 { House-breaking	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2 { Robbery	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ D'ESSEX.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.									CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY.																	
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																	
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serveurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	5	4	5	1	3	.....	1	9	3	6
.....	3	2	.....	1	2	.....	110	16	6	13	14	22	1	25	42	5	35

COMTÉ DE FRONTENAC.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	5	2	8	.....	8	7	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2	.....	6	2	7	.....	10	3	1	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	361	5	23	87	19	95	5	145	90	9	244
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	5	12	4	.....	26	7	1	53
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	479	7	25	107	37	114	5	192	118	11	343

COMTÉ DE GREY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	4	1	.....	5	.....	2	6	1	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF ESSEX—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.				AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
					M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
Vagabondage.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crimes non spécifiés.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	4	6	10	2	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....
Folie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	41	43	56	15	2	.....	8	.....	13	3

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....	2	4	19	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	16	1
1 { Meurtre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Usage d'armes avec int. d'intim. ou de blesser.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Vol.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
4 { Larcin.....	6	6	20	.....	3	1	1	1	19	.....
4 { Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	47	54	303	1	2	.....	28	.....	196	5
4 { Exposition indécente de la personne.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
4 { Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
4 { Infractions aux lois municipales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Contraventions aux régl. des liqueurs fortes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Vagabondage.....	18	22	39	.....	.....	1	4	8	17	4
6 { Conduite séditieuse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Folie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	77	90	392	1	5	2	40	10	254	11

COUNTY OF GREY.

1 { Avortement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....	1	1	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....
1 { Vol d'enfant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
2 { Vol avec effraction.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Vol.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ D'ESSEX—Fin.

TABLEAU J.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.					USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.			Not given—Non donnés.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.				Canada.	United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Protestants.	Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.	Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.
M. H.	F. F.	F.		England, Wales. Anglet., Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.														
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
2	7	.....	1	1	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	4	.....	.....	16	4	.....
2	46	.....	2	4	1	21	13	2	.....	.....	12	15	5	12	4	2	.....	58	48

COMTÉ DE FRONTENAC.

2	5	1	3	19					14				9	2	18
			2	2					3		1				4
				2	1				1	1	1			1	2
2	1	1	10	2	12		2		12		2	2	10	5	22
122	16	46	143	25	158	9	2		165				216	20	345
					1				1						1
					2				2						2
18	9	3	8	24	4	23	2		23				38	4	57
		1													
		1													
144	26	10	56	182	31	218	12	4	220	1	4	3	273	32	451

COMTÉ DE GREY.

1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	6	4
1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF GREY—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{re} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Réitéré.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	
										Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
3	Fraud and False Pretences.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
	Larceny	25	8	17	17	.....	.....	.....	2	13	1
	Receiving Stolen Goods.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Damage to Property	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
	Drunk and Disorderly.....	16	1	15	14	.....	1	.....	13	2	.....
	Indecently Exposing the Person..	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Prosecutions for Wages and Desertion..	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
6	Prosecutions under Liquor Act....	68	5	63	56	4	3	.....	60	3	.....
	Possessing Illicit Still.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
	Perjury	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vagrancy.....	41	9	32	21	9	2	.....	16	16	.....
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	59	6	53	53	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....
Total		336	37	298	276	15	7	.....	253	41	2

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

	Indecent Assault	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do Aggravated and with Intent	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	do on Peace Officer.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	do Common.....	30	1	29	29	.....	.....	.....	27	2	.....
	Carrying Fire-arms, Presenting do	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Shooting and Stabbing	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	Fraud and False Pretences	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Horse Stealing.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Larceny.....	5	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
4	Arson	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Damage to Property.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Drunk and Disorderly	14	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
	Prosecutions for Wages and Desertion..	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
6	Prosecutions under Liquor Act	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
	Vagrancy	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	25	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Total.....		104	7	97	97	.....	.....	.....	89	7	.....

COUNTY OF HALTON.

	Assault, Common.....	26	.....	26	26	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
1	Rape	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shooting, Stabbing with intent.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE GREY—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

[illegible]

COMTÉ D'HALDIMAND.

[illegible]

COMTÉ D'HALTON.

[illegible]

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF GREY.—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
3	Fraude et faux prétextes			2							1	
	Larcin	5	6	9		2			5		7	
4	Recel d'objets volés											
	Dégât à la propriété											
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée			3							5	
	Exposition indécente de la personne											
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi											
6	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..			14	3						7	
	Possession illicite d'appareils de distillation											
	Parjure											
	Vagabondage					2					1	
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.										1	
Total		6	7	43	3	4			7		31	

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

	Attentats contre la pudeur											
	Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement..			1							1	
1	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix			1								
	Voies de fait ordinaires		2						2			
	Port d'armes à feu et leur exhibition illégale											
	Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser	2	2								2	
	Fraude et faux prétextes											
3	Vol de chevaux			1							1	
	Larcin			1					1			
4	Incendiat		1									
	Dégât à la propriété											
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée											
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi											
6	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..											
	Vagabondage											
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.											
Total		2	5	3	1				3		4	

COUNTY OF HALTON.

	Voies de fait ordinaires			2								
1	Sérvices immoraux contre des jeunes filles			1					1			
	Usage d'armes av. intent. d'intim. ou de blesser ..											

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE GREY.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.				USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.						
40 years and over.		40 ans et au-dessus.		Not given—Non donné.		BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.				Canada.	United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Protestants.	Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.	Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.
M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	F.	England, Wales. Anglet., Galles.	Ireland.	Scotland. Ecosse.	Canada.														
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	3	3	1	10	5
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
13	1	.....	.....	.....	6	7	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	4
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
24	5	2	11	.....	12	7	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	22	5	11	5	1	36	26

COMTÉ D'HALDIMAND.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
1	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	2	7

COMTÉ D'HALTON.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF HALTON—Concluded.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Retreated. Récidive.	For trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt ⁿ .		
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
2—House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	3	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Fraud and False Pretences.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
{ Larceny.....	24	4	20	13	3	4	.....	2	12	.....	.....
4—Damage to Property.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Carrying Unlawful Weapons.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
{ Drunk and Disorderly.....	23	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
{ Prosec'ns for Wages and Desertion.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Acts.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....
{ Breach of Prison.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
{ Perjury.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
{ Vagrancy.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
{ Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	29	2	26	26	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	128	11	116	107	5	4	.....	87	26	1	.....

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

1 { Assault, Common.....	73	29	44	44	.....	.....	.....	36	1	.....	.....
{ Child Stealing.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Manslaughter.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Murder.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Abandoning Children.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Rape.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Shooting and Wounding.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2—Robbery.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Embezzlement.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Fraud and False Pretences.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Horse Stealing.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Larceny.....	30	10	19	19	.....	.....	.....	1	16	.....	2
4—Damage to Property.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Drunk and Disorderly.....	218	158	60	60	.....	.....	.....	51	8	.....	1
{ Prosec'ns for Wages and Desertion.....	6	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
{ Prosecutions, Fish and Game Acts.....	22	2	20	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	33	11	22	22	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
{ Vagrancy.....	30	13	17	17	.....	.....	.....	1	16	.....	.....
{ Misdemeanors n't incl'ded in above	157	95	61	61	.....	.....	1	51	10	.....	.....
{ Lunacy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	588	335	250	250	.....	.....	1	187	51	.....	4

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ D'HALTON—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PENITENTIARY.					Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serveiteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over, 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.											
.....	1	3	3
.....	5	1	9	1	1	18
.....	1	1	1
.....	1	1	1
.....	4	3	1	4
.....	1	6	6	21	5	2	1	5	8	6	26

COMTÉ D'HASTINGS.

.....	4	5	2	3
.....
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.....	1	1	1
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.....	2	2	1	7	8	5
.....	13	1	5	1	1	7	34	9	14
.....	2	2
.....	16	1	1	2	4	1
.....	21	4	2	9	7	2	1
.....	1
.....	1	57	7	9	11	2	19	53	21	23

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF HALTON—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M	F	M	F	M	F
						H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
2—Vol avec effraction		1	2			1		2			
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes			1							1	
4 { Larcin	3	9	10			6		5	1	6	
4 { Dégât à la propriété.....											
Port d'instruments dangereux et illégaux.....			1							1	
Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....											
Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes.....											
6 { Evasion											
Parjure.....			1							1	
Vagabondage.....											
Délits non compris ci-dessus		4								2	
Total.....	3	14	18			7		8	1	11	

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Voies de fait ordinaires.....			5					1		2	
Vol d'enfants											
Homicide involontaire.....											
1 { Meurtre											
Abandon illégal des enfants											
Séances immorales contre des jeunes filles.....											
Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser.....			1							1	
2—Vol											
Abus de confiance											
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes											
Vol de chevaux											
Larcin.....	4	4	13			6		2		6	
4—Dégât à la propriété.....											
Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	2	2	14					2		15	
Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
Contravent. aux règlem. de pêche et de chasse.....											
6 { Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes.....											
Vagabondage.....											
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....			1								
Folie.....											
Total	6	6	34			6		5		24	

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ D'HALTON.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.												USE OF LIQUORS.	
—		—		—												—	
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.												USAGE DE LIQUEURS.			
40 years and over.		40 ans et au-dessus.		40 ans et au-dessus.												40 ans et au-dessus.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	Not given.—Non donnés.												Use of Liquors.	
H.	F.	H.	F.	Not given.—Non donnés.												Use of Liquors.	
				BRITISH ISLES.												Use of Liquors.	
				ILES BRITANNIQUES.												Use of Liquors.	
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				BRITISH ISLES.												Use of Liquors.	
				ILES BRITANNIQUES.												Use of Liquors.	
				BRITISH ISLES.													

COMTÉ D'HASTINGS.

1	4	1	3			4			2	2
			1			1				1
								</		

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF HURON.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.				
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt ⁿ			
										Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés	
1	Assault, Indecent.....	8	4	1	1			3		1			
	do on Peace Officer.....	4	1	3	3				3				
	do Common.....	159	13	145	144	1		1	143	2			
	Carrying Firearms.....	1		1	1				1				
	Murder.....	1						1					
	Neglecting to provide for Children	2	1					1					
	Rape.....	1	1					1					
	Threatening to take life.....	1	1					1					
2	Burglary.....	1	1										
	Robbery.....	1						1					
	Fraud and False Pretences.....	9	7					1					
3	Horse Stealing.....	1		1	1					1			
	Larceny.....	58	20	32	30	2		6		32			
4	Damage to Property.....	20	4	16	16					16			
5	Forgery.....	4	1					3					
	Carrying Unlawful Weapons.....	1		1	1				1				
	Drunk and Disorderly.....	126	1	119	119				119				
	Indecently Exposing the Person..	2		2	2				1	1			
	Houses of Ill-fame.....	4		1	1			3		1			
	Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of.	15		15	15				15				
6	Prosecu'ns for Wages, and Desert'n	40	5	35	35				35				
	Prosecutions under Liquor Act....	86	8	78	78				78				
	Possessing Illicit Stills.....	2		2	2				2				
	Perjury.....	4	1					3					
	Vagrancy.....	14		14	14				9	5			
	Misdemeanors n't incl'ded in above	135	14	118	117	1		1	111	1			
	Lunacy.....	1											
Total		695	82	584	580	4		25	519	58	1		

COUNTY OF KENT.

1	Assault, Indecent.....	5	2	3	3			3		
	do Aggravated, with Intent...	5	1	3	3		1	2	1	
	do on Peace Officer.....	2		2	2				2	
	do Common.....	103	2	107	107			104	3	
	Concealing the Birth of Infants..	1		1	1				1	
	Neglecting to provide for Family..	3		3	3				1	1
	Rape.....	1	1	1	1					
2	Robbery.....	1		1	1				1	
	Embezzlement.....	1		1	1				1	
	Fraud and False Pretences.....	6	4	1	1		1		1	
3	Horse and Cattle Stealing.....	5		5	5				2	

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF HURON.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1	Attentats contre la pudeur.....											
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....											
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....			1								
	Port d'armes à feu.....											
	Meurtre.....											
	Abandon illégal des enfants.....											
	Sérvices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....											
	Usage d'armes avec intention d'intimider.....											
2	Vol qualifié.....											
	Vol.....											
3	Fraude et faux prétextes.....											
	Vol de chevaux.....											
	Larcin.....											
4	Dégât à la propriété.....											
5	Contrefaçon.....											
	Port d'instruments dangereux et illégaux.....											
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....											
	Exposition indécente de la personne.....											
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....											
	Infractions aux lois municipales.....											
6	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
	Contraventions aux réglem des liqueurs fortes.....											
	Possession illicite d'appareils de distillation.....											
	Parjure.....											
	Vagabondage.....											
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....											
	Folie.....											
	Total.....			1								

COUNTY OF KENT.

1	Attentats contre la pudeur.....											
	Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.....			1								
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....											
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....											
	Suppression de part.....											
	Abandon illégal de la famille.....											
	Sérvices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....											
2	Vol.....											
	Abus de confiance.....											
	Fraude et faux prétextes.....											
3	Vol de chevaux et bétail.....	2	3	1								

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF KENT—Concluded.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DELITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n		
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
Larceny.....	39	5	33	33	.....	.....	1	.....	29	2	1
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4—Damage to Property.....	18	5	3	3	.....	.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....
5—Forgery.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Carrying Unlawful Weapons.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Drunk and Disorderly.....	206	50	156	156	.....	.....	.....	149	4	.....	.....
Indecently Exposing the Person...	4	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Houses of Ill-fame.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....
Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of.	34	3	31	31	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
6—Prosecutions for Wages and Desertion	20	3	17	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
Prosecutions, Fish and Game Acts	4	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	49	9	40	40	.....	.....	.....	38	1	.....	.....
Perjury.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Vagrancy.....	26	6	20	20	.....	.....	.....	2	17	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'd in above	105	11	90	90	.....	.....	3	83	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	636	105	533	533	.....	.....	17	442	67	3	2

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Assault, Indecent.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Aggravated, with Intent.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
do on Peace Officer.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1—do Common.....	72	2	68	68	.....	.....	.....	66	1	.....	.....
Bigamy.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murder.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Child desertion.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2—Burglary.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Robbery.....	7	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
3—Horse and Cattle Stealing.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larceny.....	22	5	17	17	.....	.....	.....	1	10	1	.....
4—Damage to Property.....	15	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
5—Forgery.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Drunk and Disorderly.....	103	.....	103	103	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	.....
House of Ill-fame.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Municipal By-laws, Infractions of.	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
6—Prosecutions for Wages and Desertion.	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	14	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Vagrancy.....	22	.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'd in above	37	.....	37	37	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....
Lunacy.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	319	18	295	295	.....	.....	.....	269	14	1	1

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF KENT.—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — EDUCATION.				AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
					M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
Larcin	4	6	2	1						
Recel d'objets volés										
4—Dégât à la propriété										
5—Contrefaçon										
Port d'instruments dangereux et illégaux										
Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée										
Exposition indécente de la personne										
Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche										
Infractions aux lois municipales										
6—Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi										
Contravent. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse..										
do do des liqueurs fortes										
Parjure										
Vagabondage										
Délits non compris ci-dessus										
Total	6	9	4	1						

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Attentat contre la pudeur										
Voies de fait avec int. de blesser grièvement										
Voies de fait contre un officier de paix										
1—Voies de fait ordinaires	2	2							1	
Bigamie										
Meurtre										
Abandon illégal des enfants										
Sérvices immoraux contre des jeunes filles										
2—Vol qualité			1						1	
Vol	3	3	1	1	1		2		1	
3—Vol de chevaux et bétail	1	1							1	
Larcin	14	14	2		2	1	1		9	1
4—Dégât à la propriété										
5—Contrefaçon	1	1							1	
Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée										
Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche										
Infractions aux lois municipales										
6—Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi										
Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..										
Vagabondage										
Délits non compris ci-dessus										
Folie										
Total	21	21	4	1	3	1	3		14	1

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE KENT.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCES.				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.
40 years and over.	40 ans et au-dessus	Not given. Non donnés.	BRITISH ISLES.			
M. H.	F. F.	F.	ILES BRITANNIQUES.			
			England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.			
			Ireland.			
			Ireland..			
			Scotland. Ecosse.			
			Canada.			
			United States Etats-Unis.			
			Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.			
			Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.			
			Baptists. Baptistes.			
			Catholics. Catholiques.			
			Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre			
			Methodists. Méthodistes.			
			Presbyterians. Presbytériens.			
			Protestants. Prot. ants.			
			Other denominations. Autres confessions.			
			Moderate. Modéré.			
			Immoderate. Immodéré.			
.....	.....	4	1	1	3	5
.....	.....	1				
.....	.....	1				
.....	.....	7				
.....	.....	4				
.....	.....	21	1	1	5	8

COMTÉ DE LAMBTON.

[illegible]

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF LANARK.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans option	
										Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
1 { Assault on Peace Officer.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	
1 { Assault, Common.....	23	1	27	27	1	1	1	26	1		
3 { Fraud and False Pretences.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
3 { Sheep Stealing.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
3 { Larceny.....	6	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	2		
4 { Damage to Property.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
4 { Drunk and Disorderly.....	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31		
6 { Prosecutions for Wages.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
6 { do under Fish and Game Act.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		
6 { do under Liquor Act.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	3	
Vagrancy.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19		
Total.....	125	3	122	121	1	1	1	112	8		

COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

1 { Assault, Indecent.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
1 { do on Peace Officer.....	76	4	72	72	72	72	72	72	68	4	
1 { do Common.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2 { Abandoning Family.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1
2 { Shooting and wounding.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
3 { House-breaking, Entering & Steal'g	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3 { Fraud and False Pretences.....	21	3	18	12	3	3	3	1	17		
4 { Larceny.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	13	2		
4 { Damage to Property.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
4 { Wounding Cattle.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
4 { Carrying Unlawful Weapons.....	277	270	267	267	267	267	267	254	16		
6 { Drunk and Disorderly.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
6 { Indecently Exposing the Person.....	9	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
6 { House of Ill-fame and Inmates.....	83	3	80	80	80	80	80	80	80		
6 { Municipal By-laws, Infractions of	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	1		
6 { Prosecutions for Wages.....	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31		
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	59	59	58	58	58	58	58	22	32		5
Vagrancy.....	111	1	110	108	108	108	108	107	3		
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Lunacy.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Total.....	709	15	684	670	4	10	1	590	84		7

TABLE I.

Province d'Ontario—COUNTY OF LANARK.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
						H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Voies de fait ordinaires.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Vol de moutons .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larcin	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
4 { Dégât à la propriété .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refus de salaire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Contravent. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do des liqueurs fortes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vagabondage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Délits non compris ci-dessus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....

COUNTY OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

1 { Attentats contre la pudeur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Voies de fait ordinaires.....	3	3	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abandon illégal de la famille	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2 { Usage d'armes avec intention ou de blesser.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Vol avec effraction.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larcin	7	7	11	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	6	.....
4 { Dégât à la propriété	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blesser des bestiaux .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port d'instruments dangereux et illégaux.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	93	99	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exposition indécente de la personne	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Infractions aux lois municipales.....	7	7	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refus de salaire .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....	1	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vagabondage	18	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Délits non compris ci-dessus	13	13	22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Folie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	150	157	212	7	2	.....	.....	6	.....	9	1

Province d'Ontario—COMTE DE LANARK.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS.	
—		—		—										—	
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.		RELIGIONS.										USAGE DE LIQUEURS.			
40 years and over.		Non donnés.													
50 ans et au-dessus.		Non donnés.													
M.	F.	Not given — Non donnés.													
H.	F.	Not given — Non donnés.													
		Not given — Non donnés.													
		Not given — Non donnés.													
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		Not given — Non donnés.													
		Not given — Non donnés.													

COMTÉ DE LEEDS ET GRENVILLE.

		5	1	3	1	15		1			7				14		17	3
						1					1						1	1
						1					1						1	1
						2					1		1				1	1
2	2		1	1	14	1	1			1	12	2	1	2			3	15
	1		2		7						6				3		7	1
		7	6	53		127	13	1			123				78		14	187
						2					2							2
	8					1					1							1
	2	2		5		34	3				17				24		39	7
	1					2									2		2	
	1	3		1		12					6				10		12	4
	4	2		6	1	14	1				15				9		2	22
	9			3	1	33					16				21		18	17
	1																	
2		41	14	75	4	265	19	3		1	210	2	2	2	161		116	262

TABLE. I. Province of Ontario--COUNTIES OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial.	Sur accusation. With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende	No option Sans opt ⁿ		
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With hard Labour. Aux travaux forcés.
1 { Assault, Common	25	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
{ Wounding with intent.	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2 { House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3 { Larceny	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
4 { Damage to Property	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
{ Drunk and Disorderly	28	.....	28	28	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
{ Houses of Ill-fame	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
{ Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
6 { Prosecns for Wages and Desertion	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
{ Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	45	.....	45	44	1	.....	.....	44	1	.....	.....
{ Vagrancy	14	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
{ Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	19	.....	19	18	1	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
Total	165	1	164	162	2	.....	.....	155	1	.....	8

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

1 { Assault, Aggravated, with Intent	6	.....	4	4	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....
{ do on Peace Officer.....	4	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
{ do Common	150	73	76	75	1	.....	1	73	3	.....	.....
1 { Bigamy	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Carrying Fire-arms, Presenting do	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
{ Child Stealing	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Endang'g Passengers on Rail'ys...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Murder	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Rape	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Wounding	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
2 { Burglary	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
{ House-breaking	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
{ Robbery	10	5	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Embezzlement.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Fraud and False Pretences.....	11	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3 { Horse, and Cattle Stealing.....	5	2	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Larceny	68	39	26	24	1	1	3	7	16	1	.....
{ Receiving Stolen Goods.....	6	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
4 { Arson	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Damage to Property	18	8	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
5 { Forgery	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Carrying Unlawful Weapons	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
{ Drunk and Disorderly	512	270	241	214	23	4	1	218	23	.....	.....
{ Indecently exposing the Person.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
{ House of Ill-fame, Innings, Frequent's	42	8	33	31	1	1	.....	33	.....	.....	.....
{ Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of.	49	30	18	18	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTES DE LENNOX ET ADDINGTON. TABLEAU I.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE LINCOLN.

						2			5		1			1		5
						24	4	2	6	3	12		8	9		23
		1				1			1					1		
						3			1		1		1	1		2
						1		1	1			2	1			2
						1						1	1			
						4					2		4	2		3
		3				2	3		2				3			5
						1								1		
												1				1
						2	1			1		2	2			1
					2	17	5		2	1		10	5			19
						1					1		1			2
						3	1	1	2	1				2		2
						1		1								
						2			1				1			2
						127	11	10	25	50			82	69		122
						30		2	4		4			1		33
						16	1	3	4	2	3	1		13	1	

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTIES OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.				AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. 21 ans et moins de 40.	
					M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....										
{ Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser.....	1	1					1			
2—Vol avec effraction.....	1	1	1				2			
3—Larcin.....	2	2	3				1		4	
4—Dégât à la propriété.....										
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....										
{ Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....										
{ Infractions aux lois municipales.....										
6 { Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....										
{ Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..										
{ Vagabondage.....										
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....										
Total.....	4	4	4				4		4	

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Voies de fait avec intent de blesser grièvement.....	2	2	1	3					5	
Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	10	14	19	2	1		5		24	1
Voies de fait ordinaires.....			1							
Bigamie.....										
1 { Port d'armes à feu et leur exhibition illégale.....										
{ Vol d'enfants.....										
{ Att. cont. la sûreté des passag. sur les c. de fer..										
{ Meurtre.....										
{ Sévices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....			2	1						
{ Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser.....	2	2	1						1	
{ Vol qualifié.....			1							
2 { Vol avec effraction.....	2	3	3				3		2	
{ Vol.....	2	2	3						1	
{ Abus de confiance.....				1						
{ Fraude et faux prétextes.....			1							
3 { Vol de chevaux et bétail.....	2	2	1				1			
{ Larcin.....	4	13	12		10		1		5	1
{ Recel d'objets volés.....			2						2	
4 { Incendiat.....										
{ Dégât à la propriété.....			3	1			2		1	1
5—Contrefaçon.....			1							
{ Port d'instruments dangereux et illégaux.....	1	1		1					2	
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	36	46	138	3	4		19		121	4
{ Exposition indécente de la personne.....										
{ Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	5	6	27			1		2	8	20
{ Infractions aux lois municipales.....	1	4	12	7			1		9	

Province d'Ontario—COMTES DE LENNOX ET ADDINGTON TABLEAU I.

[illegible]

COMTE DE LINCOLN.

1			2		4				3			3		2	4
2	2		8		15	8	3		14			20		8	26
						1						1		1	
						2	1					3		1	2
						3			3						3
						1						1			1
1			1		4	1			4			2		2	4
			1		2				4			1			3
1					1							1		1	
1					1				1			1			1
					1	2					2	1			3
	1		1	3	1	19	1		12	2	1	4	6	12	13
			1		1				1			1		1	1
			2		1				2			2		2	1
					1						1			1	
					1		1		1			1			2
47	3		14	64	14	69	20	7	78			106		7	179
		1	4			15	14		11			22			31
7	1		6	1	1	6	2		1			16		13	1

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF LINCOLN—Concluded.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.						SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation. With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
6	Prosec'ns for Wages and Desertion	4	1	3	3				3		
	Prosec'ns, Fishery and Game Acts...	8		8	8				8		
	Prosecutions under Liquor Act....	44	8	36	35	1			36		
	Breach of Prison.....	1		1	1					1	
	Perjury.....	1	1								
	Vagrancy.....	1		1	1				1		
	Felonies not otherwise enumerated	1		1	1				1		
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	126	60	66	65	1			65	1	
	Lunacy.....	3	1								
Total.....		1,103	531	553	516	31	6	15	484	59	2

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

	Abortion.....	2	2								
	Assault on Peace Officer.....	5	3	1	1					1	
	Assault, Common.....	192	42	146	143	1	2	3	126	6	4
	Carrying Firearms.....	2	1	1	1						
1	Child Stealing.....	1	1								
	Manslaughter.....	2	1	1	1						
	Neglecting to support Children.....	1	1								
	Rape.....	2	1	1	1					1	
	Shooting, Stabbing with intent...	5	3	1	1			1			
	Burglary.....	4		4	4				3		
2	House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	15	3	6	6			2	4		2
	Robbery.....	11	5	5	5					1	1
	Fraud and False Pretences.....	12	7	5	5				1	3	
	Horse and Cattle Stealing.....	2	1								
3	Larceny.....	139	59	69	69			8		50	15
	Receiving Stolen Goods.....	5	3	2	2					2	
4	Arson.....	1	1								
	Damage to Property.....	7	2	5	5				5		
5	Forgery, Counterfeiting.....	7		6	6					2	
	Drunk and Disorderly.....	468	242	225	225			1	219	5	
	Indecently exposing the person....	2	2								
	Houses of Ill-fame, Inna's, Freq't're	34	5	29	29				29		
	Prosec'ns for Wages and Desertion.	56	15	41	41				40	1	
6	do under Liquor Act.....	107	4	103	103				101	2	
	Breach of Prison.....	2		2	2					1	
	Vagrancy.....	210	127	83	83				28	48	7
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	300	61	238	238			2	226	6	1
	Lunacy.....	4	1								
Total.....		1,598	593	974	971	1	2	18	779	131	30

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE LINCOLN—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENTIAIRE.																		
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. A vie.		Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serveurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuvage.	Single. Célibataire.
.....1.....	.....16.....	.....	.....4.....	.....8.....	.....1.....	.....	.....	.....2.....	.....1.....	.....13.....	.....2.....
.....2.....	.....1.....	.....30.....	.....1.....	.....4.....	.....5.....	.....16.....	.....4.....	.....3.....	.....1.....	.....1.....	.....1.....	.....20.....	.....12.....	.....2.....
.....4.....2.....	.....	.....2.....	.....287.....	.....31.....	.....24.....	.....74.....	.....70.....	.....30.....	.....2.....	.....121.....	.....143.....	.....1.....	.....238.....	

COMTÉ DE MIDDLESEX.

					1					1						1
					6	3			1	3		5				
		1				1						1	1			
					1							1	1			
		1				1		1				1	1			
					4				1	2		1			4	
					5				1	1	2	1			5	
					3				1		2		1		1	
		1			20	15		2	9	13	1	10	9		15	
					2										2	
		4				6				6			3		3	
		1			1	1						2			2	
					3											
		2	6	3												
					43	27		5	12	27	4	20	16		33	

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF LINCOLN.—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DELITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. EDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
6	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi			1		1						1
	Contrav. aux règlements de pêche et de chasse											
	Contraventions aux règlem'ts des liqueurs fortes	3	3	8	5						8	1
	Evasion											
	Parjure											
	Vagabondage											
	Crimes non spécifiés											
	Délits non compris ci-dessus	3	3	18	12	3		4		15		
	Folie			1				1		1		
Total		73	101	256	36	19	1	37	2	205	29	

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

	Avortement											
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix											
	Voies de fait ordinaires	7	7	4								
	Port d'armes à feu											
1	Vol d'enfants											
	Homicide involontaire				1							
	Abandon illégal des enfants											
	Sérvices immoraux contre des jeunes filles				1							
	Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser			1								
	Vol qualifié											
2	Vol avec effraction	1	1	4								
	Vol			4								
	Fraude et faux prétextes			1	1							
	Vol de chevaux et bétail											
3	Larcin	5	5	7	2							
	Recel d'objets volés			2								
	Incendiat											
4	Dégât à la propriété											
5	Contrefaçon		3	3								
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée											
	Exposition indécente de la personne											
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche											
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi											
6	Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes											
	Evasion			1								
	Vagabondage											
	Délits non compris ci-dessus											
	Folie											
Total		13	16	27	5							

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE LINCOLN.—*Fin*

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		—		BIRTH PLACES.		—		RELIGIONS.		—		USE OF LIQUORS.		—		USAGE DES LIQUEURS.																
M.	F.	F.	Not given—Non donnés.	BRITISH ISLES.		ILES BRITANNIQUES.		Canada.	United States.	Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries.	Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions.	Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists.	Baptistes.	Catholics.	Catholiques.	Church of England.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists.	Méthodistes.	Presbyterians.	Presbytériens.	Protestants.	Protestants.	Other denominations.	Autres confessions.	Moderate.	Moderé.	Immoderate.	Immodéré.
40 years and over.	40 ans et au-dessus.			England, Wales.	Angleter, Galles.	Ireland.	Irlande.	Scotland.	Ecosse.																							
3	4	2		1	5	6	1	2									1	4							10					1		
1	8	3		3	3	22	5	1									8	1							25					28		5
64	19	1		34	92	16	172	58	13								148	2	6	4	222								91	286		

COMTÉ DE MIDDLESEX.

[illegible]

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—NIPissing, Muskoka, Parry Sound and Algoma.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DELITS.		Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Unconvicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende	No option Sans opt'n		
										Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
Indecent Assault.....	1	1		1	1				1			
Assault on Peace Officer.....	1	1		1	1				1			
1 Assault, Common.....	39	13		23	23			3	20	2		
Carrying Firearms.....	1	1										
2 House-breaking.....	2	1		1	1					1		
Embezzlement.....	2	1		1	1				1			
Fraud and False Pretences.....	8	3		3	3			1	1	2		
3 Horse Stealing.....	2	2										
Larceny.....	18	8		9	9			1		9		
4 Arson.....	1	1		1	1							
Damage to Property.....	1	1		1	1				1			
Drunk and Disorderly.....	130	60		69	68	1			35	32		
Houses of Ill-fame, Inna's, Freq'trs	6	2		4	4				4			
Prose'ns, Fishery and Game Acts.....	1	1		1	1				1			
Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	38	6		32	32				23	9		
6 Perjury.....	1	1						1				
Suicide, Attempting to Commit.....	1	1										
Vagrancy.....	15	3		12	12				7	5		
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	12	7		5	5				2	1		
Lunacy.....	1											
Total.....	281	107		164	163	1		6	97	61		

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Assault, Common.....	37	1	36	36				34	2		
1 Bigamy.....	1	1									
Murder.....	1		1	1							
Shooting, Stabbing with intent.....	4	3					1				
3 Fraud and False Pretences.....	6	2	4	4					3		
Larceny.....	42	16	25	25				3	17	4	
4 Damage to Property.....	2		2	2			2		2		
Drunk and Disorderly.....	29		29	29				23	6		
Houses of Ill-fame.....	1		1	1					1		
Prose'ns for Wages and Desertion.....	20		20	20				20			
do under Liquor Act.....	7		7	7				7			
6 Perjury.....	1	1									
Vagrancy.....	25		25	25				10	15		
Felonies not otherwise enumerated	1	1									
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	43	6	37	37				37			
Total.....	220	31	187	187			1	186	44	4	

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario**—MUSKOKA, NIPISSING, PARRY SOUND AND ALGOMA.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.				A G E S .					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.	
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1	Attentat contre la pudeur.....			1						1	
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....			1							
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	8	9	6	3			1		5	
	Port d'armes à feu.....										
2	Vol avec effraction.....	1	1								
	Abus de confiance.....			1							
3	Fraude et faux prétextes.....	2	2	1							
	Vol de chevaux.....										
	Larcin.....	5	6	4						1	
4	Incendiat.....	1	1								
	Dégât à la propriété.....										
	Ivresse et conduite désordonnée.....	15	21	23	5			1		17	2
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	1	1	1	2					2	
	Contravent. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse.....										
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....	3	3	12	1			1		7	
6	Parjure.....			1							
	Suicide, tentative de suicide.....			1							
	Vagabondage.....		1	2							
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	1	1	1	1						
	Folie.....			1						1	
Total.....		37	46	56	12			3		34	2

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

1	Voies de fait ordinaires.....		1	1				1		1	
	Bigamie.....										
	Meurtre.....	1	1								
	Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser.....										
3	Fraude et faux prétextes.....			1	1			1		1	
	Larcin.....	8	9	9	1	1		6		12	1
4	Dégât à la propriété.....										
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....										
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....			1						1	
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....										
6	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....										
	Parjure.....										
	Vagabondage.....										
	Crimes non spécifiés.....										
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....										
Total.....		9	11	12	2	1		8		14	2

Province d'Ontario—MUSKOKA, NIPISSING, PARRY SOUND ET ALGOMA TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.	
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCES.				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
		BRITISH ISLES.					
		ILES BRITANNIQUES.					

COMTE DE NORFOLK.

1	2	1	1	2
1	1	1	1	1
2	3	1	2	3
3	4	18	6	15
2	1	1	1	1
1	3	1	1	1
5	2	7	4	2
24	2	10	10	5
6	21			

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial.	Sur accusation. With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	No option Sans opt'n With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
1	Assault on Peace Officer.....	3		3	3				2	1		
	do Common.....	175	16	158	154	3	1	1	154	4		
	Concealing the Birth of Infants ..	1		1	1					1		
	Murder.....	1		1	1			1				
	Rape.....	2	1					1				
2	Threatning to Shoot.....	1		1	1				1			
	Burglary.....	1		1	1							
3	Fraud and False Pretences.....	2	1					1				
	Horse and Cattle Stealing.....	2	1	1	1						1	
4	Larceny.....	45	11	23	23			11	6	4		3
	Arson.....	1		1	1							
5	Damage to Property.....	49	8	41	41				41			
	Forgery.....	2		1	1			1				
6	Carrying Unlawful Weapons.....	1		1	1				1			
	Drunk and Disorderly.....	232	16	216	202	7	7		194	22		
	Indecently Exposing the Person.....	2		2	2				2			
	House of Ill-fame.....	2		1	1			1	1			
	Municipal By-laws, Infractions of..	145	20	124	113	7	4	1	122	2		
	Prosecns for Wages and Desertion ..	37	2	35	35				35			
	Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	52	8	44	41	3			44			
	Perjury.....	1						1				
	Vagrancy.....	13		13	13				1	12		
	Felonies not otherwise enumerat'd	3						3				
Total.....		909	88	798	765	21	12	23	735	46	1	3

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

1	Assault on Peace Officer.....	17	6	11	11				10	1		
	do Common.....	83	13	70	70				59	7		
	Bigamy.....	1		1	1							1
	Manslaughter.....	1	1									
	Rape.....	2	2									
2	Shooting, Stabbing with intent.....	3	2	1	1							1
	Burglary.....	3		3	3							1
3	Fraud and False Pretences.....	6	5									
	Horse.....	1		1	1					1		
4	Larceny.....	57	14	37	32	3	2	6	5	24		5
	Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1		1	1					1		
4	Incendiarism.....	2		2	2							
	Damage to Property.....	11	4	7	7					6		
	Carrying Unlawful Weapons.....	1		1	1					1		
Total.....		23	2	21	21				16	4		

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
	{ Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....			3								
	{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....	10	10	36								
1	{ Suppression de part.....											
	{ Meurtre.....			1								
	{ Sévices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....			1								
	{ Usage d'armes avec intention d'intimider.....											
2	{ Vol qualifié.....											
	{ Fraude et faux prétextes.....			1								
3	{ Vol de chevaux et bétail.....											
	{ Larcin.....			12								
4	{ Incendiat.....											
	{ Dégât à la propriété.....	3	3	10								
5	{ Contrefaçon.....				1							
	{ Port d'instruments dangereux et illégaux.....											
	{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	4	4	10								
	{ Exposition indécente de la personne.....			1								
	{ Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....			1								
6	{ Infractions aux lois municipales.....	9	9	60	4							
	{ Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
	{ Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..	1	1	13								
	{ Parjure.....			1								
	{ Vagabondage.....			1								
	{ Crimes non spécifiés.....			1								
	{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	5	5	16								
	Total.....	32	32	168	5							

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

	{ Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....			5								
	{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....			2								
1	{ Bigamie.....			1								
	{ Homicide involontaire.....											
	{ Sévices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....											
	{ Usage d'armes à feu avec intention de blesser.....			1								
2	{ Vol qualifié.....	1	1	2								
	{ Fraude et faux prétextes.....			1								
3	{ Vol de chevaux.....			1								
	{ Larcin.....	5	5	13	5							
	{ Recel d'objets volés.....			1								
4	{ Incendiat.....			2								
	{ Dégât à la propriété.....											
	{ Port d'instruments dangereux et illégal.....											
	{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....											

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF ONTARIO—Concluded.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.			CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.						
			Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	Total	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1re fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
6	Houses of Ill-fame and Inmates.....	4	3	1	1					1				
	Prose'ns for Wages, and Desertion.....	18	3	15	15					15				
	Prose'ns. Fishery and Game Laws.....	4		4	4					4				
	Prosecution under Liquor Act.....	50	16	34	34					34				
	Breach of Prison.....	4	2						2					
	Perjury.....	2	1						1					
	Vagrancy.....	21	2	19	19					1	17			
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above.....	56	18	38	38					24				
	Total	371	94	267	262	3	2	9	169	62				8

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Indecent Assault.....	1		1	1					1		
Assault, Common.....	53	1	52	52				51	1		
Concealing the Birth of Infants.....	1	1									
Endanger'g Passeng'rs on Railw'ys.....	3	3									
Murder.....	2	2									
Shooting with intent.....	1		1	1							1
House-breaking.....	2	1	1	1				1			
Robbery.....	2	2									
Embezzlement.....	1		1	1					1		
Fraud and False Pretences.....	1		1	1							
Larceny.....	44	10	34	34				8	17		1
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	2		2	2							1
Arson.....	4	4									
Damage to Property.....	8		8	8				8			
Forgery.....	1		1	1					1		
Drunk and Disorderly.....	13		13	13				13			
Indecently exposing the Person.....	1		1	1				1			
Houses of Ill-fame.....	3		3	3				3			
Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of.....	14		14	14				14			
Prose'ns for Wages and Desertion.....	12		12	12				12			
Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	35		35	35				35			
Perjury.....	2	2									
Vagrancy.....	38		38	38				18	19		1
Felonies not otherwise enumerated.....	1	1									
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above.....	47		47	47				45	2		
Total.....	292	27	265	265				209	42		4

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ D'ONTARIO—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.	CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.
PENITENTIARY.	PÉNITENTIAIRE.			
Under two years.				
Moins de 2 ans.				
Two years and under Five.				
2 ans et moins de 5.				
Five years and over.				
5 ans et plus.				
Life.				
A vie.				
Detained for Lunacy.				
Emprisonné pour cause de folie.				
The Death Sentence.				
Condamné à mort.				
Committed to Reformatories.				
Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.				
Cities and Towns.				
Villes et Villages.				
Rural Districts.				
Districts ruraux.				
Agricultural.				
Agriculteurs.				
Commercial.				
Commerçants.				
Domestic.				
Serviteurs.				
Industrial.				
Industriels.				
Professional.				
Professions libérales.				
Labourers.				
Journaliers.				
Married.				
Marié.				
Widowed.				
Veuvage.				
Single.				
Célibataire.				

COMTÉ D'OXFORD.

[illegible]

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF ONTARIO.—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....											
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
6	Contrav. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse...											
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..											
	Evasion.....											
	Parjure.....											
	Vagabondage.....											
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....			3								
	Total.....	6	6	32	5							

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

	Attentat contre la pudeur											
	Voies de fait ordinaires											
1	Suppression de part.....											
	Atts. cont. la sûreté des passag. sur les c. de fer.											
	Meurtre.....											
	Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser											
2	Vol avec effraction											
	Vol.....											
	Abus de confiance			1								
3	Fraude et faux prétextes.....			1								
	Larcin		1	17								
	Recel d'objets volés											
4	Incendiat											
	Dégât à la propriété											
5	Contrefaçon											
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....											
	Exposition indécente de la personne											
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....											
	Infractions aux lois municipales.....											
6	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..											
	Parjure.....											
	Vagabondage.....											
	Crimes non spécifiés.....											
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....											
	Total.....		1	19								

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF PEEL.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
									With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'd	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
1	Assault, Common	33	1	31	31				31			
	Rape	1	1									
	Wounding	1		1	1					1		
3	Larceny	14	1	13	13				2	10	1	
	Receiving Stolen Goods	1	1									
4	Arson	2	1	1	1							
	Damage to Property	5		5	5				5			
	Drunk and Disorderly	38		38	38				38			
	Municipal By-laws, Infraction of ..	11		11	11				11			
	Prosec'ns for Wages, and Desertion ..	14		14	14				14			
	Violations of Fish and Game Acts ..	5		5	5				5			
6	Prosecutions under Liquor Acts ..	28	1	27	27				27			
	Possessing Illicit Stills	3	2	1	1				1			
	Vagrancy	19		19	19				19			
	Misdemeanors not incl'd in above ..	19		19	19				19			
Total		194	7	185	185				172	11	1	

COUNTY OF PERTH.

	Indecent Assault	1	1									
	Assault on Peace Officer	2		2	2					2		
	do Common	93	10	83	83				77	3		
1	Endanger'g Pass'gers on Railways ..	2		1	1			1				
	Murder	1	1									
	Deserting Family	4	1	3	3							
	Shooting	1	1									
	Embezzlement	3		3	3				1	1		
3	Fraud and False Pretences	9	5	4	4				3			1
	Larceny	55	14	40	33	6	1	1	1	26		3
	Receiving Stolen Goods	1		1	1				1			
4	Arson	2	2									
	Damage to Property	2	2									
5	Forgery	2	1	1	1							1
	Carrying Unlawful Weapons	2		2	1	1			2			
	Drunk and Disorderly	102	1	101	93	6	2		98	3		
	Indecently Exposing the Person ..	3		3	3				3			
	Houses of Ill-fame, Innu's, Freq't's ..	23		23	21		2		19	4		
	Municipal By-laws, Infractions of ..	32		32	32				32			
	Prosec'ns for Wages, and Desertion ..	9	1	8	8				8			
6	Violations of Fish and Game Acts ..	2		2	2				2			
	Prosecutions under Liquor Acts ..	17	5	12	12				12			
	Possessing Illicit Stills	1		1	1				1			

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF PEEL.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.
{ Voies de fait ordinaires			1								
{ Services immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....											
{ Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser.....			1							1	
3 { Larcin	4	4	6							8	1
{ Recel d'objets volés.....											
4 { Incendiat.....			1								
{ Dégât à la propriété.....											
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....											
{ Infractions aux lois municipales.....											
{ Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi											
6 { Contravent. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse..											
{ Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..											
{ Possession illicite d'appareils de distillation.....											
{ Vagabondage.....											
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....											
Total	4	4	9							9	1

COUNTY OF PERTH.

{ Attentat contre la pudeur.....			1								
{ Voies de fait contre un officier de paix	3	3	28	2		1	3			19	1
1 { Atts. cont. la sureté des passag. sur les c. de fer.			1								
{ Meurtre											
{ Abandon illégal de la famille.....			3							3	
{ Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser.....											
{ Abus de confiance.....			2							2	
{ Fraude et faux prétextes.....			1				1				
{ Larcin	16	16	18			7	2	1		17	
{ Recel d'objets volés											
4 { Incendiat.....											
{ Dégât à la propriété											
5 { Contrefaçon										2	
{ Port d'instruments dangereux et illégaux.....			2							2	
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	25	25	52	3	3		4			52	3
{ Exposition indécente de la personne.....											
{ Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	1	1	18	1				2		10	5
{ Infractions aux lois municipales.....	4	4	19	2	10					3	
{ Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
6 { Contravent. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse..			2							2	
{ Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..											
{ Possession illicite d'appareils de distillation											

Province d'Ontario—COMTE DE PEEL.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS.													
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.																				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.													
40 years and over — 40 ans et au-dessus.		BRITISH ISLES — ILES BRITANNIQUES.																																	
M. H.	F. F.	Not given—Non donnés.		England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.		Ireland. Irlande.		Scotland. Ecosse.		Canada.		United States. Etats-Unis.		Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.		Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.		Epists. Baptistes.		Catholics. Catholiques.		Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.		Methodists. Méthodistes.		Presbyterians. Presbytériens.		Protestants.		Other denominations. Autres confessions.		Moderate. Modéré.		Immoderate. Immodéré.	
1						1																	1								1				
	1			2		1				6	1									2		4	2	1								1	2	8	
											1							1														1			
1	1			2		3				6	2							1		2		4	3	2							5		8		

COMTE DE PERTH.

1	3	8	5	6	11	2	2	9	7	7	9	1	7	27
10					1								1	
		3											2	1
						2			1	1			2	
					1						1		1	
6	1	7	7		22			12	14	5	1	1	19	17
					1	1		1					2	
16	1	6	9	17	13	36	3	1	1	35	18	8	14	5
														2
3	1	1	3	4	4	8	1	1	4	5	4	5	1	10
12			5	3	3	13		1	2	3	7	8	4	1
						2								
											1	1		2

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF PERTH—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus
Vagrancy	62	.....	62	59	.....	3	.....	14	48	.....
Felonies not otherwise enumerated	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not included in above	89	12	77	77	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
Lunacy	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	526	59	462	441	13	8	2	349	87	5

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

1	Abortion	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indecent Assault	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Assault, Aggravated, with Intent do on Peace Officer	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
	do Common	64	3	59	58	1	2	53	3	2
	Carrying Firearms, Presenting do	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Manslaughter	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Murder	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rape	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Fraud and False Pretences	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3	Larceny	35	8	16	16	.....	11	.....	10	4
	Receiving Stolen Goods	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Damage to Property	9	2	6	6	.....	1	5	.....	.....
5	Uttering Counterfeit Coin	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Drunk and Disorderly	42	3	39	39	.....	.....	35	4	.....
	House of Ill-fame, Inn'ts, Freq'trs	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
	Municipal By-laws, Infractions of.	38	3	35	32	3	.....	35	.....	.....
6	Prosec'n's for Wages and Desertion	13	1	12	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
	Violations of Fish and Game Acts.	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
	Prosecutions under Liquor Act	38	4	34	29	1	4	34	.....	.....
	Vagrancy	24	.....	24	24	.....	.....	5	17	.....
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	63	10	52	48	4	1	44	4	.....
	Total	344	38	289	276	5	8	17	233	38

COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

1	Assault, Common	34	2	32	32	.....	.....	29	1	2
	Carrying Firearms	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Murder	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE PERTH—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENTIAIRE.																	
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. A vie.		Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serveurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuvage.	Single. Célibataire.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	12	1	2	.....	4	2	40	8	3	48
.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	25	9	3	3	1	3	.....	24	14	1	23
.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	198	96	12	28	1	23	6	185	81	11	207

COMTÉ DE PETERBOROUGH.

.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	26	8	1	3	3	11	.....	14	15	.....	12
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	17	3	.....	.....	5	3	.....	13	3	1	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	4
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	8	1	.....	1	4	.....	23	8	2	18
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	1	14	2	.....	7	7	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	6	8	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	.....	.....	2	1	.....	4	1	3	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	9	3	5	2	5	2	11	20	1	8
.....	3	1	.....	1	135	37	6	9	33	33	2	69	63	22	75

COMTÉS DE PRESCOTT ET RUSSELL.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
.....
.....

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF PERTH.—Concluded.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	
Vagabondage.....	20	20	30	3			1		14	2	
Crimes non spécifiés.....	6	6	32	1	5		6	1	17		
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....											
Folie.....											
Total.....	75	75	207	14	25	3	16	3	141	11	

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

1	Avortement.....										
	Attentat contre la pudeur.....			1					1		
	Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.....			1					1		
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	9	9	21	2	3		22	1		
	Port d'armes à feu et leur exhibition illégale.....										
	Homicide involontaire.....										
	Meurtre.....			1							
	Sérvices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....			1							
	Fraude et faux prétextes.....										
3	Larcin.....	7	9	16	3	3		12			
	Recel d'objets volés.....										
4	Négligé à la propriété.....	2	3	2	1	1		3			
5	Contrefaçon et circulation de fausse monnaie.....			1							
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	9	14	20		1		20	1		
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....										
	Infractions aux lois municipales.....	10	10	7				5			
6	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....			1				1			
	Contravent. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse.....	12	12	4				5			
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....	12	14	2				4	1		
	Vagabondage.....	3	4	25			3	20			
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....										
	Total.....	64	75	102	1	6	11	94	3		

COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

1	Voies de fait ordinaires.....										
	Port d'armes à feu.....										
	Meurtre.....										

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE PERTH.—Fin.																TABLEAU I.								
AGES.			BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.					USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.						
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.			Not given-Non donnés.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES					Canada.	United States. — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres Posses. Britanniq.	Baptsuts.	Baptistes.	Catholics. — Catholiques.	Church of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists.	Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants.	Protestants.	Other Denominations. — Autres Confessions.	Moderate. — Modéré.	Immoderate. — Immodéré.
M. — H.	F. — F.	England, Wales, Angleter., Galles.		Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.																			
35	1	.....	13	7	15	12	.....	6	.....	.....	14	11	6	19	1	.....	15	35	
10	2	3	8	4	3	17	5	1	.....	1	15	9	7	4	1	.....	22	15				
93	5	14	57	47	44	124	12	14	.....	4	93	76	48	56	7	.....	107	186				

COMTE DE PETERBOROUGH.

.....
.....
10	.....	3	4	6	1	18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	7	6	1	.....	.....	15	13
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	10	.....	.....	.....	10	9
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
8	.....	.....	3	5	3	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	6	2	5	.....	.....	5	26
5	7	2	1	12	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	1	1	.....	.....	11	1
3	8	2	1	13	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2	.....	1	.....	.....	15	1
7	4	4	2	8	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5	11
10	.....	.....	.....	12	2	14	1	.....	.....	.....	1	10	5	8	5	.....	.....	23	6
51	19	13	12	59	7	83	6	.....	.....	.....	1	87	27	31	16	.....	.....	87	75

COMTÉS DE PRESCOTT ET RUSSELL.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario**—COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option. Sans opt'n		
										Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
3 {	Fraud and False Pretences.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Horse Stealing.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Larceny.	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
	Drunk and Disorderly.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Prose'ns for Wages and Desertion.	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
6 {	Violation of Fish and Game Acts.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Prosecutions under Liquor Act.	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
	Breach of Prison.	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	Vagabondage.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	26	1	25	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Total.		86	6	80	80	.....	.....	.....	71	1	2	6

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

1—	Assault, Common.	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
3—	Larceny.	7	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
4 {	Arson.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Damage to Property.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Deserting Service.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
6 {	Prosecutions under Liquor Act.	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
	Felonies not otherwise enumerated	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Total.		26	2	24	24	.....	.....	.....	14	4	.....	3

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

	Indecent Assault.	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
	Assault, Aggravated, with Intent.	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....
1 {	Assault on Peace Officer.	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
	do Common.	65	3	62	62	.....	.....	.....	61	1	.....	.....
	Bigamy.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Manslaughter.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 {	Frauds and False Pretences.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Larceny.	20	4	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....
4 {	Arson.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Damage to Property.	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉS DE PRESCOTT ET RUSSELL—*Fin.* TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.			RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.	CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.
PENITENTIARY.	PÉNITENTIAIRE.				
Under two years.	Moins de 2 ans.		Cities and Towns.	Agricultural.	
Two years and under Five.	2 ans et moins de 5.		Villes et Villages.	Agricul-teurs.	
Five years and over.	5 ans et plus.		Rural Districts.	Commercial.	
Life.	À vie.		Districts ruraux.	Commerçants.	
Detained for Lunacy.	Emprisonné pour cause de folie.			Domestic.	
The Death Sentence.	Condamné à mort.			Serviteurs.	
Committed to Reformatories.	Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.			Industrial.	
				Industriels.	
				Professionals.	
				Professions libérales.	
				Labourers.	
				Journalliers.	
				Marrried.	
				Married.	
				Widowed.	
				Veuveage.	
				Single.	
				Célibataire.	

COMTÉ DE PRINCE EDWARD.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE RENFREW.

[illegible]

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					A G E S .					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure		Under 16 years	16 years and under 21	21 years and under 40			
							Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	M.	F.	
							H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
3	Fraude et faux prétextes.....											
	Vol de chevaux.....											
	Larcin.....											
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....											
	Infractions aux lois municipales.....											
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
6	Contraventions aux règlem. de pêche et de chasse.....											
	Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes.....											
	Evasion.....											
	Vagabondage.....											
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....											
	Total.....											

COUNTY OF PRINCE-EDWARD.

1	Voies de fait ordinaires.....											
3	Larcin.....											
	Incendiat.....											
	Dégât à la propriété.....											
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
6	Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes.....											
	Crimes non-spécifiés.....											
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....											
	Total.....											

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

	Attentats contre la pudeur.....											
	Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.....			5				2			2	
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....											
1	Voies de fait ordinaires.....			1							1	
	Bigamie.....			1								
	Homicide involontaire.....										1	
	Fraude et faux prétextes.....			1							1	
3	Larcin.....	1	1	13	1	1		2			12	
	Incendiat.....	1	1			1						
4	Dégât à la propriété.....											

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉS DE PRESCOTT ET RUSSELL.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.	
—			—		—		—	
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.			LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.	
40 years and over.	40 ans et au-dessus.	Not given—Non donnés.	BRITISH ISLES.	—				
M.	F.		England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.	—				
			Ireland.	—				
			Scotland.	—				
			Ecosse.	—				
			Canada.	—				
			United States.	—				
			Etats-Unis.	—				
			Other Foreign Countries.	—				
			Autres pays étrangers.	—				
			Other British Possessions.	—				
			Autres Possess. Britanniq.	—				
			Baptists.	—				
			Baptistes.	—				
			Catholics.	—				
			Catholiques.	—				
			Church of England.	—				
			Eglise d'Angleterre.	—				
			Methodists.	—				
			Méthodistes.	—				
			Presbyterians.	—				
			Presbytériens.	—				
			Protestants.	—				
			Protestants.	—				
			Other Denominations.	—				
			Autres Confessions.	—				
			Moderate.	—				
			Modéré.	—				
			Immoderate.	—				
			Immodéré.	—				

COMTÉ DE PRINCE EDWARD.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE RENFREW.

[illegible]

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF RENFREW—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
{ Drunk and Disorderly.	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
{ Prosec'ns for Wages and Desertion	18	.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
{ Prosec. under Fish and Game Acts	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	25	1	24	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
{ Vagrancy.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
{ Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	45	2	43	43	.....	.....	.....	41	1	.....
{ Lunacy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	221	11	209	209	.....	.....	.....	171	25	5

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

{ Assault, Aggravated, with Intent	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
{ Assault on Peace Officer.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
{ do Common.....	92	8	83	80	3	.....	1	78	2	.....
1 { Bestiality, Sodomy.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Murder.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Rape.....	7	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
{ Shooting and Stabbing with intent	4	.....	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....
2 { House-breaking, Ent'g and Steal'g	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
{ Robbery.....	5	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
{ Fraud and False Pretences.....	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
3 { Horse and Cattle Stealing.....	4	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
{ Larceny.....	84	17	62	44	11	7	5	5	40	1
4 { Damage to Property.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....
{ Other Malicious Offences.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
5 { Forgery and uttering.....	8	.....	6	2	1	3	2	.....	1	.....
{ Drunk and Disorderly.....	106	7	99	99	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....
{ Houses of Ill-fame, Inmates.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
{ Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
{ Prosec'ns for Wages and Desertion	39	2	37	37	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....
{ Violations, Fish and Game Acts...	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	32	.....	31	31	.....	.....	1	31	.....	.....
{ Breach of Prison.....	5	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
{ Vagrancy.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
{ Felonies not otherwise enumerated	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
{ Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	82	4	66	66	.....	.....	3	62	3	.....
{ Lunacy.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	515	48	435	408	16	11	19	343	58	2

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE RENFREW.—*Fin.*

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.	CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENTIAIRE.					
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.					
Two years and under five. 2 ans et moins de 5.					
Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.					
Life. À vie.					
Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.					
The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.					
Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.					
Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages					
Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.					
Agricultural. Agriculteurs.					
Commercial. Commerçants.					
Domestic. Serveurs.					
Industrial. Industriels.					
Professional. Professions libérales					
Labourers. Journaliers.					
Married. Marié.					
Widowed. Veuve.					
Single. Célibataire.					

COMTE DE SIMCOE.

[illegible]

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF RENFREW—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.
Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.
Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.
Contravent. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse.
6. Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.
Vagabondage.
Délits non compris ci-dessus.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Folie.
Total.	2	2	22	1	2	...	...	4	...	17	...

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.	3	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
1. Bestialité, sodomie. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meurtre. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Séances immorales contre des jeunes filles. ....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Usage d'armes av. intention de blesser. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Vol avec effraction.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraude et faux prétextes. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Vol de chevaux et bétail.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larcin.	16	32	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Dégât à la propriété.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Autres attaques malicieuses. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Contrefaçon et circulation. ....	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infractions aux lois municipales. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contravent. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Evasion. ....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vagabondage. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crimes non spécifiés. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Délits non compris ci-dessus. ....	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Folie. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	25	45	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	12	...

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE RENFREW.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.																				USAGE DE LIQUEURS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
40 years and over.		Not given.—Non donnés.		BRITISH ISLES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
M.	F.			England, Wales.		Ireland.		Scotland.		Canada.		United States		Other Foreign Countries.		Other British Possessions.		Autres Possess. Britanniques.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
H.	F.			Angleterre, Galles.		Irlande.		Ecosse..				Etats-Unis.		Autres pays étrangers.		Autres Possessions.		Baptists.		Baptistes.		Catholics.		Catholiques.		Church of England.		Eglise d'Angleterre.		Methodists.		Méthodistes.		Presbyterians.		Presbytériens.		Protestants		Protestants.		Other Denominations.		Autres Confessions.		moderate.		Modéré.		Immoderate.		Immodéré.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
.....	1

COMTÉ DE SIMCOE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	1	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	12	10	2	1	31	6	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	19	3	1	2	14	33	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	25	17	12	2	46	17	2	.....	.....	.....	27	31	25	4	1	2	32	52	.....

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DELITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^e fois.	Convicted, 2nd Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n		
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
1 { Assault, Aggravated, with Intent..	2		2	2				1			1
1 { Assault, Common.....	87	4	72	68	4		1	62	8		
1 { Murder.....	5	1					4				
1 { Rape.....	1						1				
2 { Burglary.....	3		3	3							1
3 { Fraud and False Pretences.....	4	2	1	1					1		
3 { Larceny.....	24	8	16	15	1			2	8		6
4 { Arson.....	2						2				
4 { Damage to Property.....	8		8	8				7	1		
5 { Uttering counterfeit money.....	1		1	1							1
5 { Carrying unlawful weapons.....	1		1	1				1			
6 { Drunk and Disorderly.....	146	4	142	95	30	17		136	4		
6 { Indecently exposing the person.....	3		3	3					3		
6 { Keeping House of Ill-fame.....	1		1	1				1			
6 { Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	45	3	42	38	3	1		42			
6 { Prosecutions for Wages and Desertion	12	1	11	11				11			
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act....	44		44	41				41	2	1	
6 { Vagrancy.....	7		7	4	1	2		2	3		2
6 { Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	145	28	104	87	8	9	13	89	8		
6 { Lunacy.....	4										
Total.....	545	51	458	382	47	29	21	395	38	1	11

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1 { Assault, Common.....	75	3	68	67	1			58	5	3	
1 { Manslaughter.....	1	1									
3 { Larceny.....	15	1	14	11	2	1		2	7	1	
4 { Arson.....	1	1									
4 { Damage to Property.....	5		5	5				4			
4 { Drunk and Disorderly.....	118		118	118				118			
4 { Municipal By-laws, Infractions of	8		6	6				6			
6 { Prosecutions for Wages and Desertion	13		13	13				13			
6 { do Fishery and Game Acts....	2		2	2							
6 { do under Liquor Act.....	25		25	25				25			
6 { Perjury and subornation thereof..	3	3									
6 { Vagrancy.....	13		13	13				13			
6 { Felonies not otherwise enumerated	5		2	2			2			1	
6 { Misdemeanors not incl'd'd in above	40	2	35	35				32			
6 { Lunacy.....	1										
Total.....	323	11	301	297	3	1	2	258	25	5	

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario**—COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					A G E S.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
						H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
1 { Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....	9	9	20	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
1 { Meurtre.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Sévices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Vol qualifié.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3 { Larcin.....	7	7	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
4 { Incendiat.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Circulation de fausse monnaie.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Port d'armes à feu.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	103	103	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Exposition indécente de la personne.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Infractions aux lois municipales.....	14	14	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..	4	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Vagabondage.....	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	44	44	43	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Folie.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	204	204	140	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1 { Voies de fait ordinaires ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Homicide involontaire ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Larcin.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Incendiat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Infractions aux lois municipales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Contrav. aux règlements de pêche et de chasse..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Parjure et subornation de parjure.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Vagabondage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Crimes non spécifiés.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Folie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉS DE STORMONT, DUNDAS ET GLENGARRY. TABLEAU I.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS.	
			LIEUX DE NAISSANCES.																				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over.			BRITISH ISLES.																					
40 ans et au-dessus			ILES BRITANNIQUES.																					
M.	F.	Not given.	England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.	Ireland.	Ireland..	Scotland, Ecosse.	Canada.	United States, Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries, Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions, Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists, Baptistes.	Catholics, Catholiques.	Church of England, Eglise d'Angleterre	Methodists, Méthodistes.	Presbyterians, Presbytériens.	Protestants, Protes-tants.	Other denominations, Autres confessions.	Moderate, Modéré.	Immoderate, Immodéré.					
3	3	3	1	2	2	20	4	3	1			13		4	1	11		25	1					
			1	1	1	1						2				4		4	3					
1	1	3	3			5	3					5	1		1	6		1	10					
1	1						2									2		2						
								1				1							1					
		5	4	32	9	79	11	1				87				48		35	100					
				3								3							3					
												1							1					
				3		24	2					11				19		26	4					
						6						3							2					
		5		2		10	3	1				9				6		5	2					
				1		3	2					2			1	4		12	7					
		5	5	5	5	68	6	1				47	2			40	1	63	26					
		1				4						2				2		4						
5	24	14		52	18	228	34	2				188	3	4	5	148	1	183	164					

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	Under one year. Moins d'un an.
1 { Assault, Aggravated, with Intent. do on Peace Officer..... do Common.....	1 1 68	2	68	65	1			1 63	1 3	
1 { Bigamy..... Deserting Family..... Rape	1 1 1	1	1	1				1	1	
2 { Burglary..... Shop-breaking, Enter'g and Steal'g	15 2		15	3	3	9		1	1	
3 { Embezzlement..... Fraud and False Pretences..... Larceny.....	1 7 39	1	5	3	2		1	4		
3 { Receiving Stolen Goods..... Forgery..... Drunk and Disorderly	3 1 29	1	2	1				2	1	
6 { Indecently exposing the Person..... Keeping House of Ill-fame..... Municipal By-laws, Infractions of.	1 1 7		1	1	7		1	7		
6 { Prosecutions for Wages and Desertion..... Prosecutions under Liquor Act..... Possessing Illicit Still.....	7 42 4		7	7	4		7	7		
6 { Vagrancy	16		16	16			1	15		
6 { Felonies not otherwise enumerated..... Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	3 62	3	61	58	1	2	60	1		
Total.....	313	19	294	271	10	13	225	46	6	

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

1 { Assault, Indecent..... do Aggravated, with Intent. do on Peace Officer..... do Common.....	1 2 3 96	11	85	85			1 1 3 82	1 1 3		
1 { Bigamy..... Carrying Fire-arms, Presenting do	2 2	1	2	2		1	2			
1 { Child Stealing..... Endanger'g Passeng'rs on Railw's	1 1		1	1					1	
1 { Murder	1	1								
1 { Rape	2	1	1	1			1			
1 { Shoot'g, Stabbing with intent..... Burglary	3 9	3	3	2			1	1		
2 { House-breaking..... Robbery.....	1 7	3	2	2		2				

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE WATERLOO.

TABLEAU I.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE WELLAND.

[illegible]

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — EDUCATION.				AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.
1	Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement..			1				1			
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....			1							
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....			5						5	
	Bigamie.....			1						1	
	Abandon illégal de la famille.....										
	Sérvices immoraux contre des jeunes filles										
2	Vol qualifié.....			4	11			1		1	1
	Vol avec effraction.....			1	1					1	
	Abus de confiance.....										
3	Fraude et faux prétextes.....			3	1					2	1
	Larcin.....			19	5	1	1	2	2	15	
	Recel d'objets volés.....			2							
5	Contrefaçon.....			1							
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....										
	Exposition indécente de la personne.....										
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....										
6	Infractions aux lois municipales.....										
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....										
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..										
	Possession illicite d'appareils de distillation.....										
	Vagabondage.....										
	Crimes non spécifiés.....										
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....			3	1					2	
Total.....				41	19	1	1	5	2	27	2

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

	Attentat contre la pudeur.....			1							1
	Voies de fait avec intent de blesser grièvement..	1	1								1
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....			2							3
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	4	5	18				5	1	13	1
	Bigamie.....			1						1	
1	Port d'armes à feu et leur exhibition illégale			2						2	
	Vol d'enfants.....	1	1								
	Att. contre la sûreté des passag. sur les c. de fer.	1	1			1					
	Meurtre.....										
	Sérvices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....			1				1			
	Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser.....			1							
2	Vol qualifié.....	1	1					1		1	
	Vol avec effraction.....	1	1					1			
	Vol.....			4						4	

Province d'Ontario.—COMTÉ DE WATERLOO.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS.	
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.																				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over.		BRITISH ISLES.																					
40 ans et au-dessus.		ILES BRITANNIQUES.																					
M.	F.	Not given—Non donnés				England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.		Ireland.	Irelande.	Scot'l'd—Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possessions Brian.	Baptists. Baptistes	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants.	Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.	Moderate Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.
1		3								1	5				4		1					4	1
										1							1				1		
11						1		1		3	1	11			14		1				14	1	
															1		1				2		
5	1	2		2		1				2	1	8			2	1	2		5		4	4	3
	2									2		1			1			2				2	1
				4																			
				1																			
3		1	1			3											4					4	
20	3	9	6	5						27	2	20			28	3	11	9		4	49	10	

COMTÉ DE WELLAND.

				1		1				1				1	1
				1		1	2		1		2			2	
5	1	1	3	12	6	1			9			14		15	8
				1		1						1		1	
				1		1						2		2	
1				1		1			1					1	
						1				1				1	
						1			1						1
						1			1						1
						1									2
						1			2						
						1				1				1	
						3	1		3						4

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF WELLAND—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Retreated. Récidive.	For trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans option.	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
3 { Fraud and False Pretences.....	7	1	3	3			2		2	1
{ Larceny	75	30	44	43	1			9	23	4
4 { Incendiarism.	2		2	2						
{ Damage to Property	2		2	2				2		
5 { Forgery	1		1	1					1	
{ Drunk and Disorderly	195	10	185	185				184		
{ Indecently Exposing the Person..	3		3	3				3		
{ Keeping House of Ill-fame.....	1		1	1				1		
{ Municipal By-laws, Infractions of.	26		26	26				26		
6 { Prosecns for Wages and Desertion.	5		5	5				5		
{ Prosecutions under Liquor Act....	54	1	52	52				52		
{ Breach of Prison	3		3	3					1	2
{ Vagrancy.....	31		31	30		1		26	4	
{ Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	115	11	103	103				101	1	
Total..	651	77	565	563	1	1	5	499	35	10

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

1 { Indecent Assault.....	2	1	1	1				1		
{ Assault, aggravated, with intent.	2		2	2				2		
1 { Assault, Common	83		82	81		1		79	3	
{ Deserting Child	1		1	1					1	
{ Wounding with intent.....	4		4	4				1	2	1
2 { Shop-breaking and Entering.....	1		1	1					1	
{ Robbery	1	1								
{ Fraud and False Pretences.....	3	1	2	2					2	
3 { Horse and Cattle Stealing.....	3		3	3						3
{ Larceny.....	29	8	21	19	1	1		2	13	2
4 { Arson.....	1	1								
{ Damage to Property.....	12	4	8	8				8		
5 { Forgery	1	1								
{ Drunk and Disorderly.....	149	6	143	141	2			143		
{ Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	35		35	35				35		
6 { Prosecns for Wages and Desertion	16		16	16				16		
{ do under Liquor Act	66		66	66				66		
{ Perjury	1					1				
{ Vagrancy.....	75		75	66	3	6		3	72	
{ Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	56	1	55	55				54		
Total.....	541	24	515	501	6	8	1	410	94	6

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE WELLAND.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENTIAIRE.																	
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cluses and Joux.	Villes et Villages. Rural Districts.	Districts ruraux. Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants	Domestic. Serviteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.
8	5					7	91	42	16	21	6	12	2	63	39	4	90

COMTÉ DE WELLINGTON.

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TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF WELLAND.—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					A G E S .					
		Unable to read Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
							H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
3	Fraude et faux prétextes.....		1	4	1	.....			2	.....	3	.....
	Larcin	6	11	30	1	8	.....	13	.....	20	.....	.....
4	Incendiat et tentatives d'incendie.....		1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dégât à la propriété.....						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Contrefaçon			1	.....		.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....		2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
	Exposition indécente de la personne.....				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Infractions aux lois municipales.....				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi .....				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes.....			1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Évasion	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
	Vagabondage	1	1	4	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....		1	17	1	1	.....	3	.....	8	3	.....
Total.....		17	28	106	4	12	.....	31	1	76	4	.....

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

	Attentats contre la pudeur.....			2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.....			2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
1	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	2	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
	Abandon illégal des enfants			1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser.....			3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2	Vol avec effraction.....			1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fraude et faux prétextes.....			2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Vol de chevaux et bétail.....			3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Larcin.....	8	8	13	.....	5	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....
4	Incendiat			1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dégât à la propriété			1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
5	Contrefaçon .....				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	25	27	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Infractions aux lois municipales.....				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes.....			2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
	Parjure .....				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vagabondage.....	30	46	10	.....	1	1	2	.....	35	1	.....
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	1	1		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		66	86	71	.....	6	1	3	.....	55	1	.....

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Recidive.	For Trial.	Sur accusation. With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	Under one year Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
Indecent assault.....	2	1	1	1					1		
Assault, aggravated, with intent.	23	10	11	11			1	4	7		
do on Peace Officer.....	9	1	8	8				6	2		
do Common.....	374	171	202	202				200	2		
1 Child Stealing.....	1		1	1					1		
Murder.....	1	1									
Abandoning Children or Family...	10	5	4	4							
Rape.....	2	1	1	1							
Shooting, Stabbing with intent.....	10	6	2	2			1		2		
Burglary.....	4	3					1				
2 House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	7	1	5	5			1		2		
Robbery.....	13	8	5	5					4	1	
Embezzlement.....	4	2	2	2					1		
3 Fraud and False Pretences.....	22	16	5	5					3		
Larceny.....	296	138	149	146	1	2	4	19	94	4	
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	12	10	2	2					1		
4 Arson.....	1	1									
Damage to Property.....	118	46	72	72				72			
5 Forgery and Uttering.....	1		1	1					1		
Counterfeiting and Uttering Coin...	1		1	1					1		
Carrying Unlawful Weapons.....	4	2	2	2							
Drunk and Disorderly.....	869	134	730	730				723	3		
Indecently Exposing the Person...	3		3	3				3			
House of Ill-fame.....	42	24	18	18				17	1		
6 Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	296	99	192	192				192			
Prose'ns for Wages and Desertion	8	1	7	7				7			
Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	87	25	59	59				59			
Vagrancy.....	266	57	209	209				208			
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	364	120	238	238			8	199	1		
Total.....	2,850	873	1,930	1,927	1	2	16	1,709	127	5	

COUNTY OF YORK.

Abortion.....	1	1									
Assault, Indecent.....	5	1	3	3			1			2	
do Aggravated and with Intent	6	1	2	2			1		1		
do on Peace Officer.....	24	5	10	10			9	5	5		
do Common.....	464	173	260	259		1	22	226	18		
Bigamy.....	1	1									
1 Carrying Fire-arms.....	5		5	5				5			
Endanger'g Passengers on Rail'ys	1		1	1							

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.	
Attentats contre la pudeur.....			1							1	
Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement..	1	1	3		1		1	1			
Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....			6				1	4			
Voies de fait ordinaires.....	7	18	165	1	8	2	31	1	87	15	
1 Vol d'enfants.....			1								
Meurtre.....											
Abandon illégal des enfants et de la famille			4						3		
Sérvices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....											
Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser											
Vol qualifié.....											
2 Vol avec effraction.....											
Vol.....											
Abus de confiance.....			2				1	1			
3 Fraude et faux prétextes			3					4			
Larcin.....	27	45	69	1	27	1	19	3	42	8	
Recel d'objets volés.....			2						1	1	
4 Incendiat.....											
Dégât à la propriété	5	14	53		16		13		29	3	
5 Contrefaçon et circulation.....											
Contrefaçon et circulation de fausse monnaie.....											
Port d'instruments dangereux et illégaux.....			2				1				
Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	60	125	592	12	8	1	43	9	360	54	
Exposition indécente de la personne	1	1	2		1				1		
Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	2	2	16						2	11	
6 Infractions aux lois municipales.....		11	175	5	1		5		74	3	
Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....			2				1		1		
Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes...			58	1					24	7	
Vagabondage.....	5	52	156		11	1	14	4	86	21	
Délits non compris ci-dessus	2	27	163	3	8		11	3	92	10	
Total.....	110	296	1,475	23	81	5	140	21	813	133	

COUNTY OF YORK.

Avortement											
Attentats contre la pudeur.....		1	3		1			1	1		
Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement...			6				1		2		
Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	3	3	13				2		16		
Voies de fait ordinaires.....	18	19	78	2	4		22	4	104	18	
Bigamie.....											
1 Port d'armes à feu.....	1	1	3				3		2		
Att. contre la sûreté des passag. sur les ch. de fer											

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE WENTWORTH.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES.								RELIGIONS.								USE OF LIQUORS.	
			LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.																USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over.			BRITISH ISLES.																	
40 ans et au-dessus.			ILES BRITANNIQUES.																	
M.	F.	Not given.	England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.	Ireland.	Scotland, Ecosse.	Canada.	United States, Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries, Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions, Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists, Baptistes.	Catholics, Catholiques.	Church of England, Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists, Méthodistes.	Presbyterians, Presbytériens.	Protestants, Protestants.	Other denominations, Autres confessions.	Moderate, Modéré.	Immoderate, Immodéré.		
2			1			1	2	1			1	2	1			1	1	3		
40	4		21	52	7	92	5	7		1	71	71	24	10		5	54	127		
1				2	1	1						1	1	2			2	2		
2			1	1		1	1				1	1	1				1	1		
9	11	4	21	17	7	61	9	1		1	30	46	29	9		2	41	75		
						2							2				1	1		
5	2		4	8	3	47	5			1	25	16	19	6			30	38		
1			1			1						2						2		
16	39		129	254	72	206	30	25		3	273	244	76	104	2	14	28	663		
1				1		1	1					1	2				1	2		
1	4		4	1		7	5			3	3	6	5	1				18		
95	19		45	60	14	55	3	12			63	66	34	16	3	10	67	123		
		1				1	1						2				2			
22	4		10	7	6	18	6	6			8	31	4	2		9	23	36		
58	14		43	69	14	55	18	8			54	87	45	16		6	72	116		
50	11	1	37	43	8	89	9	8			47	73	49	17		8	74	102		
303	108	6	317	518	137	646	93	68		9	581	648	296	185	5	55	398	1,319		

COMTE DE YORK.

1			1			2	1				1	1	1			1	4	
1			1	1		1	1				1	2					3	
46	4	1	43	61	9	74	11	5		1	39	41	11	5		1	93	6
			1			3	1					3		1			4	
1				1									1					

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF YORK—Concluded.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Retreated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
Manslaughter.....	1	1								
Murder.....	1	1								
Neglecting to support Family.....	3		2	2				1	1	
Rape.....	9	3	1	1			4		1	
Shooting and Stabbing.....	45	16	13	13			15	1	10	
Burglary.....	31	8	5	4		1	18		3	
House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g.....	18	9	9	9					3	1
Robbery.....	27	6	7	6		1	14		3	
Embezzlement.....	15	7	2	2			5	1	1	
Fraud and False Pretences.....	57	31	10	10			16	3	5	
Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing.....	8	4	4	4						
Larceny.....	807	321	343	338	5		117	24	276	9
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	31	16	10	10			5		5	
Arson.....	3	1	1	1			1			
Damage to Property.....	9	1	8	8				8		
Forgery.....	8	3	1	1			3			
Carrying Unlawful Weapons.....	2		2	2				2		
Drunk and Disorderly.....	2,892	1,080	1,811	1,768		43		1,809	2	
Houses of Ill-fame.....	1		1	1				1		
Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of.....	1		1	1					1	
Prosecns for Wages and Desertion.....	25		25	25				25		
do under Liquor Act.....	378	119	259	240	9	10		259		
Breach of Prison.....	3		3	3					3	
Perjury.....	16	7	1	1			7			1
Snicide, Attempting to Commit.....	1	1								
Vagrancy.....	476	205	270	267	1	2		267	1	
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above.....	157	7	149	149			1	148	1	
Lunacy.....	2									
Total.....	5,531	2,028	3,219	3,146	15	58	239	2,785	339	14
Grand Total, Province of Ontario.....	25,065	6,089	18,285	17,587	296	402	484	15,462	2,081	91

Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF ARTHABASKA.

Assault aggrava'd and w'h intent.....	2		2	2				1	1	
do on Peace Officer.....	1	1								
do Common.....	11	3	8	8				7	1	
Rape.....	1		1	1						
Shooting and wounding.....	1	1								
House-breaking.....	1		1	1					1	
Fraud and False Pretences.....	1	1								
Larceny.....	9		9	9					6	2
Cutting Timber with intent to steal.....	1	1								

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE YORK—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENTIAIRE.					Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages. Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants	Domestic. Serveurs	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuvage.	Single. Célibataire.			
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.														
			Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.														
			The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.														
			Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.														

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT D'ARTHABASKA.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	2	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	4	.....

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF YORK—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
							H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
	Homicide involontaire.....											
	Meurtre.....											
	Abandon illégal de la famille.....				1						1	
	Séances immorales contre des jeunes filles.....			6					1		4	
	Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser.....	2	3	20	2				7		14	
	Vol qualifié.....			20	1				4		14	1
2	Vol avec effraction.....	2	3	5	1	1			2		5	1
	Vol.....	4	4	17		2			3		16	
	Abus de confiance.....			3	2						6	1
	Fraude et faux prétextes.....	3	4	17	1	4					17	1
3	Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.....	3	3						1		2	
	Larcin.....	85	98	327	13	67	2		87	14	194	41
	Recel d'objets volés.....	1	1	12					2		6	3
4	Incendie.....			2							1	
	Dégât à la propriété.....											
5	Contrefaçon.....			2	3						4	
	Port d'instruments dangereux et illégaux.....			1					1			
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	250	424	1,240	101	21	1		123	15	844	136
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....											
	Infractions aux lois municipales.....											
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
6	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....	9	9	192					1	1	59	42
	Evasion.....			1					1			
	Parjure.....			4					3		5	
	Suicide, tentative de suicide.....											
	Vagabondage.....	48	80	170	8	7	1		31	12	82	42
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....			1							7	
	Folie.....											
Total.....		429	643	2,143	135	107	4		295	47	1,406	286
Grand Total, Province d'Ontario.....		1,867	2,426	6,279	364	302	19		652	90	3,311	491

Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF ARTHABASKA.

	Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.....			1							2	
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....											
1	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	3	3	4							2	
	Séances immorales contre des jeunes filles.....	1	1								1	
	Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser.....											
2	Vol avec effraction.....								1			
	Fraude et faux prétextes.....											
	Larcin.....	2	2	4					3		4	
	Coupe de bois avec intention de vol.....											

Province d'Ontario—COMTE DE YORK—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

[illegible]

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT D'ARTHABASKA.

[illegible]

TABLE I. **Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF ARTHABASKA—***Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial.	COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
								Sur accusation. With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	No option — Sans opt'n With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
4 Arson.....	3	2	1	1							
4 Damage to Property.....	8	4	4	4				2	2		
Other malicious offences ag. prop'ty.....	1		1	1					1		
Carrying Unlawful Weapons.....	1		1	1				1			
Break of Prison.....	2		2	2					2		
6 Perjury.....	1		1	1					1		
Vagrancy.....	4		4	4				2			
Felonies not otherwise unumerated.....	1	1									
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above.....	11	6	5	5					1		
Total.....	60	20	40	40				13	15	3	

DISTRICT OF BEAUCE.

1 Assault, Indecent.....	1		1	1				1			
1 do Aggravated, with Intent.....	2		2	2					2		
do Common.....	12	3	9	9				9			
3 Fraud and False Pretences.....	1	1									
3 Larceny.....	1										
4 Arson.....	2	2									
4 Damage to Property.....	1		1	1				1			
Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of.....	1		1	1				1			
6 Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	17		17	17				17			
Misdemeanors n't incl'ded in above.....	1		1	1				1			
Total.....	39	6	32	32				30	2		

DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Assault, Aggravated, with Intent.....	16	1	10	10			4		7		2
Assault on Peace Officer.....	1										
1 Assault, Common.....	23	10	12	12			1	7	2	1	
Rape.....	2	1									
Shooting, Stabbing with intent.....	5	2	2	2							
3 Fraud and False Pretences.....	4	2	1	1			1		1		
3 Larceny.....	20	8	10	10			2		4		2
5 Forgery.....	2	1					1				

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT D'ARTHABASKA—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESIDENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.		CONJUGAL STATE.	
PENITENTIARY.						ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PÉNITENTIAIRE.							
Under two years.							
Moins de 2 ans.							
Two years and under Five.							
2 ans et moins de 5.							
Five years and over.							
5 ans et plus.							
Life.							
A vie.							
Detained for Lunacy.							
Emprisonné pour cause de folie.							
The death Sentence.							
Condamné à mort							
Committed to Reformatories.							
—							
Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.							
Cities and Towns.							
Villes et Villages.							
Rural Districts.							
—							
Districts ruraux.							
Agricultural.							
Agriculteurs.							
Commercial.							
Commerçants.							
Domestics.							
Serviteurs.							
Industrial.							
Industriels.							
Professional.							
Professions libérales.							
Labourers.							
Journaliers.							
Married.							
Married.							
Widowed.							
Veinage.							
Single.							
Célibataire.							

DISTRICT DE BEAUCE.

[illegible]

DISTRICT DE BEAUHARNOIS.

	1					1	14	3	3			3	5		10
							1						1		
						6	6	5	2		1		5		7
							1	1					1		
						1	2	1	1				1		2
						1	1		1				1		
						4	8	2			1		9		6
						4	1		1				1		

TABLE I. Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF ARTHABASKA—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					A G E S.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
						H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
Incendiat.			1							1	
Dégât à la propriété				1				2			
Autres attaques malicieuses contre la propriété..	1	1									
Port d'armes dangereux et illégaux	1	1								1	
Evasion	1	1								2	
Parjure			1							1	
6 Vagabondage	4	4			2			1		1	
Crimes non spécifiés											
Délits non compris ci-dessus	1	1	2	1						1	
Total	14	14	13	2	2			7		16	

DISTRICT OF BEAUCE.

1	Attentat contre la pudeur			1						1	
	Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement..		1	1						1	
	Voies de fait ordinaires										
3	Fraude et faux prétextes										
	Larcin										
4	Incendiat										
	Dégât à la propriété			1							
	Infractions aux lois municipales										
6	Contraventions aux règ. de liqueurs fortes										
	Délits non compris ci-dessus										
	Total		1	2						2	

DISTRICT OF BRAUHARNOIS.

	Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement..	11	11	3	1					4	2
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix			1							
1	Voies de fait ordinaires	4	4	8						3	1
	Séances immorales contre des jeunes filles			1							
	Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser	1	1	1	1						
3	Fraude et faux prétextes	1	1		1						
	Larcin	9	9	3	1			1		2	
5	Contrefaçon			1							

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT D'ARTHABASKA—Fin. TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS.																																																	
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCES.																				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.																																																	
40 years and over.		BRITISH ISLES.																																																																					
40 ans et et au-dessus.		ILES BRITANNIQUES.																																																																					
M.	F.																																																																						
H.	F.																																																																						
		Not given—Non donnée.																																																																					
		England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.																																																																					
		Ireland.																																																																					
		Ireland.																																																																					
		Scotland. Ecosse.																																																																					
		Canada.																																																																					
		United States.																																																																					
		Etats-Unis.																																																																					
		Other Foreign Countries.																																																																					
		Autres pays étrangers.																																																																					
		Other British Possessions.																																																																					
		Autres Possess. Britanniq.																																																																					
		Baptists.																																																																					
		Baptistes.																																																																					
		Catholics.																																																																					
		Catholiques.																																																																					
		Church of England.																																																																					
		Eglise d'Angleterre.																																																																					
		Methodists.																																																																					
		Methodistes.																																																																					
		Presbyterians.																																																																					
		Presbytériens.																																																																					
		Protestants.																																																																					
		Protestants.																																																																					
		Other denominations.																																																																					
		Autres confessions.																																																																					
		Moderate.																																																																					
		Modéré.																																																																					
		Immoderate.																																																																					
		Immodéré.																																																																					
3		1										31										30										5										2										7										1									

DISTRICT DE BEAUCE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....

DISTRICT DE BEAUHARNOIS.

.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	15	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	8	.....	1	2	.....	.....	10	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I. Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS—Concluded,

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} f. is.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	Aux Travaux forcés.
{ Prosecutions under Liquor Act....	4	1	3	3				3		
{ Perjury	1	1								
6 { Vagrancy.....	4	2	2	2				2		
{ Felonies not otherwise enumerated	8						8			
{ Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	10	8	2	2				2		
Total	100	37	42	42			18	14	14	1 4

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD.

{ Assault, Aggravated, with Intent	3	3								
{ Assault, Common	4	2	2	2					1	1
1 { Child Stealing	2		2	2					1	1
{ Murder	1		1	1						
{ Shooting, Stabbing with intent....	1	1								
2 { House-breaking	1		1	1						
{ Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing.	4	1	3	3						
2 { Larceny	13	5	8	8					4	
5 { Forgery	3		3	3						
6 { Felonies not otherwise enumerated	1	1								
{ Misdemeanors n't incl'ded in above	1		1	1					1	
Total	34	13	21	21					7	2

DISTRICT OF CHICOUTIMI.

1 { Assault, Common	3	1	2	2				2		
{ Rape	1		1	1						
3 { Larceny	3		3	3					2	
Total	7	1	6	6				2	2	

DISTRICT OF GASPE.

1 { Assault, Common	4		3	3				3		
{ Concealing the Birth of Infants...	1		1	1					1	
2 { Robbery.....	1		1	1					1	
3 { Larceny	2		2	2					2	

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE BEAUHARNOIS.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE.																					
PENITENTIARY.		PÉNITENTIAIRE.													ÉTAT CONJUGAL.																					
Under <u>two</u> years.	Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five.	2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over.	5 ans et plus.	Life.	A vie.	Detained for Lunacy.	Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence.	Condamné à mort	Committed to Reformatories.	Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns.	Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts.	Districts ruraux.	Agricultural.	Agriculteurs.	Commercial.	Commerçants.	Domestic.	Serviteurs.	Industrial.	Industriels.	Professional.	Professions libérales	Labourers.	Journaliers.	Married.	Marié.	Widowed.	Veuve.	Single.	Célibataire.	
.....
1												4		14			48	13		8		5		2					26		24				36	

DISTRICT DE BEDFORD.

							2	1									1			1
								2								1				2
		1						1	1									1		
1	2							1									1			1
1						3		3	1								2	2		1
1	2							3	1						1		8	3	1	4
								3									1	2		1
								1									1	1		
4	5					3	2	20	3						1	1	15	10	1	10

DISTRICT DE CHICOUTIMI.

	1							1									1	1		
						1		3									2	2		1
	1					1		4									3	3		1

DISTRICT DE GASPÉ.

								1		2										
								1											1	
								1		1										1
								1		1										1

TABLE I. Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DELITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parjure .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vagabondage .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crimes non spécifiés .....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Délits non compris ci-dessus	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	28	28	28	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	9	3

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD.

1 { Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Voies de fait ordinaires .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Vol d'enfant .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Meurtre .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2—Vol avec effraction	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3 { Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Larcin	5	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....
5—Contrefaçon .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Crimes non spécifiés .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Délits non compris ci-dessus	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9	9	11	1	2	.....	.....	6	.....	8	.....

DISTRICT OF CHICOUTIMI.

1 { Voies de fait ordinaires .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sérvices immoraux contre des jeunes filles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larcin .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISTRICT OF GASPÉ.

{ Voies de fait ordinaires	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suppression de part	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
—Vol	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
—Larcin	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I. Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF GASPÉ—Concluded.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.		CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1re fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	
										Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
		Acquitted. Acquittées.								With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.	
6	{ Drunk and Disorderly.....	2	2	2	2				2		
	{ Prosecutions for Wages.....	4	2	2					2		
	{ Misdemeanors not incl'd in above	4	4	4					4		
	Total.....	18	15	15					11	4	

DISTRICT OF IBERVILLE.

1	{ Assault, Aggravated, with Intent	1	1	1					1		
	{ do on Peace Officer.....	3	2	2					2		
	{ do Common.....	26	16	16				15			
	{ Neglecting to provide for Children	1	1	1					1		
3	{ Horse Stealing.....	1	1	1							
4	{ Larceny.....	24	14	14					9		3
	{ Damage to Property.....	4	3	1	1				1		
6	{ Drunk and Disorderly.....	42	39	39					39		
	{ Municipal By-Laws, infractions of.	1	1								
	{ Vagrancy.....	21	19	19					17		
	{ Misdemeanors not incl'd in above	4	2	2					1		
Total.....		128	96	96					16	71	3

DISTRICT OF JOLIETTE.

1	{ Abortion.....	1	1								
	{ Assault, Indecent.....	1	1	1					1		
	{ Assault, aggravated, with intent.	5	5	5					3		
	{ Assault, Common.....	1	1								
6	{ Concealing birth of Infants.....	1	1								
	{ Murder.....	1	1								
6	{ Embezzlement.....	1	1	1					1		
	{ Horse stealing.....	2	2	2					2		
	{ Larceny.....	4	4	4					1	3	
	{ Prosecutions under the Liquor Act	4	4	4					4		
6	{ Misdemeanors not incl'd in above	1	1	1					1		
	{ Lunacy.....	1									
Total.....		23	18	18					6	10	

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE GASPÉ.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.	CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENTIAIRE.					
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.				
Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.				
Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.				
Life. À vie.				
Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.				
The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.				
Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.				
Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.				
Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.				
Agricultural. Agriculteurs.				
Commercial. Commerçants.				
Domestic. Serveiteurs.				
Industrial. Industriels.				
Professional. Professions libérales.				
Labourers. Journaliers.				
Married. Marié.				
Widowed. Veuve.				
Single. Célibataire.				

DISTRICT D'IBERVILLE.

						1			1		1			
						2	2				1			
					1	9	9	4	2		6	12	6	
						1					1			
							1				1		1	
	1					10	4			2	11	4	10	
	1					1		1					1	
						34	5	2	2	6	23	14	20	
						19	2			2			15	
						1	1	1		1	10	4	2	
													2	
2					2	75	25	10	5	1	17	51	37	56

DISTRICT DE JOLIETTE.

[illegible]

TABLE I. **Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF GASPE—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					A G E S .					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21. 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40. 21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.			
6 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....											
6 { Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	3	3									
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....			1	1							
Total.....	7	7	1	1							

DISTRICT OF IBERVILLE.

1 { Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.....			1						1		
1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....			2						1		
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....	7	9	6	3	2		1		3		
1 { Négliger de supporter sa famille.....			1								
3 { Vol de chevaux.....	1	1									
3 { Larcin.....	9	10	4		1				7		
4 { Dégât à la propriété.....			1				1				
4 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	7	16	23				2		18	3	
6 { Infractions aux lois municipales.....											
6 { Vagabondage.....	11	13	8		2	1	2		4	4	
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....			2								
Total.....	35	49	48	3	5	1	6		34	7	

DISTRICT OF JOLIETTE.

1 { Avortement.....											
1 { Attentat contre la pudeur.....											
1 { Voies de fait avec int. de blesser grièvement.....	1	1	1							1	
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....											
1 { Suppression de part.....											
1 { Meurtre.....											
3 { Abus de confiance.....											
3 { Vol de chevaux.....	1	1									
3 { Larcin.....											
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....											
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....											
6 { Folie.....	1	1									
Total.....	3	3	1							1	

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE GASPÉ—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

[illegible]

DISTRICT D'IBERVILLE.

1					1				1						1
3	1	1			2				2						2
1					17				18						7
1					1				1						1
1					1				1						1
4	1	1			5	1	6		10	2	1	1		1	13
					1				1						1
11	2	3	13	2	14	7			34	2	1	2			39
4	3	1		2	17	1			17	2		2		8	13
					2				2					2	
25	7	6	13	4	61	9	6		87	6	2	5		18	82

DISTRICT DE JOLIETTE.

[illegible]

TABLE I.

Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF KAMOURASKA.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
			Total	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option. Sans opt'n	Under one year. Moins d'un an.
2—Robbery.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
6—Perjury.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

DISTRICT OF MONTMAGNY.

3—Larceny.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6—Misdemeanor.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Assault, Indecent.....	8	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
do Aggravated, with Intent...	99	38	61	61	.....	.....	26	33	.....	.....
do on Peace Officer.....	141	30	111	111	.....	.....	75	36	.....	.....
do Common.....	1326	432	883	883	.....	.....	732	146	.....	.....
Bestiality, Sodomy.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrying Firearms.....	10	3	4	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
1 Abduction.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Concealing the Birth of Infants.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Murder.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abandoning Children and Family	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape.....	7	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Shooting, Stabbing with intent...	6	3	3	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	64	9	52	52	.....	.....	1	8	1	.....
2 Robbery.....	11	9	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempts at house-breaking.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Embezzlement.....	22	17	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Fraud and False Pretences.....	17	8	8	8	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
3 Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing	16	4	12	12	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Larceny.....	794	174	609	609	.....	4	77	433	3	.....
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	14	12	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
4 Arson.....	4	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Damage to Property.....	152	36	113	113	.....	.....	105	5	.....	.....
Forging and uttering Bank Notes	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Forgery.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Counterfeiting and uttering Coin	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE KAMOURASKA.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY.																	
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																	
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. A vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serviteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuvage.	Single. Célibataire.
								1	1								
								1	1								

DISTRICT DE MONTMAGNY.

DISTRICT DE MONTRÉAL.

	1					4		1		1		2		1	2
	2					56		4		13		26		10	
						85		8	2	22		42		5	1
					1	722	22	20	90	15	246	7	233	109	7
					2		1	1				2			2
						5	1			3		3			
						3			1		1	1			3
						1									1
						2						2			2
						2	1					2			2
	24	6				54						55	4		23
	2					2						2			1
	2					2						2			2
	1					5		1				4		1	1
	1					9						9		1	4
	6					10	2					12	2		6
	34					57	616	4	9	10	4	53	32		234
						2						2			1
		1				3	84	7	1	9	4	23	38	7	6
							3				2		1	2	
	1	1					3					3			3

TABLE I.

Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF KAMOURASKA.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Uable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.
2—Vol											
6—Parjure											
Total											

DISTRICT OF MONTMAGNY.

3—Larcin											
6—Délits											
Total											

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

1	Attentats contre la pudeur										1	...
	Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement ..							16	1	11	1	1
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix							20		50	1	
	Voies de fait ordinaires					17	2	111	7	247	25	
	Bestialité.—Sodomie											
	Port d'armes à feu							1		5		
	Enlèvement											
	Suppression de part											
	Meurtre											
	Abandon illégal des enfants et de la famille											
	Sérvices immoraux contre des jeunes filles											
	Usage d'armes avec intention d'intimider											
	Vol avec effraction							1		1		
2	Vol											
	Tentatives de vol avec effraction											
	Abus de confiance											
	Fraude et faux prétextes											
3	Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons											
	Larcin											
	Recel d'objets volés											
4	Incendiat											
	Dégât à la propriété					7		18		36	9	
5	Contrefaçon et circul. de faux bill. de banque ..											
	Contrefaçon											
	Fabrication et circulation de fausse monnaie											

Province de Quebe —DISTRICT DE KAMOURASKA. TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.					USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		
40 years and over.	40 ans et au- dessus.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITAN- NIQUES										Not given-Non donnés.	Catholics. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants. — Protestants.	Other Denominations. — Autres Confessions.	Moderate. — Modéré.	Immoderate. — Immodéré.
M. H.	F. F.	England, Wales Angleter, Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres Possessions.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	Catholics. — Catholiques.									
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

DISTRICT DE MONTMAGNY.

...
...
...

DISTRICT DE MONTRÉAL.

6	4	11	23	2	3	2	14	7	1	12	50
5	3	18	53	1	1	7	5	1	4	12	50
96	73	33	110	8	348	7	18	182	84	2	1
...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	1	...	14	...	5	...	43	2	10	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...
...	77	1	35	...	8	...	46	...	2	158	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
13	2	5	4	28	44	5	3	17	3	1	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE I. **Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.** *Concluded*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
Carrying Unlawful Weapons.	10	2	8	8				7		
Drunk and Disorderly.	1669	109	1558	1558				1,469	86	
Houses of Ill-fame.	251	61	190	190				124	66	
Prosecns for Wages and Desertion	30	10	20	20				4	16	
Prosecutions, Fish and Game Acts	3		3	3				3		
6 Prosecutions under Liquor Act.	303	70	233	233				233		
Breach of Prison.	11	2	9	9					9	
Perjury.	14	6	5	5					4	
Vagrancy.	386	45	341	341				140	165	
Felonies not otherwise enumerated	1		1	1						
Misdemeanors not incl'd in above	738	138	596	596				521	70	
Total.	6,124	1,233	4,845	4,845			4	3,521	1,099	5

DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.

1 Assault, Aggravated, with Intent.	2	1	1	1				1		
Assault, Common.	8	1	7	7				7		
Neglecting to support Family.	1		1	1				1		
Shoot'g, Stabb'g w'h int., Threat'g	16	15	1	1					1	
2 Burglary.	1		1	1					1	
Embezzlement.	1	1								
Fraud and False Pretences.	4	4								
3 Sheep Stealing.	2	2								
Larceny.	22	18	4	4						1
Receiving Stolen Goods.	2		2	2					2	
4 Arson.	1		1	1						
6 Misdemeanors not incl'd in above	2	2								
Total.	62	44	18	18				9	4	1

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

Assault, Aggravated, and Intent..	16	8	8	8				4	4	
do on Peace Officer.	2		2	2				2		
do Common.	213	83	130	130				85	8	
1 Bestiality.	1						1			
Endan'g Safety of Pass'rs on R'ys	1						1			

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE MONTREAL—Fin.

TABEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY.															ÉTAT		
PÉNITENTIAIRE.															CONJUGAL.		
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. A vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serviteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.
1							6	1	1			4	1	2			1
							1361	30	23	218	30	444	13	463			
							175			9		15	1	21	5	1	45
							19			20					1		
							3					1	1	1			
							120	45			19	168		1	129	8	16
								9						9			9
1							8			3				1	1	2	4
						36	292			5	1	17		154	5		117
						1	1							1			
1						3	520	8	2	115	16	142	1	131	20		7
77		8				104	4176	132	47	492	98	1106	26	1278	336	20	525

DISTRICT D'OUTAOUA.

						1							1		
						6						3			6
						1									1
						1						1			1
					3	3	1					4			4
						2						1	2		
1						1									1
1															
					3	6	10					9	3		13

DISTRICT DE QUÉBEC.

						1	4		3			5	1		7
						2			1			1	1		1
						86	21		60	2	23	2	31	76	52
						1						1	1		
						1						1	1		

TABLE I. Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					A G E S .					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
							H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
6	Port d'armes dangereux et illégaux.....								2		4	
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....					19			231	19	805	129
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....					1	1		9	16	18	52
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
	Contravent. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse.....											
	do do des liqueurs fortes.....											
	Evasion.....											
	Parjure.....											
	Vagabondage.....					2	1	13	5	28	18	
	Crimes non spécifiés.....											
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....					49	1	168	19	191	43	
	Total.....					95	5	590	67	1397	278	

DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.

1	Voies de fait avec int. de blesser grièvement.....			1								
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	4	4	2					1		2	
	Négliger de supporter sa famille.....											
2	Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser.....			1								
	Vol qualifié.....				1						1	
	Abus de confiance.....											
3	Fraude et faux prétextes.....											
	Vol de moutons.....											
	Larcin.....	3	3	1		3					1	
4	Recel d'objets volés.....	2	2									
	Incendiat.....	1	1									
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....											
	Total.....	10	10	5	1	3			1		4	

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

1	Voies de fait avec int. de blesser grièvement.....	1	1	6	1						8	
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	2	2									
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	47	47	76	2						94	9
	Bestialité.....	1	1									
	Attent. cont. la sureté des passag. sur les c. de fer.....	1	1								1	

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE MONTRÉAL—Fin.

TABLEAU I

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.								RELIGIONS.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.		BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.																	
M. — H.	F. — F.	Not given—Non donnés.	England, Wales. Angleterre, Galles.	Ireland. Irlande.	Scotland Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Protestants.	Other Denominations. Autres confessions.	Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.	
281	73	1	121	2	498	59	810	28	33		2							1,483	
10	5	56	9	24	1	81	1	2	1		47				16			2	
											6				14				
											3								
		21	3	1		10		8			13				33				
						3		1			6				3				
		4									5				3				
14	19	94	8	39	3	61	2	4			172				71			7	
											1								
31	8	12	29	79	3	381	13	11			33				10	1		12	
450	120	353	210	814	76	1876	59	101	1		1,169			2	427	3		1,575	

DISTRICT D'OUTAOUA.

						1					1							1	
						6					4	2					6		
						1													
						1								1				1	
1	1					3		1			3						3		
						2					2						2		
						1												1	
1	1					15		1			10	2		1			11		3

DISTRICT DE QUÉBEC.

			1	1	1	5					5				2		5	3	
24	3		19	11	5	93		2			2								
1						1					1							1	
						1					1						1		

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE QUÉBEC.—*Fin.*

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.									RESI- DENCE.											CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PENITENTIARY.																					
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																					
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. A vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie	The Death Sentence, Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serveurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuvage	Single. Célibataire.				
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	1		
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	2	22	5	15	3	6	.....	2	2	.....	.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	70	42	2	75		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	642	82	22	219	37	107	9	279	276	18	345		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	9	.....	30		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	42	5	299	2	22	.....	.....	78	8	13		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	46		
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1		
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	51	16	7	32	3	9	2	14	41	2	23		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1		
.....	5	1	1	3	.....	53	1,044	200	41	719	48	171	13	415	542	30	600			

DISTRICT DE RICHELIEU.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	16	6	3	.....	1	1	.....	11	8	2	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	3	6	5	.....	2	1	17	16	.....	15	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	.....	1	9	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	4

TABLE I. **Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF QUEBEC—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
	Meurtre.....											
	Séances immorales contre des jeunes filles.....	1	1	1					1		1	
	Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser.....			1							1	
2	Vol qualifié.....											
	Vol.....	1	1	1							3	
	Abus de confiance.....											
3	Fraude et faux prétextes.....	2	2								1	
	Larcin.....	82	82	27	1	16			8	3	67	5
	Recel d'objets volés.....			1								
4	Incendiat.....											
	Dégât à la propriété.....	2	2	2							4	
5	Contrefaçon et circulation.....			1							1	
	Fabrication et circulation de fausse monnaie.....	1	1	1							1	
	Port d'armes dangereux et illégaux.....			1							1	
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	194	195	280	10							
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	1	1	9								1
	Infractions aux lois municipales.....	2	2									
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..	28	28	71							21	8
6	Evasion.....			1					1			
	Possession illicite d'appareils de distillation.....			1								
	Parjure.....											
	Suicide tentative de suicide.....				1						1	
	Vagabondage.....	45	45	2			2				2	
	Crimes non spécifiés.....			5	1				1		2	
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	26	26	42	5				2		25	9
	Folie.....	3	3							1		
Total.....		440	441	529	21	16	2	13	4		234	32

DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU.

1	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	4	4	3								
2	Vol.....	1	1									
3	Larcin.....	18	19	3							1	
4	Dégât à la propriété.....	1	1	1								
	Enlèvement de cadavre.....				1						1	
	Port d'armes dangereux et illégaux.....											
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	6	6									
	Infractions aux lois municipales.....	28	29	2								
6	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	4	4									
	Contrav. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse.....	4	4	1								
	Contraventions aux régl. des liqueurs fortes.....	6	6	6								

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE QUÉBEC—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.	
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over — 40 ans et au-dessus.	M. — H.	F. — F.	Not given—Non donnés. — F.	BRITISH ISLES — ILES BRITANNIQUES.		Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.
				England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.	Ireland, Irlande. Ecosse.		
				Canada.	United States, Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.
						Baptists. Baptistes.	
						Catholics. Catholiques.	
						Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	
						Methodists. Méthodistes.	
						Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	
						Protestants. Protestants.	
						Other denominations. Autres confessions.	
1				2		2	2
1					1		1
1				2		2	3
1				2		2	
1	2	11	9	95	4	2	48
1				1		1	58
				4		4	3
				1		1	2
	1			2		2	1
							1
		73	74	110	11	179	2
		36			39	5	598
					4	39	69
					1	4	3
		122	22	62	1	92	9
46	9	3	5	98	2	3	31
1				1			253
							10
							1
							1
							1
		2		4		46	
3				6		6	1
25	2		1	59	2	70	7
2			1	1		2	54
							1
119	17	131	233	172	82	901	691
					10	106	358

DISTRICT DE RICHELIEU.

				7			5			2		7
				1			1					1
		2		20		1	22					16
		1		2			2					2
					1					1		1
				6			6					6
				31			29			2		4
				4			4					4
				5			5					5
				11	1		10			2		10
												2

TABLE I. Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DELITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Réitéré.	For Trial. Sur accusation	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
Perjury	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vagrancy	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	6	2	4	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Total	111	11	100	97	3	.....	.....	71	17	.....

DISTRICT OF RIMOUSKI.

1 { Assault, Aggravated, with Intent.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
do Common	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3—Larceny	11	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
4—Damage to Property	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Drunk and Disorderly	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Refusing Duty on board Ship	20	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
6 { Violating Liquor License Acts	10	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Lunacy	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	54	7	43	43	.....	.....	.....	11	31	.....

DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY.

{ Assault, Indecent	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Assault, Common	11	4	4	4	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....
Rape	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
{ Shooting, with intent	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2—Robbery	5	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
3—Fraud and False Pretences	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
{ Violation of Fish & Game Laws	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
do Liquor Acts	13	3	10	8	2	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
6 { Vagrancy	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	4	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Total	40	13	21	19	2	.....	6	18	3	.....

DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

{ Assault, Aggravated, with Intent.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do on Peace Officer	5	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE RICHELIEU—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENTIAIRE.	RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.	CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.					
Two years and under five. 2 ans et moins de 5.					
Five years and over, 5 ans et plus.					
Life. À vie.					
Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.					
The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.					
Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.					
Gates and Towns. Villes et Villages.					
Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.					
Agricultural. Agriculteurs.					
Commercial. Commerçants.					
Domestic. Serveurs.					
Industrial. Industriels.					
Professional. Professions libérales.					
Labourers. Journaliers.					
Marrried. Marié.					
Widowed. Veuve.					
Single. Célibataire.					

DISTRICT DE RIMOUSKI.

								1	1								1
								1	1								6
						1	5	5	3	1				6	2		
						1	2	2							1		
						2	6	6	6	2					7		1
								1							1		
				2													
				2		1	8	16	4	9	3			6	11		8

DISTRICT DE SAGUENAY.

[illegible]

DISTRICT DE ST. FRANÇOIS.

[illegible]

TABLE I. **Province of Quebec**—DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.		A G E S.							
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
		M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
Parjure.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vagabondage.....		4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....		4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		80	82	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....

DISTRICT OF RIMOUSKI.

1 { Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
4 { Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Refus de devoir sur vaisseau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Folie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4	4	8	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....

DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY.

1 { Attentat contre la pudeur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....	4	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Sévices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Vol.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Contravent. aux règlem. de pêche et de chasse.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes.....	2	2	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Vagabondage.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	13	13	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

{ Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE RICHELIEU—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.	
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over.	40 ans et au-dessus.	BRITISH ISLES.		Other Foreign Countries.		Other Denominations.	
M.	F.	ILES BRITANNIQUES.		Autres pays étrangers.		Autres Confessions.	
				Autres British Possessions.		Moderate.	
				Autres Possess. Britanniq.		Modéré.	
				Baptists.		Immoderate.	
				Baptistes.		Immodéré.	
				Catholics.			
				Church of England.			
				Eglise d'Angleterre.			
				Methodists.			
				Méthodistes.			
				Presbyterians.			
				Presbytériens.			
				Protestants.			
				Protestants.			
				Other Denominations.			
				Autres Confessions.			
				Moderate.			
				Modéré.			
				Immoderate.			
				Immodéré.			
...	...	2	...	5	...	4	1
...	4	...	3	1
...	...	5	...	96	2	1	43

DISTRICT DE RIMOUSKI.

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	16	2

DISTRICT DE SAGUENAY.

...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	25	...	...	1	...	...	24	1

DISTRICT DE ST. FRANÇOIS.

...
...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	1

TABLE I. Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées. Acquitted. Acquittées.		CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.						SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option. Sans opt'n	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
Assault, Common.....	39	14	25	23	1	1		23	2			
Sodomy.....	1		1	1								
1 { Carrying Fire-arms.....	1		1	1				1				
Child Stealing.....	1	1										
Manslaughter.....	1		1	1					1			
Rape.....	1	1										
Threatening to Shoot.....	1	1										
2 { Burglary.....	1		1	1					1			
House-breaking.....	6		6	6					3	1		
Fraud and False Pretences.....	3	1	1	1			1	1				
3 { Sheep Stealing.....	2	1					1					
Larceny.....	64	21	37	37			5	2	23	2		
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	5		1	1			4		1			
4 { Damage to Property.....	4	3	1	1				1				
Forging and Uttering Bank Notes	3	1	2	2					2			
5 { Forgery.....	1						1					
Drunk and Disorderly.....	224	62	162	162				159	3			
Houses of Ill-fame.....	11	6	5	5				5				
Deserting Service.....	1	1										
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	37	8	29	27		2		29				
Vagrancy.....	9	2	7	6	1			3	4			
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	57	22	35	33	2			34	1			
Lunacy.....	1											
Total.....	480	147	319	312	4	3	12	262	41	3		

DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE.

1 { Assault, Aggravated, with intent.	3	1	2	2					2			
do Common.....	9		9	9				9				
3 { Larceny.....	24	2	22	22				2	17			
Fraud and False Pretences.....	1	1										
4 { Incendiarism.....	2	1	1	1								
6 { House of Ill-Fame.....	2	1	1	1					1			
Total.....	41	6	35	35				11	20			

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

1 { Assault on Peace Officer.....	3		2	2			1	2				
Assault, Common.....	12	1	11	11				5	6			

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE ST. FRANÇOIS—Fin. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.								RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE.	
PENITENTIARY.																			ÉTAT	
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																			CONJUGAL.	
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. A vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serviteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuvage.	Single. Célibataire.			
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9	7	1	1	5	.....	11	12	.....	9	
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1			
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1			
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	5			
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1			
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	14	26	.....	3	1	1	22	3	.....	3
.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	4			
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1			
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	86	27	14	1	1	34	1	108	56	2	71			
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4			
.....	11	18	4	.....	21	3	.....	1	26	.....	2			
.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2			
.....	14	19	9	1	3	7	1	10	17	.....	13			
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	
3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	9	159	116	43	4	30	51	4	167	122	3	150

DISTRICT DE ST. HYACINTHE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	4	1	1	2	.....	4	.....	1	3	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	16	14	1	1	5	5	.....	3	4	1

DISTRICT DE TERREBONNE.

.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I. **Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.				A G E S .					
	Unable to read Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
					H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
Voies de fait ordinaires.....	9	19	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sodomie	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Port d'armes à feu.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vol d'enfant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homicide involontaire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Séances immorales contre des jeunes filles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Usage d'armes avec intention d'intimider.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Vol qualifié .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vol avec effraction	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraude et faux prétextes.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Vol de moutons .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larcin.....	18	34	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Recel d'objets volés.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Dégât à la propriété .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Contrefaçon et circulat. de faux bill. de banque.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contrefaçon .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	47	102	58	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Désertion d'emploi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.	6	7	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vagabondage.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	13	18	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Folie.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	106	209	116	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE.

1 Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Voies de fait ordinaires .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Larcin.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraude et faux prétextes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Incendiat.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

1 Voies de fait contre un officier de paix .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Voies de fait ordinaires.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE ST. FRANÇOIS.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.			Not given—Non donnés	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.				Canada.	United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possessions Britan.	Baptists. Baptistes	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants.	Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.	Moderate Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.				
M. H.	F. F.	£.		England, Wales. Angleter., Galles.	Ireland. Irlande.	Scot'l'd—Ecosse.																		
.....	2	1	2	.....	20	1	1	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	6	18		
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1				
.....				
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1				
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2				
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....			
.....	2	6	2	1	31	1	1	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	16	20		
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	1				
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....			
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....			
.....	3	17	34	17	71	17	6	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	8	152		
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4		
.....	28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	11	18				
.....	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	6		
.....	5	3	2	1	28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	16	18		
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....			
.....	21	28	44	21	205	21	8	.....	.....	.....	173	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	75	243		

DISTRICT DE ST. HYACINTHE.

.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	15
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	16

DISTRICT DE TERREBONNE.

.....
.....

TABLE I. **Province of Quebec**—DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n		
										Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
1	{ Abandoning Children or Family...	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
	{ Rape	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	—Robbery	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	—Larceny	11	2	6	6	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....
4	—Incendiarism	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Deserting Service	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	{ Prosecutions under Liquor Act....	32	5	27	27	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
6	Perjury	4	1	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Vagrancy	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....
	{ Rioting	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Misdemeanors not included in above	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		89	13	60	60	.....	.....	18	39	14	1	.....

DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

1 { Assault, Aggravated, with Intent	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault on Peace Officer	7	4	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
do Common	8	3	5	4	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Wounding	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2 Burglary	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breaking into a Warehouse	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraud and False Pretences.	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Horse Stealing	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larceny	25	9	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Offences against the Insolv'ncy Act	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Incendiarism	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Damage to Property	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
5 Forgery	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uttering Counterfeit Coin	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Drunk and Disorderly	67	.....	67	67	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....
Municipal By-laws, Infractions of.	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
6 Prosecutions under Liquor Act....	41	.....	41	41	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....
Vagrancy	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Rioting	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	23	.....	22	22	.....	.....	1	20	2	.....	.....
Total	222	28	168	167	.....	1	24	144	19	.....	1
Grand Total, Province of Quebec.	9,756	2,109	7,465	7,451	10	4	115	5,194	1,779	16	8

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE TERREBONNE.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.			RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.	CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.
PENITENTIARY.	PÉNITENTIAIRE.				
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.
Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	..... 2 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.
Life. <u>A vie.</u>
<u>Detained for Lunacy.</u> Emprisonné pour cause de folie.
The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.
Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	..... 1 .....	.....	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	.....	.....
	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	..... 1 .....	.....
	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	..... 1 .....	.....
	Commercial. Commerçants.	.....	.....
	Domestic. Serveurs.	.....	.....
	Industrial. Industriels.	.....	.....
	Professional. Professions libérales.	.....	.....
	Labourers. Journaliers.	..... 3 .....	.....
	Married. Marié.	.....	.....
	Widowed. Veuvage.	.....	.....
	Single. Célibataire.	.....	.....

DISTRICT DES TROIS-RIVIÈRES.

[illegible]

TABLE I. **Province of Quebec**—DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write, Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
							M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1	Abandon illégal de la famille.											
	Sérvices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....											
2	Vol.....					1						
3	Larcin.....											
4	Incendiat.....											
6	Désertion d'emploi.....											
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.											
	Parjure.....											
	Vagabondage.....											
	Crimes non spécifiés.....											
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....											
Total.....						1						

DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

1 { Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Vol qualifié.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Vol avec effraction.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Fraude et faux prétextes.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Vol de chevaux.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Larcin.....	11	11	4	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Délits contre l'acte des faillites.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Incendiat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Contrefaçon.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Circulation de fausse monnaie.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Infractions aux lois municipales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Vagabondage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Crimes non spécifiés.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	42	42	16	1	5	.....	6	1	32	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total, Province de Québec.....	794	916	814	42	130	8	631	72	1738	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I. Province of New Brunswick--COUNTY OF ALBERT.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condanné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condanné, 2e fois.	Retreated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'.	Under one year. Moins d'un an.
1 { Assault on Peace Officer.....	1						1			
do Common	2		2	2				2		
3—Larceny.....	3		3	3					1	
Total	6		5	5			1	2	1	

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

1—Assault, Common	8	5	3	3				3		
2—House-breaking	1		1	1						
3—Larceny	2	1	1	1						
Total	11	6	5	5				3		

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

1—Assault, Common	5		5	5				5		
3—Larceny	1		1	1					1	
Total	6		6	6				5	1	

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

1 { Assault on Peace Officer.....	3		1		1		2			
do Common	8	1	7	7				7		
2—Burglary	4	1	2	2			1			
3—Larceny	8	1	2	2			5		1	
4—Damage to Property.....	2	1	1	1				1		
Adultery	1		1	1				1		
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act....	6	1	5	3	2			4	1	
Misdemeanors not incl'd in above	2		2	2				2		
Refusing duty on board ship....	1		1	1				1		
Total.....	35	5	22	19	3		8	16	2	

Province du Nouveau-Brunswick—COMTÉ D'ALBERT.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.	CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.
PENITENTIARY.	PÉNITENTIAIRE.			
Under two years.				
Moins de 2 ans.				
Two years and under five.				
2 ans et moins de 5.				
Five years and over.				
5 ans et plus.				
Life.				
A vie.				
Detained for Lunacy.				
Emprisonné pour cause de folie.				
The Death Sentence.				
Condamné à mort.				
Committed to Reformatories.				
Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.				
Cities and Towns.				
Villes et Villages.				
Rural Districts.				
Districts ruralx.				
Agricultural.				
Agriculteurs.				
Commercial.				
Commerçants.				
Domestic.				
Serviteurs.				
Industrial.				
Industriels.				
Professional.				
Professions libérales.				
Labourers.				
Journalliers.				
Married.				
Marié.				
Widowed.				
Veuveage.				
Single.				
Célibataire.				

COMTÉ DE CARLETON.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE CHARLOTTE.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE GLOUCESTER.

1								3											1	1	1
								4		5									2		3
	2							1		1											6
	1							7		4					2				1		1
								1		1											1
								3		2				2					1	3	2
										2											1
										2									1		1
										1											1
1	3							16	13	15	1	2	3					9	1	20	

TABLE I. Province of New Brunswick—COUNTY OF ALBERT.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — EDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.
1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....
3—Larcin.....	3	.....
Total.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2—Vol avec effraction.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larcin.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larcin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....
2—Vol qualifié.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larcin.....	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....
4—Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6 { Adultère.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Refus de devoir sur vaisseau.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	16	16	9	.....	.....	.....	3	1	10	2	.....

Province du Nouveau-Brunswick—COMTÉ D'ALBERT.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.				BIRTH PLACES.				RELIGIONS.				USE OF LIQUORS.	
				LIEUX DE NAISSANCES.								USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over.		40 ans et au-dessus		BRITISH ISLES.									
				ILES BRITANNIQUES.									
M.	F.	M.	F.										
H.	F.	H.	F.										
				Not given. Non donnés.									
				England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.									
				Ireland.									
				Ireland.									
				Scotland. Ecosse.									
				Canada.									
				United States.									
				Etats-Unis.									
				Other Foreign Countries.									
				Autres pays étrangers.									
				Other British Possessions.									
				Autres Possess. Britanniq.									
				Baptists.									
				Baptistes.									
				Catholics.									
				Catholiques.									
				Church of England.									
				Eglise d'Angleterre.									
				Methodists.									
				Méthodistes.									
				Presbyterians.									
				Presbytériens.									
				Protestants.									
				Protestants.									
				Other denominations.									
				Autres confessions.									
				Moderate.									
				Modéré.									
				Immoderate.									
				Immodéré.									

COMTÉ DE CARLETON.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE CHARLOTTE.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE GLOUCESTER.

1				3				3					3							
1				7				5			2		6							
1				1			1	1				1	2							
			1	5			1	5				1	2							
				1							1		1							
			1									1								
1	1			5				5												
2				2				1				1								
							1						1							
5	1		2	24	1	1	1	20			4		4			18				

TABLE. I.

Province of New Brunswick—COUNTY OF KENT.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.				
				Total	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option. Sans opt'n	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
1 { Assault, Common.....	22	11	11	10	1			11					
1 { Bigamy	1	1											
3 { Fraud and False Pretences.....	1	1											
3 { Larceny.....	5		5	5									
4—Damage to Property.....	3	2	1	1				1					
5—Forgery.....	1		1	1									
6—Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	1		1	1				1					
Total.....	34	15	19	18	1			13					

COUNTY OF KINGS.

{ Indecent Assault.....	1		1	1								1	
{ Assault, Common.....	16	2	14	14					13	1			
2 { Manslaughter.....	2	2											
{ Murder.....	2		2	2									
{ Threatening life.....	1		1	1									
3 { Larceny.....	1		1	1							1		
4 { Damage to Property.....	2	1	1	1							1		
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act ...	1		1	1					1				
{ Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	6	4	2	2					2				
Total.....	32	9	23	23					16	3	1		

COUNTY OF MADAWASKA.

4—Arson.....	1		1	1									
--------------	---	--	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

1 { Endanger'g Pass'gers on Rail ways	1	1											
{ Manslaughter.....	1	1											
3—Larceny.....	5	2	3	2	1					1			
4—Damage to Property	1	1											
Total.....	8	5	3	2	1					1			

TABLE I. Province of New-Brunswick—COUNTY OF KENT.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
						H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....	6	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Bigamie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Larcin	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4—Dégât à la propriété.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5—Contrefaçon	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6—Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	13	13	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF KINGS.

{ Attentat contre la pudeur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....	6	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Homicide involontaire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Meurtre .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Usage d'armes avec intention d'intimider.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larcin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4—Dégât à la propriété.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	7	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF MADAWASKA.

4—Incendiat.....	1	1	1
------------------	---	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---	-------

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

1 { Atts. cont. la sureté des passag. sur les c. de fer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Homicide involontaire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larcin.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4—Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province du Nouveau-Brunswick—COMTÉ DE KENT.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.		RELIGIONS.			USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.										
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.		Not given—Non donnés.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.															
M. — H.	F. — F.	F.	England, Wales. Angleter, Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britannia.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Protestants.	Other Denominations. Autres confessions.	Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.
.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	2	.....	.....	5	6
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	1	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....	4	.....	.....	8	10

COMTÉ DE KINGS.

.....
.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	13	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	4	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	1	8	.....	16	3

COMTÉ DE MADAWASKA.

.....	1	1	1
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---	-------

COMTÉ DE NORTHUMBERLAND.

.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....

TABLE I. Province of New Brunswick—COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1re fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	
3—Larceny	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

1—Assault on Peace Officer	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
3 { Embezzlement	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraud and False Pretences	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drunk and Disorderly	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
6 { Prosecutions, Fish and Game Act	7	4	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Prosecutions under Liquor Act	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Total	21	6	15	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....

COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.

1 { Assault on Peace Officer	14	.....	14	5	8	1	.....	6	.....	.....
do Common	88	29	58	49	5	4	1	45	1	.....
Bigamy	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrying Firearms	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2—House-breaking, Ent'g and Steal'g	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraud and False Pretences	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Larceny	43	22	16	16	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....
Receiving Stolen Goods	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Setting Fire to Hay Stacks, &c.	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Damage to Property	26	18	7	7	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....
Drunk and Disorderly	546	48	498	324	127	47	.....	482	1	.....
Indecently exposing the Person	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6 { Municipal By-laws, Infractions of	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Prosecutions under Liquor Act	6	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Vagrancy	39	1	38	21	9	8	.....	.....	1	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	119	42	73	59	13	1	1	61	5	.....
Total	907	173	722	496	165	61	9	611	11	.....

Province du Nouveau-Brunswick—COMTÉ DE QUEENS. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE.	
PENITENTIARY.															ÉTAT	
PÉNITENTIAIRE.															CONJUGAL.	
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.																
Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.																
Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.																
Life. A vie.																
Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.																
The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.																
Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.																
Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.																
Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.																
Agricultural. Agriculteurs.																
Commercial. Commerçants.																
Domesuc. Serveiteurs.																
Industrial. Industriels.																
Professional. Professions libérales.																
Labourers. Journaliers																
Married. Marié.																
Widowed. Veuve.																
Single. Célibataire.																

COMTÉ DE RESTIGOUCHE.

COMTÉ DE ST. JEAN.

8						10			1		9	2	3
11						46	4	1	7	1	30	15	14
						1			1			1	
						1			1				1
		4				4					4		
10	3					20					18	2	8
						1						1	
2						3	2			1	2	2	3
15						307	14	3	31	2	35	1	146
						7	1		3	1	1	2	5
						3				3		2	1
37						2					2		4
2						60	3	1	10	1	11	23	26
85	3	4				465	24	5	53	9	53	2	211

TABLE I. Province of New Brunswick—COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					A G E S.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	M. — H.	F. — F.	
3—Larcin	1	1									

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

1—Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....											
3 { Abus de confiance.....											
Fraude et faux prétextes.....											
Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée....											
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes...											
Contrav. aux réglem. de pêche et de chasse....											
Délits non compris ci-dessus											
Total.....											

COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.

1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....			2			1		3			
Voies de fait ordinaires.....			4					3			
Bigamie.....			1								
Port d'armes à feu.....			1					1			
2—Vol avec effraction.....											
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes.....											
Larcin.....											
Recel d'objets volés											
4 { Mettre le feu à une meule de foin.....											
Dégât à la propriété.....			4								
Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....			4	4		1		41			
Exposition indécente de la personne											
6 { Infractions aux lois municipales			5					6			
Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes...			3					1			
Vagabondage.....											
Délits non compris ci-dessus			6	1				5			
Total.....			69	6		2		60			

Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.—COMTÉ DE QUEEN'S.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.	
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCES.				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over.	40 ans et au-dessus.	Not given—Non donnés.					
M.	F.	BRITISH ISLES.					
H.	F.	ILES BRITANNIQUES.					
		England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.					
		Ireland.					
		Scotland.					
		Ecosse.					
		Canada.					
		United States.					
		Etats-Unis.					
		Other Foreign Countries.					
		Autres pays étrangers.					
		Other British Possessions.					
		Autres Possessions Britanniq.					
		Baptists.					
		Baptistes.					
		Catholics.					
		Catholiques.					
		Church of England.					
		Eglise d'Angleterre.					
		Methodists.					
		Méthodistes.					
		Presbyterians.					
		Presbytériens.					
		Protestants.					
		Protestants.					
		Other denominations.					
		Autres confessions.					
		Moderate.					
		Modéré.					
		Immoderate.					
		Immodéré.					

COMTÉ DE RESTIGOUCHE.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE ST. JEAN.

				4		6				3				6		1	7
1		4		13		21	1	1		17				15		8	17
				1			1			1				1		1	
				1		10				1		1		5			5
						1								1			
		1				4								5		2	1
23		15	5	107	6	126	10	6		133	2		1	113		16	175
			2			4		1		1				2		2	1
1				1		2				1				2			2
	1	8		2		1				2				1			10
		10	2	9		25	1			16				17		10	10
25	2	37	10	137	6	200	13	8		1	174	2	1	1	168	41	228

TABLE I. Province of New Brunswick—COUNTY OF SUNBURY.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.				
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n		With Haru Labour, Aux Travaux forcés.	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus		
1—Assault on Peace Officer.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larceny.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6—Misdemeanor not incl'ded in above.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1—Assault, Common.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3—Larceny.....	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Arson	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Damage to Property	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5—Uttering Spurious Coin	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Vagrancy.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11	3	7	7	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

1—Assault, Common.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2—House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	5	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
3—Larceny.....	5	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4 { Arson	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Damage to Property.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	13	5	8	8	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....

COUNTY OF YORK.

3—Larceny.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Grand Total, New Brunswick	1,092	229	841	610	170	61	19	686	24	1	.....

Province du Nouveau-Brunswick—COMTÉ DE SUNBURY. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE, ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY.																	
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																	
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie	The Death Sentence, Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serveiteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve	Single. Célibataire.
1																	
1																	

COMTÉ DE VICTORIA.

2								2									1	1
2								2									1	1

COMTE DE WESTMORLAND.

								1						1	1			
2								4										4
2								3	1					2	1	2		
4								8	1					3	2	2		4

COMTÉ DE YORK.

2								2	1						1			2
94	20	6						499	82	34	56	11	61	4	349	149	10	269

TABLE I. **Province of New-Brunswick.—COUNTY OF SUNBURY.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.				A G E S.							
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
					H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.		
1—Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	
3—Larcin.....	
6—Délits non compris ci-dessus	
Total.....	

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larcin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
4 { Incendiat .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dégât à la propriété .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5—Circulation de fausse monnaie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Vagabondage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2—Vol avec effraction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
3—Larcin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
4 { Incendiat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....

COUNTY OF YORK.

3—Larcin.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total, Province du Nouv.-Brunswick..	39	44	93	8	1	.....	9	2	77	2	.....	.....

Province du Nouveau-Brunswick—COMTÉ DE SUNBURY.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.	
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.				USAGE DE LIQUEURS.	
10 years and over.	10 ans et au-dessus.	M.	F.	Not given — Non donnés			
				BRITISH ISLES.			
				—			
				ILES BRITANNIQUES.			
				England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.			
				Ireland			
				—			
				Ireland, Scotland, Ecosse.			
				Canada.			
				United States.			
				Ets-Unis.			
				Other Foreign Countries.			
				Autres pays étrangers.			
				Other British Possessions.			
				Autres Posses. — Britannia.			
				Baptists.			
				Baptistes.			
				Catholics.			
				Catholiques.			
				Church of England.			
				Eglise d'Angleterre.			
				Methodists.			
				Méthodistes.			
				Presbyterians.			
				Presbytériens.			
				Protestants.			
				Protestants.			
				Other denominations.			
				Autres confessions.			
				Moderate.			
				Modéré.			
				Immoderate.			
				Immodéré.			

COMTÉ DE VICTORIA.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE WESTMORLAND.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE YORK.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1
32	4	44	12	142	8	179	14	9	1	6	228	6	5	8	180	.....	96	262

TABLE I. Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	Under one year. Moins d'un an.
1—Shooting	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larceny	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

COUNTY OF ANTIGONISH.

Nothing reported.

COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.

1	Assault on Peace Officer	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	do Common	18	.....	18	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
3	Carnal abuse of girl of tender years	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shooting.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
6	Horse Stealing.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Larceny.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6	Drunk and Disorderly.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....		33	3	30	30	.....	.....	27	2	.....

COUNTY OF COLCHESTER.

1	Assault on Peace Officer.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
	do Common	12	.....	12	12	.....	.....	10	1	.....
3	Manslaughter.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Threatning to Shoot.....	6	1	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
4	Carrying Fire-arms, Presenting do	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Fraud and False Pretences.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
5	Larceny.....	12	3	9	9	.....	.....	3	5	.....
	Incendiarism	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Damage to Property	10	.....	10	9	1	.....	10	.....	.....
	Uttering Base Coin	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Drunk and Disorderly.....	102	6	96	70	13	13	85	5	.....
	Vagrancy.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
6	Rioting.....	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Total.....		162	14	148	121	14	13	126	12	2

Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse—COMTÉ D'ANNAPOLIS.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.	CONJUGAL STATE.											
PENITENTIARY.						ÉTAT											
PÉNITENTIAIRE.						CONJUGAL.											
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. A vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serveurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.
1	1						1	1						1	1		
1							1	1						2	2		

COMTÉ D'ANTIGONISH.

Aucune accusation.

COMTÉ DU CAP-BRETON.

							2							2			2
1							1							1			1
1							3							3			3

COMTÉ DE COLCHESTER.

							2	1	1					1			
1							7	3	2		2		5	1	1		6
							5		1		1		3	4			
							1		1								
1							8	1			2		10	3			7
							9				2		8	2	1		6
							69	19	10	2	2	17	63	31	2		59
							2				1		1				2
							6			1		1	4	4			1
2							107	25	11	7	3	25	1	94	46	4	83

TABLE I. Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DELITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1—Meurtre (tentative de).....		1									
3—Larcin											
Total		1									

COUNTY OF ANTIGONISH.

Nothing reported.

COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.

1	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....		2								
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....										
	Séances immorales contre des jeunes filles.....										
	Meurtre (tentative de).....										
3	Vol de chevaux.....		1								
	Larcin.....										
6	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée										
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....										
	Total		3								

COUNTY OF COLCHESTER.

	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	1	1					1			
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	1	1					8			
1	Homicide involontaire										
	Usage d'armes à feu avec intention d'intimider..	1	1					2	1		
	Port d'armes à feu et leur exhibition illégale.....								1		
3	Fraude et faux prétextes										
	Larcin.....	5	5					3	5		
4	Incendiat.....										
	Dégât à la propriété.....	1	1	2				7	2		
5	Circulation de fausse monnaie.....										
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	26	27	2				10	64		
	Vagabondage.....							2			
6	Émeute.....								2		
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	1	1						3		
	Total.....	36	37	4				23	2	87	

Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse—COMTÉ D'ANNAPOLIS. TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.				
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.		BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES																
M. H.	F. F.	Not given—Non donnés.	England, Wales Angleterre, Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Posses-s. Britanniq.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Protestants.	Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.	Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....

COMTÉ D'ANTIGONISH.

Aucune accusation.

COMTÉ DU CAP-BRETON.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2

COMTE DE COLCHESTER.

1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
1	.....	.....	1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	5
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	1	.....	3	1	5	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	9
21	1	.....	1	21	2	72	.....	.....	19	30	11	13	24	.....	.....	.....	5	91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5
29	2	.....	5	23	2	105	.....	.....	28	38	12	21	36	.....	.....	.....	15	124

TABLE I. Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDEMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
1—Assault, Common.....	16	1	12	12	.....	.....	3	12	.....	.....
{ Larceny.....	9	.....	9	8	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
3 { Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Shop lifting.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4—Damage to Property.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
5—Uttering counterfeit money.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Drunk and Disorderly.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
{ Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Total.....	42	3	36	35	1	.....	3	27	2	.....

COUNTY OF DIGBY.

1 { Assault, Common.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Stabbing.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Fraud and False Pretences.....	1	1	1	1
{ Larceny.....	4	4	4	2
Total.....	7	2	5	5	3

COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH.

1—Assault, Common.....	7	7	7	7
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COUNTY OF HALIFAX.

Indecent Assault.....	1	1	1
Assault, Aggravated, with Intent.	4	1	1	3	1
do on Peace Officer.....	15	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....
do Common.....	244	93	146	146	.....	.....	.....	122	16	.....
1 { Bigamy.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Carrying Firearms.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Endang'g Passengers on Rail'ys.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Stabbing.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse—COMTÉ DE CUMBERLAND. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.		CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENTIAIRE.							
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	.....					
Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	..... 5						
Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	.....					
Life. A vie.	.....					
Detained for Lunacy. Enfermé pour cause de folie.	.....					
The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	.....					
Commited to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	.....					
Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	..... 3						
Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	..... 5						
Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	.....					
Commercial. Commerçants	.....					
Domestic. Serveurs.	.....					
Industrial. Industriels.	..... 2						
Professional. Professions libérales.	.....					
Labourers Journaliers. 6						
Earned. Varié. 2						
Widowed. Veuvage.						
Single. Célibataire. 5						

COMTÉ DE DIGBY.

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COMTÉ DE GUYSBOROUGH.

1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591
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COMTÉ D'HALIFAX.

1950.4	1	1950.5	1950.6	1950.7	1950.8	1950.9	1950.10	1950.11	1950.12	1951.1	1951.2	1951.3	1951.4	1951.5	1951.6	1951.7	1951.8	1951.9	1951.10	1951.11	1951.12	1952.1	1952.2	1952.3	1952.4	1952.5	1952.6	1952.7	1952.8	1952.9	1952.10	1952.11	1952.12	1953.1	1953.2	1953.3	1953.4	1953.5	1953.6	1953.7	1953.8	1953.9	1953.10	1953.11	1953.12	1954.1	1954.2	1954.3	1954.4	1954.5	1954.6	1954.7	1954.8	1954.9	1954.10	1954.11	1954.12	1955.1	1955.2	1955.3	1955.4	1955.5	1955.6	1955.7	1955.8	1955.9	1955.10	1955.11	1955.12	1956.1	1956.2	1956.3	1956.4	1956.5	1956.6	1956.7	1956.8	1956.9	1956.10	1956.11	1956.12	1957.1	1957.2	1957.3	1957.4	1957.5	1957.6	1957.7	1957.8	1957.9	1957.10	1957.11	1957.12	1958.1	1958.2	1958.3	1958.4	1958.5	1958.6	1958.7	1958.8	1958.9	1958.10	1958.11	1958.12	1959.1	1959.2	1959.3	1959.4	1959.5	1959.6	1959.7	1959.8	1959.9	1959.10	1959.11	1959.12	1960.1	1960.2	1960.3	1960.4	1960.5	1960.6	1960.7	1960.8	1960.9	1960.10	1960.11	1960.12	1961.1	1961.2	1961.3	1961.4	1961.5	1961.6	1961.7	1961.8	1961.9	1961.10	1961.11	1961.12	1962.1	1962.2	1962.3	1962.4	1962.5	1962.6	1962.7	1962.8	1962.9	1962.10	1962.11	1962.12	1963.1	1963.2	1963.3	1963.4	1963.5	1963.6	1963.7	1963.8	1963.9	1963.10	1963.11	1963.12	1964.1	1964.2	1964.3	1964.4	1964.5	1964.6	1964.7	1964.8	1964.9	1964.10	1964.11	1964.12	1965.1	1965.2	1965.3	1965.4	1965.5	1965.6	1965.7	1965.8	1965.9	1965.10	1965.11	1965.12	1966.1	1966.2	1966.3	1966.4	1966.5	1966.6	1966.7	1966.8	1966.9	1966.10	1966.11	1966.12	1967.1	1967.2	1967.3	1967.4	1967.5	1967.6	1967.7	1967.8	1967.9	1967.10	1967.11	1967.12	1968.1	1968.2	1968.3	1968.4	1968.5	1968.6	1968.7	1968.8	1968.9	1968.10	1968.11	1968.12	1969.1	1969.2	1969.3	1969.4	1969.5	1969.6	1969.7	1969.8	1969.9	1969.10	1969.11	1969.12	1970.1	1970.2	1970.3	1970.4	1970.5	1970.6	1970.7	1970.8	1970.9	1970.10	1970.11	1970.12	1971.1	1971.2	1971.3	1971.4	1971.5	1971.6	1971.7	1971.8	1971.9	1971.10	1971.11	1971.12	1972.1	1972.2	1972.3	1972.4	1972.5	1972.6	1972.7	1972.8	1972.9	1972.10	1972.11	1972.12	1973.1	1973.2	1973.3	1973.4	1973.5	1973.6	1973.7	1973.8	1973.9	1973.10	1973.11	1973.12	1974.1	1974.2	1974.3	1974.4	1974.5	1974.6	1974.7	1974.8	1974.9	1974.10	1974.11	1974.12	1975.1	1975.2	1975.3	1975.4	1975.5	1975.6	1975.7	1975.8	1975.9	1975.10	1975.11	1975.12	1976.1	1976.2	1976.3	1976.4	1976.5	1976.6	1976.7	1976.8	1976.9	1976.10	1976.11	1976.12	1977.1	1977.2	1977.3	1977.4	1977.5	1977.6	1977.7	1977.8	1977.9	1977.10	1977.11	1977.12	1978.1	1978.2	1978.3	1978.4	1978.5	1978.6	1978.7	1978.8	1978.9	1978.10	1978.11	1978.12	1979.1	1979.2	1979.3	1979.4	1979.5	1979.6	1979.7	1979.8	1979.9	1979.10	1979.11	1979.12	1980.1	1980.2	1980.3	1980.4	1980.5	1980.6</
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TABLE I. Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1—Voies de fait ordinaires	2	2	6					1		6	
3 { Larcin											
{ Recel d'objets volés.....											
{ Vol dans un magasin.....											
4—Dégât à la propriété											
5—Circulation d'argent contrefait.....											
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....											
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..											
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....											
Total.....	2	2	6					1		6	

COUNTY OF DIGBY

1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....											
{ Poignarder											
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes											
{ Larcin											
Total.....											

COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires.....											
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COUNTY OF HALIFAX.

1 { Attentat contre la pudeur.....											
{ Voies de fait avec intent de blesser grièvement.											
{ Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....											
{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....											
{ Bigamie											
{ Port d'armes à feu.											
{ Att. cont. la sûreté des passag. sur les c. de fer..											
{ Homicide involontaire											
{ Sévices immoraux contre des jeunes filles.....											
{ Poignarder.....											

Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse—COMTÉ DE CUMBERLAND. TABLEAU I.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE DIGBY.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE GUYSBOROUGH.

[illegible]

COMTE D'HALIFAX.

[illegible]

TABLE I. **Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF HALIFAX—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Réitéré.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende	No option Sans opt'n		
										Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
2	Burglary	1						1				
	Highway Robbery.....	2		2	2							
	Robbing a Bank.....	1	1									
	Embezzlement.....	1	1									
3	Fraud and False Pretences.....	12	3	9	9				7			
	Larceny.....	120	31	78	78			4	69	6		
	Receiving Stolen Goods ..	3		3	3				3			
4	Arson.....	1	1									
	Damage to Property.....	3		3	3				3			
5	Forgery.....	1						1				
	Uttering Spurious Coin....	4	1	2	2			1	2			
	Drunk and Disorderly.....	1,102	147	955	955				932	21		
	Houses of Ill-fame, Inmates.....	16	4	12	12				12			
	Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of.....	121	17	104	104				104			
	Deserting Ship.....	9	1	8	8					1		
6	Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	47	6	41	41				41			
	Breach of Prison.....	9	2	7	7					4	2	
	Perjury.....	1						1				
	Vagrancy.....	64	4	60	60				4	6	47	
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above.....	100	39	57	57			3	46	8		
Total.....		1,891	351	1,509	1,509			18	1,362	64	49	

COUNTY OF HANTS.

1—Assault, Common.....	9		9	9				9			
3—Larceny.....	2	1	1	1				1			
6—Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above.....	1	1									
Total.....	12	2	10	10				10			

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

1—Assault, Common.....	1		1	1				1			
4—Incendiarism.....	1	1									
Total.....	2	1	1	1				1			

TABLE I. Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF HALIFAX.—Concluded.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					A G E S.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
							H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
2	Vol qualifié.....											
	Vol de grand chemin.....											
	Vol de banque.....											
	Abus de confiance.....											
3	Fraude et faux prétextes.....											
	Larcin.....											
	Recel d'objets volés.....											
4	Incendiat.....											
	Dégât à la propriété.....											
5	Contrefaçon.....											
	Circulation de fausse monnaie.....											
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....											
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....											
	Infractions aux lois municipales.....											
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
6	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..											
	Evasion.....											
	Parjure.....											
	Vagabondage.....											
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....											
	Total.....											

COUNTY OF HANTS.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires.....												
3—Larcin.....												
6—Délits non compris ci-dessus.....												
Total.....												

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires.....			1								1	
4—Incendiat.....												
Total.....			1								1	

TABLE I. Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF KINGS.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial.	COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
1—Assault, Common.....	6		6	6				6		
2—Burglary.....	1		1	1						
3—Larceny.....	3	2	1	1						
4—Damage to Property.....	4		4	4				4		
6—Drunk and Disorderly.....	8		8	8				8		
Total.....	22	2	20	20				18		

COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.

1—Assault, Common.....	12		12	12				12		
2—House-breaking.....	2	2								
3—Larceny.....	3		3	3				3		
{ Drunk and Disorderly.....	2		2	2				2		
{ Marine Regulations.....	2		2	2				2		
{ Misdemeanors not incl'd'd in above	1		1	1				1		
Total.....	22	2	20	20				20		

COUNTY OF PICTOU.

1 { Assault on Peace Officer.....	1		1	1						1
{ Assault, Common.....	22		22	22				20	2	
3—Larceny.....	2		2	2					2	
{ Drunk and Disorderly.....	46	5	41	41				41		
6 { Vagrancy.....	2		2	2					2	
{ Misdemeanors not incl'd'd in above	7		7	7				4	1	
Total.....	80	5	75	75				65	7	1

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.

3—Larceny.....	2	2								
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COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Nothing reported.

Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse—COMTE DE KINGS.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESIDENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.		CONJUGAL STATE.	
PENITENTIARY.						ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PÉNITENTIAIRE.							
Under two years.							
Moins de 2 ans.							
Two years and under Five.							
2 ans et moins de 5.							
Five years and over.							
5 ans et plus.							
Life.							
A vie.							
Detained for Lunacy.							
Emprisonné pour cause de folie.							
The Death Sentence.							
Condamné à mort.							
Committed to Reformatories.							
Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.							
Cities and Towns.							
Villes et Villages.							
Rural Districts.							
Districts ruraux.							
Agricultural.							
Agriculteurs.							
Commercial.							
Commerçants							
Domestic.							
Serveiteurs.							
Industrial.							
Industriels.							
Professionals.							
Professions libérales.							
Labourers.							
Journaliers							
Married.							
Marié.							
Widowed.							
Veuvage.							
Single.							
Célibataire.							

COMTE DE LUNENBURG.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE PICTOU.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE QUEEN'S.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE RICHMOND.

Aucune accusation.

TABLE I. Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF KINGS.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DELITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1—Voies de fait ordinaires											
2—Vol qualifié		1									
3—Larcin		1									
4—Dégât à la propriété											
6—Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée											
Total		2									

COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires											
2—Vol avec effraction											
3—Larcin											
6 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée											
{ Contravention aux règlements des marins											
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus											
Total											

COUNTY OF PICTOU.

1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix			1								
{ Voies de fait ordinaires			7								
3—Larcin			2								
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée			9								
6—Vagabondage			2								
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus			2								
Total			23								

COUNTY OF QUEENS.

3—Larcin											
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COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Nothing reported

TABLE I. Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF SHELBURNE.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittés.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Retreated. Rétrécé.	For Trial.	Sur accusation. With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux travaux forcés.
1—Assault, Common.....	12	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
3—Larceny.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
6 { Vagrancy.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
6 { Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	23	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	21	2	.....	.....

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1—Assault, Common.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
3—Larceny.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
6 { Drunk and Disorderly.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
6 { Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....

COUNTY OF YARMOUTH.

1 { Assault, Aggravated, with Intent.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1 { do on Peace Officer.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1 { do Common.....	21	.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
2—Burglary.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3 { Frauds and False Pretences.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3 { Larceny.....	11	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
4 { Arson.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Damage to Property.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Drunk and Disorderly.....	50	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
4 { Carrying unlawful weapons.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
6 { Prosecns for Wages and Desertion.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6 { Vagrancy.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6 { Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
6 { Felonies not otherwise enumerat'd	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	98	3	95	95	.....	.....	.....	79	11	1	.....
Grand Total, Province Nova Scotia	2,413	390	1,989	1,961	15	13	21	1,768	104	54	2

TABLE I.

Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF SHELBURNE.

OFFENCES.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS.					AGES.					
CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		ÉDUCATION.										
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire	Elementary. Elémentaire	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.			
							Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	M. H.	F. F.	
1—Voies de fait ordinaires												
3—Larcin												
6 { Vagabondage												
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.												
Total												

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires.....												
3—Larcin												
6 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée												
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....												
Total												

COUNTY OF YARMOUTH.

1 { Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement..												
1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix..												
2 { Voies de fait ordinaires												
2 { Vol qualifié											1	
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes												
3 { Larcin		1									1	
4 { Incendiat											3	
4 { Dégât à la propriété												
6 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée												
6 { Port d'instruments dangereux et illégaux												
6 { Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi												
6 { Vagabondage												
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus												
6 { Crimes non spécifiés												
Total		1									5	
Grand Total, Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.	39	43	37						24	2	99	

Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse—COMTÉ DE SHELBURNE. TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.												
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.												
40 years an over.	40 ans et au- dessus.	BRITISH ISLES.																
		ILES BRITAN- NIQUES.																
M.	F.	Not given—Non donnés.	England, Wales, Angleterre, Galles.	Ireland.	Scotland, Ecosse.	Canada.	United States, Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries, Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions, Autres Possessions Britanniq.	Baptists, Baptistes.	Catholics, Catholiques.	Church of England, Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists, Methodistes.	Presbyterians, Presbytériens.	Protestants, Protestants.	Other Denominations, Autres Confessions.	Moderate, Modéré.	Immoderate, Immodéré.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COMTÉ DE VICTORIA.

.....
.....
.....
.....

COMTÉ DE YARMOUTH.

.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	4
30	2	17	6	23	2	152	.....	1	.....	30	53	16	29	46	9	.....	29	183

Province of Manitoba—COUNTY OF LISGAR.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DELITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option — Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
1—Assault, Common.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
1 { Drunk and Disorderly.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1 { (Misdemeanors not incl'd in above)	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Total	8	.....	8	7	1	.....	.....	7	1	.....

COUNTY OF MARQUETTE.

No returns.

COUNTY OF PROVENCHER.

Blank return.

COUNTY OF SELKIRK.

1 { Assault, Indecent.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { do with Intent.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1 { do Common.....	27	3	24	24	.....	.....	.....	20	3	.....
1 { Murder.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1 { Shooting with intent.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Burglary.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2 { House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
1 { Robbery.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Embezzlement.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1 { Fraud and False Pretences.....	6	4	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
3 { Horse, and Cattle Stealing.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1 { Larceny.....	23	4	8	8	.....	.....	11	.....	1	.....
1 { Receiving Stolen Goods.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Damage to Property.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Forgery and uttering.....	5	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1 { Deserting Service.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Giving Liquor to Indians.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1 { Selling Liquor in Keewatin.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
6 { Perjury.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Vagrancy.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....
1 { Misdemeanors not incl'd in above	11	3	8	8	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
1 { Lunacy.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	104	23	58	58	.....	.....	21	28	11	.....
Grand Total, Province of Manitoba	112	23	66	65	1	.....	21	35	12	.....

TABLE I.

Province of Manitoba—COUNTY OF LISGAR.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
						H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
1—Voies de fait ordinaires.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....
6 { Contraventions aux réglem'ts des liqueurs fortes.....
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....
Total.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF MARQUETTE.

No returns.

COUNTY OF PROVENCHER.

Blank return.

COUNTY OF SELKIRK.

{ Attentats contre la pudeur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Voies de fait avec intent. de blesser grièvement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....	2	2	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
{ Meurtre.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Vol qualifié.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Vol avec effraction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Vol.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Abus de confiance.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Fraude et faux prétextes.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Vol de chevaux et bétail.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
{ Larcin.....	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Recel d'objets volés.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4—Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5—Faux et délits par rapport à la monnaie.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
{ Désertion d'emploi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Donner de la boisson aux Sauvages.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Vente de boisson à Keewatin.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Parjure.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Vagabondage.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Folie.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	11	11	20	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Grand Total, Province de Manitoba.....	11	11	20	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1

Province de Manitoba—COMTÉ DE LISGAR.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.	
			LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over.	Not given—Non donnés.		BRITISH ISLES.					
40 ans et au-dessus.			ILES BRITANNIQUES.					
M.	F.		England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.					
H.	F.		Ireland.					
			Scotland, Ecosse.					
			Canada.					
			United States, Etats-Unis.					
			Other Foreign Countries, Autres pays étrangers.					
			Other British Possessions, Autres Possess. Britanniq.					
			Baptists, baptistes.					
			Catholics, Catholiques.					
			Church of England, Eglise d'Angleterre.					
			Methodists, Méthodistes.					
			Presbyterians, Presbytériens.					
			Protestants, Protestants.					
			Other Denominations, Autres Confessions.					
			Moderate, Modéré.					
			Immoderate, Immodéré.					

COMTÉ DE MARQUETTE.

Aucuns rapports.

COMTÉ DE PROVENCHER.

Aucune accusation.

COMTÉ DE SELKIRK.

[illegible]

TABLE I. Province of Prince Edward Island—COUNTY OF KINGS.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Retained. Rétenu.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	No option — Sans opt ^l .
1 { Assault, Common.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1 { Shooting and Stabbing with intent	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
3—Larceny.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....

COUNTY OF PRINCE.

1 { Assault on Peace Officer.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
1 { do Common.....	25	3	22	21	1	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
1 { Rape.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1 { Shooting, Stabbing with intent.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
2—House-breaking.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larceny.....	5	2	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
4—Damage to Property.....	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
6 { Drunk and Disorderly.....	72	6	66	64	2	.....	.....	66	.....	.....
6 { Municipal By-laws, Infractions of.	13	5	8	7	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
6 { Prosecutions for Wages, and Desertion	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Acts...	8	3	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
6 { Vagrancy.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6 { Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	13	5	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Total	152	27	124	120	4	.....	1	116	3	1

COUNTY OF QUEENS.

1 { Assault on Peace Officer.....	12	7	5	4	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....
1 { do Common.....	124	42	81	67	8	6	1	79	.....	1
1 { Carrying Fire-arms, Presenting do	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1 { Rape.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1 { Shooting, Stabbing with intent ..	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
2—Burglary.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
2—House-breaking.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2—Embezzlement.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Fraud and False Pretences.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3—Larceny.....	112	39	70	54	7	9	3	6	14	1
3—Receiving Stolen Goods.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
4—Arson.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5—Uttering Counterfeit Coin.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province de l'Île du Prince-Edouard—COMTÉ DE KINGS.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.	CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENTIAIRE.				
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.			
Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Lille.			
A vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.			
	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.			
	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.			
	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.			
	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.			
	Agricultural. Agriculteurs			
	Commercial. Commerçants.			
	Domestic. Serveiteurs.			
	Industrial. Industriels.			
	Professional. Professions libérales.			
	Labourers. Journaliers.			
	Married. Marié.			
	Widowed. Veuve.			
	Single. Célibataire.			

COMTÉ DE PRINCE.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE QUEENS.

[illegible]

TABLE I. Province of Prince Edward Island—COUNTY OF KINGS.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — EDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
						H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires											
{ Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser	2	2									
3—Larcin											
Total	2	2									

COUNTY OF PRINCE.

1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix										2	
{ Voies de fait ordinaires										4	
{ Sévices immoraux contre des jeunes filles											
{ Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser											
2—Vol avec effraction										1	
3—Larcin											
4—Dégât à la propriété											
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée								2		18	
{ Infractions aux lois municipales								1		2	
6 { Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi										2	
{ Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes										1	
{ Vagabondage											
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus								1		2	
Total								4		30	

COUNTY OF QUEENS.

1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix	1	1	4							5	
{ Voies de fait ordinaires	31	31	49	2				8	1	55	
{ Port d'armes à feu et leur exhibition illégale	1	1	2	1						4	
{ Sévices immoraux contre des jeunes filles			1							1	
{ Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser	1	1	3	1	1					4	
2 { Vol qualifié	4	4	4					1		7	
{ Vol avec effraction											
{ Abus de confiance											
3 { Fraude et faux prétextes			1								
{ Larcin	55	55	15		24	4	16			18	4
{ Recel d'objets volés			1								
4—Incendiat											
5—Circulation de fausse monnaie											

Province de l'Île du Prince-Edouard—COMTÉ DE KINGS. TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.	
—		—		—		—	
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
10 years and over.	Not given - von donnés	BRITISH ISLES.					
40 ans et au-dessus.	—	—					
		LES BRITANNIQUES.					
M.	F.	England, Wales.					
H.	F.	Angleterre, Galles.					
		Ireland.					
		Irlande.					
		Scotl'd—Ecosse.					
		Canada.					
		United States.					
		Etats-Unis.					
		Other Foreign Countries.					
		Autres pays étrangers.					
		Other British Possessions.					
		Autres Possessions Britan.					
		Baptists.					
		Baptistes.					
		Catholics.					
		Church of England.					
		Eglise d'Angleterre.					
		Methodists.					
		Méthodistes.					
		Presbyterians.					
		Presbytériens.					
		Protestants.					
		Other Denominations.					
		Autres Confessions.					
		Moderate					
		Modéré.					
		Immoderate.					
		Immodéré.					

COMTÉ DE PRINCE.

					4					1	1		2				
6				1	18					3	10	3	1	3			
1													1				
1													i	1			
9			2	4	1	47				31	5	5	15				
3										4	1		2				
2				1	4					1	4						
					1						1						
					7							2	1	3			
22		2	6	1	84					5	51	11	8	27			

COMTÉ DE QUEENS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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TABLE I. **Province of Prince Edward Island—COUNTY OF QUEENS—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Retrieved. Rédiviv.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'd		
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With hard labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
Drunk and Disorderly	698	36	663	523	42	98	.....	661	1	.....	.....
Indecently exposing the person...	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Houses of Ill-fame	5	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	51	11	44	41	3	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....
Prosecutions for Wages and Desertion	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Prosecutions under Seaman's Act	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
do under Liquor Act.....	28	7	21	20	1	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Vagrancy	16	10	6	4	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Felonies not otherwise enumerated	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	8	19	67	67	.....	.....	.....	64	1	.....	.....
Total.....	1,202	195	968	791	61	116	39	892	18	2	51
Grand Total, P. E. Island	1,359	223	1094	913	65	116	42	1,008	23	3	51

Province of British Columbia—COUNTY OF CARIBOO.

1 { Assault, Common	10	4	6	5	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....
1 { Murder	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Damage to Property	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Drunk and Disorderly.....	13	.....	13	8	1	4	.....	12	1	.....	.....
6 { Municipal By-Laws, Infractions of	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
6 { Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	5	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Lunacy	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	36	6	27	21	2	4	1	22	5	.....	.....

COUNTY OF VANCOUVER.

No returns

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1 { Assault on Peace Officer.....	16	5	10	10	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	2
1 { do Common	151	53	94	94	.....	.....	3	73	11	.....	3
1 { Carrying Firearms.....	7	2	4	4	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....
1 { Murder	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Province de l'Île du Prince-Edouard—COMTÉ DE QUEENS.—Fin. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.		CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.						
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENTIAIRE.												
Under two years.	Moins de 2 ans.											
Two years and under Five.	2 ans et moins de 5.											
Five years and over.	5 ans et plus.											
Life.	Vie.											
A vie.												
Detained for Lunacy.	Emprisonné pour cause de folie.											
The Death Sentence.	Condamné à mort.											
Committed to Reformatories.	Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.											
	Cluses and Lowus.											
	Villes et Villages.											
	Rural Districts.											
	Districts en général.											
	Agricultural.											
	Agriculteurs.											
	Commercial.											
	Commerçants.											
	Domestic.											
	Serviteurs.											
	Industrial.											
	Industriels.											
	Professional.											
	Professions libérales.											
	Labourers.											
	Journaliers.											
	Married.											
	Marié											
	Widowed.											
	Veuve.											
	Single											
	Célibataire.											
		556	95	113	143	7	126	6	236	192	25	444
		4	1	1	2	3	1	1	5	1	3	3
		44	2	13	3	8	3	28	3	16	13	13
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		2	1	3	2	12	2	2	4	2	2	2
		20	6	1	3	7	10	12	8	4	4	4
		6	2	5	6	2	10	25	22	4	13	13
		21	2	5	6	2	10	25	22	4	40	40
		65	2	5	6	2	10	25	22	4	40	40
		889	105	127	191	30	179	15	375	315	35	653
		982	123	137	204	38	207	16	423	325	35	661

Province de la Colombie-Britannique—COMTÉ DE CARIBOO.

6	3	1	6
1			
13	4	1	6
2	2		
4	3	1	4
2	2		2
2	1	1	1
2	3	1	11
2	2	2	2
30	3	1	19

COMTÉ DE VANCOUVER

Aucuns rapports.

COMTÉ DE VICTORIA.

[illegible]

TABLE I **Province of Prince Edward Island—COUNTY OF QUEENS—***Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write, Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
						H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	252	252	400	6	1	....	74	....	387	7	....
Exposition indécente de la personne.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	1
Infractions aux lois municipales.....	4	4	32	8	9	....	1	....	8	....	....
6 Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Contraventions aux règlements des marins.....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes..	5	5	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....
Vagabondage.....	4	4	2	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....
Crimes non spécifiés.....	5	5	15	1	....	....	8	....	12	....	....
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	28	28	34	....	11	....	11	1	24	1	....
Total.....	392	392	584	20	46	4	121	2	540	13	....
Grand Total, Province de l'Île du Prince-Edouard	394	394	584	20	46	4	125	2	570	13	....

Province of British Columbia—COUNTY OF CARIBOO.

1 { Voies de fait ordinaires	4	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Meurtre .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
4 { Dégât à la propriété	5	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	7	2
Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6 { Infractions aux lois municipales.....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes..	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Folie .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	10	10	14	....	....	....	....	....	18	2

COUNTY OF VANCOUVER.

No returns.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

{ Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Voies de fait ordinaires.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Port d'armes à feu.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Meurtre .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Séances immorales contre des jeunes filles.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Province de l'Île du Prince-Edouard—COMTÉ DE QUEENS—Fin. TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.	
—		—		—		—	
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.				USAGE DE LIQUEURS.	
		BRITISH ISLES.					
		—					
		ILES BRITANNIQUES.					

TABLE I. Province of British Columbia—COUNTY OF VICTORIA—Concluded.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For trial.	Sur accusation. With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
										No option Sans opt'n		
1	Shoot'g, Stabbing with intent.....	5	3	1	1			1		1		
	Burglary.....	25	10	9	9			3	1	2		3
2	House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	5	1	4	4					2		2
	Robbery.....	2	1					1				
	Embezzlement.....	2		2	2				2			
3	Fraud and False Pretences.....	9	8	1	1				1			
	Larceny.....	99	35	42	42			19	14	16		12
	Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1	1									
4	Arson.....	2						1				
	Damage to Property.....	42	9	29	29				26	1		1
	Drunk and Disorderly.....	79	14	65	65				34	13		1
	Indecently exposing the person.....	3		3	3				3			
	Municipal By-laws, Infractions of.....	40	11	29	29				28			
	Prosec'n for Wages and Desertion.....	2		2	2				2			
	Prosecution under Seaman's Act.....	45	8	30	30			6	17	11		2
	Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	156	54	102	102				22	53		25
6	Breach of Prison.....	7	1	4	4			2	2			2
	Perjury.....	2		2	2							
	Suicide, Attempt to commit.....	4	1	3	3				2	1		
	Vagrancy.....	59	14	42	42				30	6		6
	Felonies not otherwise enumerated.....	3		1	1			2				
	Misdemeanors not incl'd in above.....	92	27	44	44			11	25	11		2
	Lunacy.....	3										
	Total.....	869	263	514	524			53	294	128		62

COUNTY OF YALE.

1	Assault, Common.....	2	1	1	1				1			
	Bigamy.....	1	1									
3	Larceny.....	1	1									
	Drunk and Disorderly.....	1	1									
6	Municipal By-laws, Infractions of.....	2		2	2				2			
	Prosecutions under Liquor Act.....	1	1									
	Felonies not otherwise enumerated.....	3		3								
	Total.....	11	8	3	3				3			
	Grand Total, British Columbia.....	916	277	554	548	2	4	54	319	133		62

Province de la Colombie-Britannique—COMTÉ DE VICTORIA—*In.* TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY.															ÉTAT		
PÉNITENTIAIRE.															CONJUGAL.		
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serveurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuvage.	Single. Célibataire.
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	515	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COMTÉ DE YALE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	515	33	.....	5	3	11	.....	3	2	2	20

TABLE I. **Province of British Columbia—COUNTY OF VICTORIA—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					A G E S .					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.
1	Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	{ Vol qualifié .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vol avec effraction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vol .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Abus de confiance .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Fraude et faux prétextes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Larcin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Recel d'objets volés .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Incendiat .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dégât à la propriété .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Exposition indécente de la personne .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infractions aux lois municipales .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Contraventions aux règlements des marins .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Evasion .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parjure .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suicide tentative de suicide .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vagabondage .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Crimes non spécifiés .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Délits non compris ci-dessus .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Folie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COUNTY OF YALE.

1	{ Voies de fait ordinaires .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Bigamie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Larcin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Infractions aux lois municipales	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Crimes non spécifiés .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, Colombie-Britannique		12	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3

TABLE I. North-West Territories—DISTRICT OF BATTLEFORD.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées. Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDMNATIONS						SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
		Total	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option. — Sans option		with Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
								Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	

No charges.

DISTRICT OF FORT MCLEOD.

No return.

DISTRICT OF SWAN RIVER.

1 { Assault, Common	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
1 { Stabbing	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3—Larceny	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6—Prosecution under Liquor Act	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2
Grand total, North-West Territories	8	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2

TABLE I. **North-West Territories—DISTRICT OF BATTLEFORD.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.						AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
					H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.		

No charges.

DISTRICT OF FORT McLEOD.

No return.

DISTRICT OF SWAN RIVER.

1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Usage d'armes avec intention de blesser.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larcin.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6—Contraventions aux règlem des liqueurs fortes...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total, Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Territoires du Nord-Ouest—DISTRICT DE BATTLEFORD. TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over.	Not given—Non donnés.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.					
40 ans et au-dessus.		England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.		Church of England.			
M.	F.	Ireland.		Eglise d'Angleterre.			
H.	F.	Ireland.		Methodists.			
		Scotland, Ecosse		Méthodistes.			
		Canada.		Presbyterians.			
		United States.		Presbytériens.			
		Ets-Unis.		Protestants.			
		Other Foreign Countries.		Other Denominations.			
		Autres pays étrangers.		Autres confessions.			
		Other British Possessions.		Moderate.			
		Autres Possess. Britanniq.		Modéré.			
		Baptists.		Immoderate.			
		Baptistes.		Immodéré.			
		Catholics.					
		Catholiques.					

Aucune accusation.

DISTRICT DE FORT McLEOD.

Aucun rapport.

DISTRICT DE LA RIVIÈRE DU CYGNE.

1	4	1	3	3
1	1	1	1	1
1	5	2	4	4
1	5	2	4	4

TABLE II.

SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

TABLEAU II.

RECAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

CLASS AND PROVINCE. CLASSE ET PROVINCE.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.							SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Retreated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt ⁿ		
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.											
Ontario	1,184	884	3,150	3,114	21	15	110	2,820	206	20	17
Quebec	2,142	715	1,390	1,387	1	2	17	1,040	277	6	3
New Brunswick	183	54	125	107	15	5	4	97	2	1	.....
Nova Scotia	432	99	318	318	.....	.....	10	281	23	1	.....
Prince Edward Island	188	61	119	10	9	7	8	111	4	2	.....
Manitoba	36	6	29	29	.....	.....	1	23	4	.....	.....
British Columbia	201	74	117	116	1	.....	9	91	13	.....	6
North-West Territories	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2
Total of No. 1	7,371	1,892	5,253	5,177	47	29	159	4,465	536	30	29
No. 2.—Offences against Property with Violence.											
Ontario	248	79	120	100	8	12	44	5	38	6	8
Quebec	106	25	77	77	.....	.....	1	1	19	2	.....
New Brunswick	14	2	11	11	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	8	3	4	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Prince Edward Island	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba	6	1	4	4	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
British Columbia	32	12	13	13	.....	.....	4	1	4	.....	5
North-West Territories .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of No. 2	425	125	229	209	8	12	60	7	65	9	13
No. 3.—Offences against Property without Violence.											
Ontario	2,882	1,058	1,534	1,446	51	37	232	159	1,028	52	70
Quebec	1,323	346	923	923	.....	.....	38	85	656	8	5
New Brunswick	93	41	42	41	1	.....	10	1	8	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	198	47	140	139	1	.....	4	92	27	3	.....
Prince Edward Island	126	48	73	57	7	9	5	7	16	1	49
Manitoba	36	10	9	9	.....	.....	17	.....	2	.....	.....
British Columbia	112	45	45	45	.....	.....	19	17	16	.....	12
North-West Territories	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total of No. 3	4,771	1,595	2,767	2,661	60	46	325	361	1,754	64	136

RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSE ET PROVINCE.

TABLEAU II.

SENTENCE.						RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY.																			
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																			
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agricul-teurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serviteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuvage.	Single. Célibataire.		
.....	10	11	.....	.....	4	1	873	197	87	100	60	227	12	410	398	16	430	
.....	4	4	1	.....	.....	5	1020	160	73	187	25	325	14	393	275	11	171	
20	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	32	16	11	2	10	2	52	40	1	36	
.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	19	2	10	.....	5	1	14	9	1	16	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	10	8	19	5	30	2	58	42	3	60	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3	3	6	4	1	1	2	7	1	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	
20	18	19	1	.....	4	6	2,222	434	189	336	96	598	32	931	774	33	777	
.....	33	20	.....	.....	.....	2	95	32	4	14	5	55	1	42	23	.....	105	
.....	35	6	.....	.....	.....	2	66	12	3	1	.....	1	.....	69	10	3	36	
.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	8	
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	8	
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....		
.....	78	32	.....	.....	.....	4	183	50	9	16	5	57	1	123	34	3	159	
.....		
3	106	18	.....	.....	.....	43	1034	329	33	110	132	294	13	588	343	21	957	
.....	59	4	.....	.....	.....	92	820	135	24	35	22	22	1	257	135	8	421	
17	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	15	8	.....	.....	3	.....	28	6	3	30	
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	14	14	2	.....	.....	4	.....	23	9	.....	19	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	4	1	3	1	2	1	44	11	.....	66	
.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	8	.....	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
20	197	24	.....	.....	.....	138	2,030	500	69	149	156	325	15	943	512	32	1,500	

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

CLASS AND PROVINCE. — CLASSE ET PROVINCE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		
					M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	
No. 1.—Outrages contre la personne.											
Ontario.....	180	214	688	33	18	3	109	8	415	41	
Québec.....	113	127	146	11	20	2	154	8	144	40	
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	19	24	18	3			2	1	10	1	
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	3	4	11				1	2	12		
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	36	36	59	4	1		8	1	75		
Manitoba.....	3	3	8	5					1		
Colombie-Britannique.....	4	4	2						6		
Nord-Ouest, (Territoires du).....	4	4									
Total, No. 1.....	362	416	932	56	39	5	274	20	963	82	
No. 2.—Outrages avec violence contre la propriété.											
Ontario.....	27	30	83	15	6	...	23	...	53	3	
Québec.....	8	14	2	1	1	...	3	...	5	...	
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	4	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	7	...
Manitoba.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colombie-Britannique.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nord-Ouest, (Territoires du).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, No. 2.....	40	50	91	16	7	...	29	...	67	3	
No. 3.—Outrages sans violence contre la propriété.											
Ontario.....	303	379	849	49	169	9	180	24	491	62	
Québec.....	175	198	72	4	27	...	22	3	99	5	
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	10	10	7	...	1	...	4	1	7	1	
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	8	9	9	...	...	...	4	...	12	...
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	55	55	17	...	24	4	16	...	19	4	
Manitoba.....	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Colombie-Britannique.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nord-Ouest, (Territoires du).....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, No. 3.....	556	656	957	53	221	13	226	28	630	72	

RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

TABLEAU II.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS.			
40 years and over. — 10 ans et au-dessus.			Not given.—Non donnés — British Isles. — ILES BRITANNIQUES. — England, Wales. Anglet., Galles. — Ireland. — Irlande. — Scotland. Ecosse. — Canada. — United States. Etats-Unis. — Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers. — Other British Possessions. Autres Posses. Britanniq. — Baptists. Baptistes. — Catholics. Catholiques. — Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre. — Methodists. Méthodistes. — Presbyterians. Presbytériens. — Protestants. Protestants. — Other denominations. Autres confessions. — Moderate. Modéré. — Immoderate. Immodéré.										10 ans et au-dessus.										Moderate. Modéré.		Immoderate. Immodéré.	
M. — H.	F. — F.	F. — F.	England, Wales. Anglet., Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Posses. Britanniq.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Protestants.	Other denominations. Autres confessions.	Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.								
160	13	138	129	230	41	545	60	26	.....	9	380	193	119	68	118	10	502	392							
139	17	96	55	157	16	653	12	26	1	1	440	4	2	2	154	1	180	152								
3	.....	7	.....	23	.....	61	2	1	.....	2	45	1	2	3	28	.....	40	34			
4	.....	25	1	1	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	2	9	3	4	8	.....	.....	8	23	
23	2	.....	2	6	.....	110	1	.....	.....	4	60	3	1	6	50	.....	20	76			
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	1	1	.....	.....	8	2	.....	8	.....	.....	9	8
1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	2	6	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....							
330	32	273	187	418	57	1416	76	56	1	18	947	206	128	87	363	13	768	686								
16	.....	2	15	16	.....	70	7	17	.....	1	61	33	16	11	4	1	73	47					
1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	31	.....	5	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	1	13	.....	10	9
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
.....								
.....								
19	.....	2	17	16	.....	117	7	23	.....	1	134	33	16	12	20	1	89	68					
105	34	68	198	196	47	758	103	36	.....	28	405	427	221	120	71	13	846	416							
27	5	83	20	13	3	260	7	20	.....	.....	726	6	6	3	213	.....	152	120					
.....	1	1	2	.....	1	36	1	.....	.....	4	18	3	1	2	6	.....	11	20				
2	1	10	4	1	.....	20	.....	1	.....	3	6	.....	9	4	5	.....	13	10			
7	.....	.....	2	3	.....	67	.....	1	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	22	50
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	10	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....							
141	41	166	226	214	51	1152	112	58	1	35	1,200	436	237	129	330	13	1,045	627								

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES—*Concluded.*

CLASS AND PROVINCE. CLASSE ET PROVINCE.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.										SENTENCE.		
	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1re fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.				
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.		
												No option Sans opt'n	
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.													
Ontario.....	487	120	352	341	9	2	15	309	29				
Quebec.....	202	63	133	133			1	117	9				
New Brunswick.....	41	27	11	11			3	5	3				
Nova Scotia.....	25	4	21	20	1			18					
Prince Edward Island.....	5	3	2	2				2					
Manitoba.....	1		1	1									
British Columbia.....	45	10	29	29			1	20	1		1		
North-West Territories.....													
Total of No. 4.....	806	227	549	537	10	2	20	477	42			1	
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.													
Ontario.....	48	8	27	23	1	3	11		11	1	2		
Quebec.....	22	5	11	11			4		5				
New Brunswick.....	2	1	1	1									
Nova Scotia.....	7	3	2	2			2	2					
Prince Edward Island.....	2	1											
Manitoba.....	5		3	3			2						
British Columbia.....													
North-West Territories.....													
Total of No. 5.....	86	19	44	40	1	3	19	2	16	1	2		
No. 6.—Other Offences not included in the above Classes.													
Ontario.....	17216	3,941	13102	12563	206	333	72	12,160	769	12	20		
Quebec.....	5961	952	4931	4920	9	2	54	3,951	813				
New Brunswick.....	759	104	651	441	154	56	1	582	9				
Nova Scotia.....	1743	234	1504	1478	13	13	4	1,375	54	49	2		
Prince Edward Island.....	1027	106	900	751	49	100	21	882	3		1		
Manitoba.....	28	6	20	18	1			13	4				
British Columbia.....	526	136	350	341	1	4	21	184	99		38		
North-West Territories.....	2	2											
Total of No. 6.....	27262	5,482	21458	20517	433	508	173	19,162	1,751	61	61		
Grand Total of Dominion.....	40721	9,342	30300	29141	559	600	756	24,474	4,158	165	242		

The details and component parts of the six classes here summarized will be found throughout the margin.

RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.—Fin.

TABLEAU II.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.				
PENITENTIARY.					Envo- yé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cités et Villages.	Rural Districts.	Districts ruraux.	Agricul- tural.	Agr. cul- teurs.	Commer- cial.	Commer- çants.	Domestic. Serveurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Profession- al. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																			
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. A vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories.													
.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	4	129	21	5	8	8	23	.....	65	34	4	104		
.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	87	17	4	10	4	25	1	41	15	1	14		
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	4	.....	6		
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	11	2	1	9		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	7	5	.....	.....	.....	7	269	42	10	18	12	51	1	123	55	6	133		
.....	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	13	2	5	.....	10	5	2	5	.....	17		
1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7	1	1	.....	4	1	6	9	.....	5		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		
1	11	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	21	3	8	.....	14	6	9	14	.....	25		
.....	7	3	.....	34	.....	3	6110	599	253	705	659	1,365	56	3,088	2,377	209	3726		
54	4	.....	.....	7	.....	91	3599	400	121	1,041	156	994	32	1,287	761	46	847		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	383	25	8	45	9	47	2	258	99	6	188		
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	119	25	13	15	5	19	1	74	34	2	78		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	783	109	128	182	32	174	13	31	272	32	527		
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	7	3	3	2	1	.....	6	1	1	6		
.....	2	1	.....	5	.....	.....	321	25	.....	2	3	11	.....	1	2	2	13		
54	14	4	.....	48	.....	99	11319	1,190	526	1,993	866	2,611	104	5,027	3,561	298	5,385		
97	325	94	1	48	4	254	16045	2,237	806	2,520	1,135	3,656	159	7,156	4,949	372	7,979		

preceding Table No. 1, and being indicated by the braces and numerals 1 to 6 in the left-hand

TABLE II.

SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.—*Concluded.*

CLASS AND PROVINCE. CLASSE ET PROVINCE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.				AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.	
					Moins de 16 ans.		16 ans et moins de 21.		21 ans et moins de 40.	
					M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
No. 4.—Attaques malicieuses contre la propriété.										
Ontario.....	32	44	98	3	20	....	16	....	37	4
Québec.....	5	5	7	1	7	....	21	....	41	9
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	3	3	5	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	1	1	2	....	....	....	7	....	5	....
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manitoba.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colombie-Britannique.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nord-Ouest, (Territoires du).....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total, No. 4.....	41	53	112	4	27	....	44	....	85	13
No. 5.—Faux et délits par rapport à la monnaie.										
Ontario.....	2	5	9	9	....	....	1	....	10	....
Québec.....	2	2	7	1	....	....	1	....	4	....
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manitoba.....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....
Colombie-Britannique.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nord-Ouest, (Territoires du).....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total, No. 5.....	5	8	16	12	....	....	2	....	15	....
No. 6.—Autres délits non compris dans les classes précédentes.										
Ontario.....	1,323	1,754	4,552	255	89	7	323	58	2305	381
Québec.....	491	570	580	24	75	6	432	61	1145	268
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	5	5	62	5	....	....	1	....	57	....
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	27	28	15	....	....	....	12	....	69	....
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	299	299	504	16	21	....	100	1	469	9
Manitoba.....	4	4	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Colombie-Britannique.....	8	8	12	....	....	....	....	....	12	3
Nord-Ouest, (Territoires du).....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total, No. 6.....	2,157	2,668	5,733	301	185	13	868	120	4057	662
Grand Total de la Confédération.....	3,161	3,851	7,841	442	479	31	1443	169	5817	832

Les détails et les parties qui composent les six classes de crimes ici récapitulés, seront thèses numérotées de 1 jusqu'à 6.

TABLE III.

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS.

TABLEAU III.

PARDONS ET COMMUTATIONS.

ONTARIO.

TABLE III—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended 30th September, 1877.
KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

Crime for which Condemned.	Sen- tence.	Date of Com- mutat.	Date of Pardon or Com- mutation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Age and Sex.		By what Court Condemned.	Remarks.
					M	F		
Murder	Life.....	May, 1869	Oct. 21, 1877	43	Queen's Bench, P. Q.	} Sentence of death having been previously com- muted.
"	"	May, 1872	Mar. 20, 1877	.....	62	.....	Assize Court.....
Larceny	7 years	Oct., 1870	June 28, 1877	.....	27	.....	" .....
"	3 "	April, 1873	Jan. 15, 1877	.....	25	.....	Queen's Bench, P. Q.
Stealing	3 "	Aug., 1875	Oct. 7, 1876	.....	26	.....	Police Court.....
"	3 "	Sept., 1875	Jan. 11, 1877	Sent'ce red'ced to 6 m'ths	21	.....	County Crim. Court.
Stealing from Post Office Letter.....	5 "	Mar., 1875	Mar. 7, 1877	To serve till 1st Feb. 1877	43	.....	Queen's Bench, P. Q.
Arson	5 "	Oct., 1874	Sept. 8, 1877	.....	40	.....	Assize Court.....
Assault	4 "	April, 1875	Jan. 16, 1877	.....	26	.....	" .....
Assault & Robbery	3 "	Oct., 1874	Jan. 17, 1877	Sent'ce red'ced to 2 years	72	.....	" .....
"	5 "	Oct., 1873	April 4, 1877	To be discharged at end of 2 years including remission earned	55	.....	" .....
Uttering a forged Mortgage.....	2 "	Jan., 1876	Mar. 1, 1877	from October 1875.....	25	.....	" .....
Forgery.....	4 "	April, 1876	Aug. 10, 1877	.....	34	.....	" .....
"	5 "	Oct., 1874	Sept. 8, 1877	.....	42	.....	" .....
"	5 "	Oct., 1874	Sept. 8, 1877	.....	21	.....	" .....
Entering and Stealing from Shop.....	4 "	Nov., 1875	April 5, 1877	.....	25	.....	" .....
Entering School House & destroy'g prop'ty	2 "	July, 1876	July 10, 1877	.....	22	.....	County Crim. Court
Burglary	2 "	Oct., 1876	April 12, 1877	.....	25	.....	" .....
"	Life.....	Oct., 1874	Sept. 11, 1877	To serve 10 years from conviction including remission.....	26	.....	Dis. Magis. C't., P. Q.
Obtaining Money under False Pretences...	2 years.....	Jan., 1877	April 12, 1877	52	Assize Court.....	Age not given (male).
Highway Robbery	5 "	Nov., 1875	May 9, 1877	.....	52	.....	" .....
"	"	"	"	46	"	"

ONTARIO.

TABLEAU III.—Cas où la clémence de la prérogative a été exercée durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1877.

PENITENCIER DE KINGSTON.

Crime pour lequel condamné.	Sentence.	Date de l'emprisonnement.	Date du pardon ou de la commutation.	Condition du pardon ou de la commutation.	Âge et sexe.		Par quelle cour condamné.	Remarques.
					Âge	Sexe.		
Meurtre.....	à vie..	Mai 1869	21 oct. 1876.	42	..	B. de la Reine, P.Q.	La sentence de mort ayant été antérieurement commuée.
".....	".....	Mai 1872	20 mars 1877.	.....	62	..	Cour d'Assise.....
".....	".....	Oct. 1876	29 juin 1877.	.....	27	..	".....
Larcin.....	7 ans..	Oct. 1873	15 janv. 1877.	.....	25	..	".....
".....	3 ".....	Avril 1875	7 oct. 1876.	26	..	Banc de la Reine, P.Q.	Cour de Police.....
Escroquerie.....	3 ".....	Août 1876	30 oct. 1876.	Sentence réduite à six mois	21	..	".....	
".....	3 ".....	Sept. 1875	11 janv. 1877.	Servir jusqu'au 1er février 1877.	43	..	".....	
Vol du contenu d'une lettre.....	5 ".....	Mars 1875	7 mars 1877.	.....	40	..	Cour Crim. de Comté
".....	5 ".....	Oct. 1874	8 sept. 1877.	6	..	Banc de la Reine, P.Q.	Cour d'Assise.....
Incendiat.....	4 ".....	Avril 1875	16 janv. 1877.	.....	72	..	".....
Voies de fait.....	3 ".....	Oct. 1874	17 janv. 1877.	Sentence réduite à 2 ans	55	..	".....	
Voies de fait, vol et tentative d'évasion.....	5 ".....	Oct. 1873	4 avril 1877.	Servir 2 ans depuis le 16 octobre 1875	25	..	".....	
Circulation d'une fausse hypothèque.....	2 ".....	Janv. 1876	1er mars 1877.	34	..	".....	Cour Crim. de Comté
Faux.....	4 ".....	Avril 1876	10 août 1877.	.....	12	..	".....
".....	5 ".....	Oct. 1874	8 sept. 1877.	.....	21	..	".....
".....	5 ".....	Oct. 1874	8 sept. 1877.	.....	23	..	".....
Entrer et voler dans un magasin.....	4 ".....	Nov. 1875	5 avril 1877.	22	..	Cour Crim. de Comté	Magistrat de District
Entrer et endommager une école.....	2 ".....	Juill. 1876	10 juil. 1877.	.....	25	..	".....
Vol qualifié.....	2 ".....	Oct. 1876	12 avril 1877.	.....	26	..	".....
".....	à vie..	Oct. 1874	11 sept. 1877.	Servir 10 ans depuis sa condamnation	52	..	Cour d'Assise.....	
Obtenir de l'argent sous faux prétextes.....	2 ans..	Janv. 1877	12 avril 1877.	46	..	".....	Age non donné (homme).
Vol de grand chemin.....	5 ".....	Nov. 1875	9 mai 1877.	.....	46	..	".....

ONTARIO—Continued.

TABLE III—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended 30th September, 1877—Continued.
KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.—Concluded.

Crime for which Condemned.	Sen- tence.	Date of Com- mittal.	Date of Pardon or Com- mutation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Age & Sex.		By what Court Condemned.	Remarks.
					M	F		
Sheep Stealing.....	5 years	Jan., 1876	May 30, 1877	To serve 2½ years from date of conviction.....	30	...	Assize Court	
Manslaughter.....	7 "	Oct., 1873	July 5, 1877		55	...	"	
Rape	14 "	June, 1876	July 13, 1877		28	...	"	
CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.								
Larceny.....	1 year.	June, 1876	Dec. 20, 1876	To serve 9 months.....	20	...	Interim Sessions	
"	1 "	Sept., 1876	Mar. 20, 1877		20	...	County Crim. Court.	
Stealing	6 mos.	May, 1877	Sept. 4, 1877		18	...	Police Court	
Receiving Stolen Goods	1 year.	Sept., 1876	June 29, 1877		22	...	"	
"	5 "	June, 1876	Oct. 7, 1876		37	...	"	
"	5 "	June, 1876	Oct. 7, 1876		38	...	Quarter Sessions	
Assault.....	1 "	Jan., 1876	Oct. 25, 1876	To serve till 10th Ap'l 1877	23	...	Assize Court	
"	22 mos.	April, 1876	Feb. 22, 1877		24	...	Quarter Sessions	
Forgery	1 year.	May, 1876	Feb. 22, 1877	To serve till 22nd Dec. 1876	45	...	Assize Court	
Wounding with Intent.....	1 "	Mar., 1876	Dec. 5, 1876		24	...	"	
Unlawful Wounding.....	18 mos.	April, 1876	Dec. 11, 1877	To serve till 20th Oct. 1877	33	...	"	
Shooting with Intent to do bodily harm.	1 year.	April, 1877	Sept. 29, 1877		25	...	County Crim. Court.	
Infraction Inland "	6 mos.	Sept., 1877	Sept. 5, 1877	Disch' rg'd on pay't of \$100	26	...	Police Court	With fine \$500. } Original.
"	6 "	July, 1877	Sept. 5, 1877	"	28	...	"	With fine \$500. } Sentence.
Obtaining money under False Pretences...	6 "	July, 1877	Sept. 5, 1877	"	26	...	"	
"	1 year.	Dec., 1876	Sept. 8, 1877		27	...	County Crim. Court.	

ONTARIO.—*Suite.*TABLEAU III.—Cas où la clémence de la prérogative a été exercée durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1877.—*Suite.*PENITENCIER DE KINGSTON.—*Fin.*

Crime pour lequel condamné.	Sentence.	Date de l'emprisonnement.	Date de l'empêchement de la commutation.	Condition du pardon ou de la commutation.	Âge et sexe.		Par quelle cour condamné.	Remarques.
					A	F		
Vol de moutons	5 ans...	Janv. 1876	30 mai 1877.	Servir 2½ ans depuis sa condamnation	50	...	Cour d'Assise.....	
Homicide involontaire	7 "	Oct. 1873	5 juill. 1877.	.....	55	...	"	
Viol.....	14 "	Juin 1875	13 juill. 1877.	.....	28	...	"	
PRISON CENTRALE, TORONTO.								
Larcin	12 mois.	Juin 1876	20 déc. 1876.	Servir 9 mois	20	...	Sessions (intérim.)...	
"	1 an...	Sept. 1874	20 mars 1877.	.....	20	...	Cour Crim. de Comté	
"	6 mois	Mai 1877	4 sept. 1877.	.....	18	...	Cour de Police.....	
Escroquerie.....	1 an.....	Sept. 1876	29 juin 1877.	.....	22	...	do	
Recel d'objets volés	5 ans...	Juin 1876	7 oct. 1876.	.....	38	...	do	
"	5 "	Juin 1876	7 oct. 1876.	.....	37	...	do	
"	12 "	Juin 1876	25 oct. 1876.	.....	23	...	Sess. trimestrielles...	
Voies de fait	22 "	Avril 1876	25 oct. 1876.	Servir jusq. 10 avril 1877.	24	...	Cour d'Assise.....	
Faux.....	1 an ..	Mai 1876	25 oct. 1877.	.....	45	...	Sess. trimestrielles...	
Blessar avec intention	1 an.....	Mars 1876	5 déc. 1876.	Servir jusq. 22 déc. 1876.	24	...	Cour d'Assise	
Blessar illégalement	18 mois.	Avril 1876	20 déc. 1876.	.....	33	...	do	
Blessar d'armes	1 an.....	Avril 1877	11 sept. 1877.	Servir jusq. 20 oct. 1877.	25	...	Cour Crim. de Comté	
Infractions aux lois du reven. de l'intérieur	6 "	Juil. 1877	5 sept. 1877.	.....	26	...	Cour de Police.....	
"	6 "	Juil. 1877	5 sept. 1877.	Payer \$100.00	28	...	do	
Obtenir de l'argent sous faux prétextes	1 an.....	Déc. 1876	8 sept. 1877.	.....	26	...	Cour Crim. de Comté	

Avec \$500. d'am } Sent.
" } origin.

ONTARIO—Concluded.

TABLE III.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended 30th September, 1877—Continued.
REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.

Crime for which Condemned.	Sentence.	Date of Committal.	Date of Pardon or Commutation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Age and Sex.		By what Court Condemned.	Remarks.
					M	F		
Stealing	5 years	Feb., 1875	Oct. 30, 1876	.....	15	...	Interim Sessions	
"	5 "	Dec., 1873	Oct. 7, 1876	.....	20	...	County Crim. Court	
"	5 "	Dec., 1873	Oct. 7, 1876	.....	21	...	"	
Larceny	5 "	June, 1875	Nov. 8, 1876	.....	13	...	"	
"	5 "	Sept., 1875	Dec. 21, 1876	.....	16	...	"	
"	3 1/2 "	Mar., 1875	Jan. 1, 1877	.....	14	...	"	
"	3 "	Nov., 1875	May 22, 1877	.....	16	...	Police Court.....	
"	4 "	Dec., 1876	June 8, 1877	.....	19	...	County Crim. Court	
"	5 "	Feb., 1875	July 26, 1877	.....	18	...	Interim Sess. Peace..	
"	5 "	April, 1872	Oct. 7, 1876	.....	20	...	County Crim. Court.	
"	5 "	Jan., 1874	Nov. 6, 1876	.....	19	...	Assize Court.....	
Assault	2 "	Feb., 1876	Mar. 13, 1877	.....	17	...	County Crim. Court.	
Receiving Stolen Goods	3 "	June, 1876	June 16, 1877	.....	18	...	"	
COMMON GAOL.								
Giving Liquor to Indians.....	2 mos...	Oct., 1876	Feb. 12, 1877	.....	27	...	Police Court.....	With fine \$50. Remitted.
"	6 "	Aug., 1876	Feb. 17, 1877	.....	30	...	"	" \$100. "
Selling Liquor to Indians	1 "	Dec., 1876	Feb. 26, 1877	.....	18	...	"	" \$50. "
Assault	1 year.	Oct., 1876	May 7, 1877	To serve till 14th June '77	23	...	Assize Court.....	
Vagrancy	6 mos.	Feb., 1877	May 7, 1877	" " 22nd May 1877	26	...	Magistrate's Court..	
Keeping House of Ill-Fame.....	6 "	Dec., 1876	Feb. 24, 1877	.....	29	...	County Crim. Court	
Infraction of Inland Revenue Laws..	\$100 fine	Dec., 1876	April 4, 1877	.....	51	...	Magistrate's Court..	
"	\$200 fine	Feb., 1877	June 8, 1877	.....	36	...	Police Court.....	} Original sentence was imprisonment till payment of fine. Fine remitted.
"	\$100 fine	May, 1877	Sept. 5, 1877	.....	37	...	"	
Receiving Stolen Horse	3 mos...	Mar., 1877	May 30, 1877	.....	39	...	Assize Court.....	
"	3 "	Mar., 1877	May 30, 1877	.....	48	...	"	

TABLEAU III.—Cas où la clémence de la prérogative a été exercée durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1877.—*Suite.*
ONTARIO.—*Fin.*
MAISON DE RÉFORME, PÉNITENTIAIRE.

Crime pour lequel condamné.	Sentence.	Date de l'emprisonnement.	Date du pardon ou de la commutation.	Condition du pardon ou de la commutation.	Âge et sexe.		Par quelle Cour condamné.	Remarques.
					A.	F.		
Escroquerie	5 ans	Fév. 1875	30 oct. 1876.	.....	15	...	Sessions (interim)....	
"	5 "	Déc. 1873	7 oct. 1876.	.....	20	...	Cour Crim. de Comté	
"	5 "	Déc. 1873	7 oct. 1876.	.....	21	...	" "	
Larcin	5 "	Jun 1875	8 nov. 1876.	.....	13	...	" "	
"	5 "	Sept. 1872	21 déc. 1876.	.....	16	...	" "	
"	3 1/2 "	Mars 1875	1er janv. 1877.	.....	14	...	" "	
"	3 "	Nov. 1873	22 mai 1877.	.....	16	...	Cour de Police.....	
"	4 "	Déc. 1876	8 juin 1877.	.....	19	...	Cour Crim. de Comté	
"	5 "	Fév. 1875	25 juil. 1877.	.....	18	...	Sessions (interim)....	
"	5 "	Avril 1872	7 oct. 1876.	.....	20	...	Cour Crim. de Comté	
Voies de fait	3 "	Janv. 1874	6 nov. 1876.	.....	19	...	Cour d'Assise.....	
Recel d'objets volés	2 "	Fév. 1876	13 mars 1877.	.....	17	...	" "	
"	3 "	Juin 1876	16 juin 1877.	.....	18	...	" "	
PRISON COMMUNE.								
Donner de la boisson aux Sauvages	2 mois	Oct. 1876	12 fév. 1877.	.....	27	...	Cour de Police.....	Amende de \$50 remise.
"	6 "	Août 1876	17 fév. 1877.	.....	30	...	" "	" " \$100 "
Vente de boissons aux Sauvages	1 "	Déc. 1876	26 fév. 1877.	.....	18	...	Cour d'Assise.....	" " \$50 "
Voies de fait ordinaires	1 an	Oct. 1876	7 mai 1877.	Servir jusqu. 14 juin 1877.	23	...	Cour de Magistrat....	
Vagabondage	6 mois	Fév. 1877	7 mai 1877.	"	26	...	Cour Crim. de Comté	
Tenir des maisons de débauche	6 "	Déc. 1876	24 fév. 1877.	.....	29	...	Cour de Magistrat....	
Infractions aux lois du reven. de l'intérieur	\$100	Déc. 1876	4 avril 1877.	.....	51	...	Cour de Magistrat....	Sentence originelle: emprisonné jusqu'à ce que l'amende fut payée.
"	\$200	Fév. 1877	8 juin 1877.	.....	36	...	Cour de Police.....	
"	\$100	Mai 1877	5 sept. 1877.	.....	67	...	" "	
Recélér un cheval volé	3 mois	Mars 1877	30 mai 1877.	.....	39	...	Cour d'Assise.....	Amende remise.
"	3 "	Mars 1877	30 mai 1877.	.....	48	...	" "	

QUEBEC.

TABLE III—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended 30th September, 1877—Continued.
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

Crime for which Condemned.	Sentence.	Date of Committal.	Date of Pardon or Commutation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Age and Sex.		By what Court Condemned.	Remarks.
					M	F		
Embezzlement.....	5 years	Jan., 1876	Oct. 4, 1876	24	..	Quarter Sessions.....	Age not given. (Male.)
"	2 "	Nov., 1875	Nov. 6, 1876	.....	24	..	District Magistrate.....
"	2 "	Sept., 1875	Mar. 20, 1877	.....	20	..	Quarter Sessions.....
Larceny.....	2 "	Oct., 1875	April 18, 1877	.....	18	..	Q. Bench, Montreal.
"	2 "	May, 1875	July 12, 1877	Six months remitted.....	21	..	Queen's Bench.....	
"	3 "	April, 1876	Feb. 21, 1877	.....	20	..	Queen's Bench.....
"	2 "	Jan., 1876	Mar. 19, 1877	.....	23	..	Quarter Sessions.....
"	2 "	Nov., 1873	Mar. 31, 1877	.....	25	..	Stipendary Magistrate.....
"	2 "	April, 1876	Sept. 4, 1877	.....	18	..	Queen's Bench.....
Obtaining Goods under False Pretences.....	2 "	Nov., 1875	Mar. 6, 1877	To be discharged 18 m'ths from 6th Nov. 1875.....	22	..	Quarter Sessions.....	
Stealing a Post Letter.....	5 "	Nov., 1875	Mar. 14, 1877	To serve till 1st April 1877.....	37	..	Queen's Bench.....	
"	3 "	July 1876	July 25, 1877	.....	18	..	District Magistrate.....
"	5 "	Sept., 1874	July 23, 1877	16	..	Queen's Bench.....	{ Original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
Breaking into and Stealing from a Store.	2 "	April, 1876	April 5, 1877	.....	20	..	do
"	2 "	Mar., 1874	April 13, 1877	.....	20	..	District Magistrate.....
Stabbing.....	2 "	Mar., 1874	July 5, 1877	To serve 4 yrs from conviction, incl'd g remission.....	40	..	Quarter Sessions.....	
Sodomy.....	16 "	Jan., 1875	July 16, 1877	.....	41	..	Queen's Bench.....
Infraction of Seaman's Act.	2 "	July, 1876	July 25, 1877	.....	30	..	Police Court.....
"	2 "	July, 1877	Sept. 20, 1877	.....	18	..	Quarter Sessions.....
Forger.....	2 "	Jan., 1876	Sept. 6, 1877	.....	42	..	District Magistrate.....
Forse Stealing.....	2 "	April, 1876	Sept. 8, 1877	.....	26	..	Queen's Bench.....
"	3 "	Sept., 1876	Sept. 8, 1877	.....	54	..	District Magistrate.....
Rape.....	Life.....	Mar., 1872	Sept. 20, 1877	.....	23	..	Queen's Bench.....

QUÉBEC.

TABLEAU III.—Cas où la clémence de la prérogative a été exercée durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1877.—*Suite.*
 PENITENCIER DE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Crime pour lequel condamné.	Sensence.	Date de l'emprisonnement.	Date du pardon ou de la commutation.	Condition du pardon ou de la commutation.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle Cour condamné.	Remarques.
					H	F.		
Abus de confiance	5 ans	Janv. 1876	4 oct. 1876	24	Sess. trimestrielles.....	Age non donné (homme)...
"	2 "	Nov. 1875	6 nov. 1876 .....	.....	24 .....	.....	Magistrat de district.....
"	2 "	Sept. 1875	20 mars 1877 .....	.....	20 .....	.....	Sess. trimestrielles.....
Larcin	2 "	Oct. 1875	18 avril 1877 .....	.....	18 .....	.....	B. de la Reine, Mont. "
"	5 "	Avril 1874	7 oct. 1876	Six mois remis	21 .....	.....	Sess. trimestrielles.....
"	3 "	Mai 1875	12 juil. 1877 .....	.....	20 .....	.....	Banc de la Reine.....
"	3 "	Avril 1876	21 fév. 1877 .....	.....	23 .....	.....	Sess. trimestrielles.....
"	2 "	Janv. 1876	19 mars 1877 .....	.....	25 .....	.....	Magist. Stipendiaire.....
"	2 "	Nov. 1873	31 mars 1877 .....	.....	18 .....	.....	Banc de la Reine
"	2 "	Avril 1876	4 sept. 1877 .....	.....	22 .....	.....	Sess. trimestrielles.....
Obtenir des marchand. sous faux prétextes.....	2 "	Nov. 1875	6 mars 1877	Servir 18 mois depuis le 6 novembre 1875	37 .....	.....	Banc de la Reine.....
Vol d'une lettre	5 "	Nov. 1875	14 mars 1877	Servir jusqu'au 1er avril 1877	18	Magistrat de district.....	{ La sentence de mort ayant été antérieurement commuée.
Vol du contenu d'un sac de malle	3 "	Juill. 1876	25 juil. 1877 .....	.....	16 .....	.....	Banc de la Reine.....
Vol du contenu d'une lettre	5 "	Sept. 1874	23 juil. 1877 .....	.....	20 .....	.....	Banc de la Reine.....
Vol avec effraction dans un magasin	2 "	Avril 1876	25 avril 1877 .....	.....	20 .....	.....	Magistrat de district.....
"	2 "	Mars 1874	13 avril 1877 .....	.....	40 .....	.....	Sess. trimestrielles.....
Poignarder	5 "	Mars 1874	5 juil. 1877	Servir 4 ans depuis la condamnation	41 .....	.....	Banc de la Reine
Sodomie	16 "	Janv. 1875	16 juil. 1877 .....	.....	30 .....	.....	Cour de Police.....
Infraction à l'Acte des Marins	2 "	Juill. 1876	25 juil. 1877 .....	.....	18 .....	.....	Sess. trimestrielles.....
Incendiat	2 "	Janv. 1876	6 sept. 1877 .....	.....	42 .....	.....	Magistrat de district.....
Faux	2 "	Avril 1876	8 sept. 1877 .....	.....	34 .....	.....	Banc de la Reine
Vol de chevaux	3 "	Sept. 1876	8 sept. 1877 .....	.....	23 .....	.....	Magistrat de district.....
Viol	à vie	Mars 1872	20 sept. 1877 .....	.....	23 .....	.....	Banc de la Reine.....

QUEBEC—Concluded.

TABLE III.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended 30th September, 1877—Continued.

REFORMATORY, MONTREAL.

Crime for which Condemned.	Sentence.	Date of Commit- tal.	Date of Pardon or com- mutation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Age and Sex.		By what Court Condemned.	Remarks.
					M	F.		
Larceny	3 years	Oct., 1876	May 22, 1877	.....	15	..	District Magistrate...	
Stealing Money	2 "	Jan., 1877	June 16, 1877	.....	16	..	"	
COMMON GAOL.								
Assault	3 mos.	July, 1876	Oct. 7, 1876	.....	36	..	Magistrate Court.....	
"	3 "	Feb., 1877	March 6, 1877	.....	32	..	Queen's Bench.....	
"	6 "	June, 1877	Sept. 8, 1877	.....	41	..	"	
Infraction of Seaman's Act.....	10 weeks	Nov., 1876	Nov. 17, 1876	.....	40	..	Quarter Sessions	
"	10 "	Nov., 1876	Nov. 17, 1876	.....	18	..	"	
"	10 "	Nov., 1876	Nov. 17, 1876	.....	24	..	"	
"	10 "	Nov., 1876	Nov. 17, 1876	.....	18	..	"	
"	10 "	Nov., 1876	Nov. 17, 1876	.....	26	..	"	
"	10 "	Nov., 1876	Nov. 17, 1876	.....	23	..	"	
Perjury	6 mos.	July, 1876	Feb. 12, 1877	.....	34	..	Queen's Bench.....	With fine \$100. Remitted.
Defrauding Creditors.....	4 "	Oct., 1876	Feb. 15, 1877	.....	48	..	"	
Larceny	6 "	Jan., 1877	Mar. 20, 1877	.....	24	..	"	
Obtaining Money under False Pretences.	6 "	April 1877	July 23, 1877	.....	90	..	Quarter Sessions.....	
Sending Threatening Letters.....	12 "	Feb., 1877	July 23, 1877	To serve till 20th August 1877	40	..	"	
Entering and Stealing from Store.....	1 year.	Nov., 1876	Sept. 4, 1877	.....	35	..	District Magistrate..	

QUÉBEC.—*Suite.*TABLEAU III.—Cas où la clémence de la prérogative a été exercée durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1877.—*Suite.*
ÉCOLE DE RÉFORME, MONTRÉAL.

Crime pour lequel condamné.	Sentence.	Date de l'emprisonnement.	Date du pardon ou de la commutation.	Condition du pardon ou de la commutation.	Âge et sexe.		Par quelle Cour condamné.	Remarques.
					H	F.		
Larcin.....	3 ans...	Oct. 1876	22 mai 1877.	.....	15	...	Magistrat de district	
Vol d'argent.....	2 "...	Janv. 1877	16 juin 1877.	.....	16	...	do	
PRISON COMMUNE.								
Voies de fait.....	3 mois..	Juil. 1876	7 oct. 1876.	.....	36	...	Cour de Magistrat...	
".....	3 "...	Fév. 1877	6 mars 1877.	.....	32	...	Banc de la Reine...	
".....	6 "...	Juin 1877	8 sept. 1877.	.....	41	...	"	
Infraction à l'Acte des Marins.....	10 sem.	Nov. 1876	17 nov. 1876.	.....	40	...	Sess. trimestrielles...	
".....	10 "...	Nov. 1876	17 nov. 1876.	.....	18	...	"	
".....	10 "...	Nov. 1876	17 nov. 1876.	.....	24	...	"	
".....	10 "...	Nov. 1876	17 nov. 1876.	.....	18	...	"	
".....	10 "...	Nov. 1876	17 nov. 1876.	.....	26	...	"	
".....	10 "...	Nov. 1876	17 nov. 1876.	.....	22	...	"	
Parjure.....	6 mois..	Juil. 1876	12 fév. 1877.	.....	34	...	Banc de la Reine.....	Amende de \$100 remise.
Frauder ses créanciers.....	4 "...	Oct. 1876	15 fév. 1877.	.....	18	...	"	
Larcin.....	6 "...	Janv. 1877	20 mars 1877.	.....	24	...	"	
(Obtenir de l'argent sous faux prétextes...	6 "...	Avril 1877	23 juil. 1877.	.....	30	...	Sess. trimestrielles...	
Envoyer une lettre d'intimidation.....	12 "...	Fév. 1877	23 juil. 1877.	Servir jusqu'an 20 août 1877	40	...	"	
Entrer et voler dans un magasin.....	1 an...	Nov. 1876	4 sept. 1877	.....	38	...	Magistrat de district	

NEW BRUNSWICK.

TABLE III.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended 30th September, 1877—Continued.
ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY.

Crime for which Condemned.	Sen- tence.	Date of Com- mutal.	Date of Pardon or Com- mutation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Age and Sex.		By what Court Condemned.	Remarks.
					M	F		
Robbery	12 years	Feb., 1875	Jan. 11, 1877	.....	26	...	County Crim. Court.	
Larceny and Receiving Stolen Goods.....	2 "	Aug., 1876	Aug. 18, 1877	To serve 18 months from conviction, including remission.....	20	...	Supreme Court.	
NOVA SCOTIA. HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.								
Horse Stealing	9 years	Oct., 1871	Dec. 8, 1876	.....	56	...	Supreme Court.	
Arson	5 "	June, 1875	Mar. 7, 1877	.....	35	...	do	
Rape	Life....	May, 1867	June 2, 1877	.....	39	...	do	
Larceny	2 years	May, 1876	Aug. 7, 1877	.....	28	...	do	
COMMON GAOL.								
Larceny	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yrs	June, 1876	June 16, 1877	.....	15	...	Supreme Court.	
"	2 "	June, 1876	June 16, 1877	.....	15	...	do	
"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	May, 1876	Aug. 7, 1877	To serve till 1st Oct. 1877	17	...	do	

NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.

TABLEAU III.—Cas où la clémence de la prérogative a été exercée durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1877.—*Suite.*
PENITENCIER DE SAINT-JEAN.

Crime pour lequel condamné.	Sentence.	Date de l'empri-sonnement.	Date du pardon ou de la commutation.	Condition du pardon ou de la commutation.	Âge et sexe.		Par quelle Cour condamné.	Remarques.
					A	H/F.		
Vol	12 ans....	Fév. 1875	11 janv. 1877.	.....	26...		Cour Crim. de Comté	
Larcin et recel d'objets volés.....	2 "....	Avr. 1876	18 août 1877.	Servir 18 mois depuis la condamnation.....	20...		Cour Suprême.	
NOUVELLE-ECOSSE.								
PENITENCIER D'HALIFAX.								
Vol de chevaux	9 ans....	Oct. 1871	8 déc. 1876.	.....	56...		Cour Suprême.....	
Incendiat	5 "....	Juin 1875	7 mars 1877.	.....	35...		do	
Viol	à vie ..	Mai 1867	2 juin 1877.	.....	39...		do	
Larcin	2 ans..	Mai 1876	7 août 1877.	.....	28...		do	
PRISON COMMUNE.								
Larcin	1½ an..	Juin 1876.	16 juin 1877.	.....	15...		Cour Suprême.....	
"	2 ans ..	Juin 1876.	16 juin 1877.	.....	15...		do	
"	1½ ans.	Mai 1876.	7 août 1877.	Servir jusqu'au 1er octobre 1877	17...		do	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TABLE III.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended 30th September, 1877—*Continued*.
COMMON GAOL.

Crime for which Condemned.	Sentence.	Date of Committal.	Date of Pardon or Commutation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Age and Sex.		By what Court Condemned.	Remarks.
					M	F		
Selling Liquors to Indians.....	12 mos.....	Aug., 1875	Oct. 25, 1876	.....	52	...	Magistrate Court.....	With fine of \$100. Remitted.
Manslaughter.....	10 years.....	Nov., 1872	Feb. 9, 1877	To serve till 28th Nov. 1877.....	43	...	Supreme Court.....	Penal servitude.
Arson.....	7 ".....	May, 1871	April 16, 1877	.....	45	...	do	"
Assaulting Bailiff in execution of duty.....	4 ".....	June, 1877	Aug. 10, 1877	.....	47	...	Assize Court.....	"
" Constable	3½ ".....	Sept., 1876	Sept. 19, 1877	.....	29	...	Supreme Court.....	"
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
COMMON GAOL.								
Arson.....	2 years.....	June, 1876	Feb. 19, 1877	.....	23	...	Supreme Court.....	Original sentence of death having been previously committed. Age not given (male).
Robbery.....	2 ".....	Jan., 1876	Sept. 26, 1877	.....	23	...	do	"
DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED DURING THE YEAR.								
Murder.....	Death.....	.....	Oct. 7, 1876	Kingston Penit'y, 15 yrs life.....	...	...	Assize Court.....	Ages not given. Five Males.
".....	".....	.....	Nov. 11, 1876	".....	...	...	do	
".....	".....	.....	Nov. 22, 1876	".....	...	...	do	
".....	".....	.....	Dec. 18, 1876	".....	...	...	do	

COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.

TABLEAU III.—Cas où la clémence de la prérogative a été exercée durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1877.—*Suite.*
PRISON COMMUNE.

Crime pour lequel condamné.	Sen- tence.	Date de l'emprison- nement.	Date du pardon ou de la com- mutation.	Condition du pardon ou de la commutation.	Âge et sexe.		Par quelle Cour condamné.	Remarques.
					H	F		
Vente de boissons aux Sauvages.....	12 mois.	Août 1876	25 oct. 1876.	.....	52	.....	Cour de Magistrat....	Amende de \$100 remise.
Homicide involontaire.....	10 ans ..	Nov. 1872	9 fév. 1877.	Servir jusqu. 28 nov. 1877.	43	.....	Cour Suprême.....	Servitude.
Incendiat.....	7 " ..	Mai 1871	16 avril 1877.	.....	45	.....	do	do
Attaquer un huissier en devoir	4 mois.	Juin 1877	10 août 1877.	.....	47	.....	Cour d'Assise.....	.....
Attaquer un constable en devoir	3½ ans.	Sept. 1876	19 sept. 1877.	.....	29	.....	Cour Suprême .....	.....

ILE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD.

PRISON COMMUNE.

Incendiat.....	2 ans ..	Juin 1876	19 fév. 1877.	.....	.....	.....	Cour Suprême	La sent. de mort ayant été
Vol	2 " ..	Janv. 1876	26 sept. 1877.	.....	23	.....	do	antérieurem. commuée.
								Âge non donné (homme)

SENTENCES DE MORT commuées durant l'année.

Meurtre	La mort	.....	7 oct. 1876.	Pén. Kingston, 15 ans.	.....	Cour d'Assise.....	
" .....	"	.....	11 nov. 1876.	" " pour la vie.	.....	do	
" .....	"	.....	22 nov. 1876.	" " "	.....	do	Age non donné (homme)
" .....	"	.....	18 déc. 1876.	" " "	.....	do	

CRIMINAL STATISTICS,
1878.

TABLE I.

STATISTIQUES CRIMINELLES,

TABLEAU I.

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF BRANT.

OFFENCES.			CONVICTIONS.					SENTENCE.				
CRIMES ET DELITS.			CONDAMNATIONS.					COMMITTED TO GAOL.				
								EMPRISONNÉS.				
			Total.					For Trial.				
			Convicted, 1st.					With the option of a Fine.				
			Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.					Sur option entre la Prison				
			Convicted, 2nd.					ou l'amende.				
			Condamné, 2 ^e fois.					Under one year.				
			Reiterated.					Moins d'un an.				
			Récidive.					One year and over.				
			For Trial.					Un an et plus				
			Sur accusation					With Hard Labour.				
			No option					AUX TRAVAUX forcés				
			Sans opt'n									
{	Shooting with intent.....	2	1	1	1					1		
	Rape.....	1	1									
1	{ Attempt at Rape.....	1		1	1					1		
	Abduction.....	1		1	1							
	Assault, Assault and Battery.....	100	22	78	66	12			69	7		2
2	{ Highway Robbery.....	1		1	1							
	Larceny.....	36	12	24	18	6				16	2	2
	Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1		1	1							
3	{ Stealing.....	4	3	1	1				1			
	Embezzlement.....	1	1									
	Fraud and False Pretences.....	4	2	2	2					1		
	Arson.....	1	1									
4	{ Killing a horse.....	1	1									
	Damage to Property.....	13		13	10	3			11	1		
5	{ Uttering Counterfeit Coin.....	4	3	1	1							
	Feloniously alt'g Promis'y Notes.....	2	2									
	Drunk.....	89	11	78	41	37			63	15		
	Breach of Liquor Laws.....	121	40	81	56	25			81			
	Perjury.....	3	2					1				
	Vagrancy.....	24	5	19	5	14			8	7		4
	Escape from gaol.....	1		1	1					1		
6	{ Carrying Fire-arms.....	1		1	1				1			
	Master and Servant.....	5	1	4	4				4			
	Houses of Ill-fame, Inma's, Freq'rs.....	8		8	5	3			2	5		
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above.....	87	7	80	79	1			76	2		
	Lunacy.....	1										
Total			513	115	396	294	102	1	316	57	2	8

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

1 { Attempting to shoot and wounding	5	4	1	1				1				
{ Rape	2	2										
{ Att'pt to commit rape, Ind. Ass't.	2		1	1			1	1				
{ Assault, Assault and Battery	89	4	85	85				80	4			
2 { House-breaking	1		1	1				1				
{ Horse Stealing	2		2	1	1							
3 { Larceny	17	5	11	10	1		1		8	1		
{ Stealing from Shop	2		2	2					1	1		
{ False Pretences	6	2	3	3				1	2			
4 { Attempted Arson	1		1	1								
{ Damage to Property	15	1	14	14				12	2			
5 { Forgery	6	1	4	2	2					2		

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE BRANT.

TABLEAU I.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE BRUCE.

								1	1						1		
							1	1	1	1					2		
							4	1			3				2	1	1
2							1	7							1	1	
					2	2		2	1	1	3			2	3		7
											1			1			2
						1			2					1	1		1
1														1			
2														2	2		2

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF BRANT.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.				AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure	Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
	(Meurtre (tentative de).....										
	Viol.....										
1	Viol (tentative de).....										
	Abduction.....										
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	3	4	15		2		2		9	1
2	Vol de grand chemin.....			1						1	
	Larcin.....	2	2	11		3	1	2		4	
	Recel d'objets volés.....										
3	Escroquerie.....	1	1			1					
	Abus de confiance.....										
	Fraude et faux prétextes.....	1	1			1					
	Incendier une maison habitée.....										
4	Tuer un cheval.....										
	Dégât à la propriété.....		1	7		3		1		2	
5	Circulation de fausse monnaie.....										
	Falsifier un billet promissoire.....										
	Ivrognerie.....	16	20	52				1	1	38	5
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....	3	4	30				2		12	
	Parjure.....										
	Vagabondage.....	7	11	7		1				6	2
	Evasion.....	1	1							1	
6	Port d'armes à feu.....			1						1	
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....										
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....		1	5					1	2	2
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....			2						1	
	Folie.....										
Total.....		34	46	131		11	1	8	2	77	10

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

	Blessé et tentative de meurtre.....			1							
1	Viol.....										
	Violence av. int. de viol et attent. cont. la pudeur.....			1	1						
	Voies de fait.....	1	1	3							
2	Bris de maison.....										
	Vol de chevaux.....			2							
3	Larcin.....	3	3	7		3					
	Vol dans un magasin.....			2							
	Faux prétextes.....			2							
4	Incendier une maison habitée (tentative d).....			1							
	Dégât à la propriété.....										
5	Faux.....			4							

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE BRANT.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES.			RELIGIONS.											USE OF LIQUORS.	
			LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.														USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over.		Not given—Non donnés.	BRITISH ISLES.			United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Protestants.	Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.	Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.	
M. H.	F.		England, Wales. Anglet., Galles.	Ireland. Irlande.	Scotland. Ecosse.													Canada.
5	1	10	3	2	2	10	2	1	3	5	7	1	2			14	6	
2	1		1	1	2	7	2		2	2	4	2	3			7	6	
					1				1							1		
						1				1						1		
1	1			3		5	1		4	2			1			5	2	
24	1		6	14	8	34	5		5	22	28	3	9	1	1	25	46	
19	1		11	6		15		2		12	20	1		1		25	9	
5	4			6	1	7	2	2	1	6	7	2	1			6	13	
						1	1		1		1					1		
	1	1		1		4	1		1		2		1			2	4	
1		5			2					1				1		1	1	
57	10	16	21	33	14	87	14	5	18	51	69	10	17	3	1	89	88	

COMTÉ DE BRUCE.

					1								1				1
				1	1							2				1	1
	1	2	1	1	1					1	1	2				1	3
				2						2						1	1
		1	2		7				1	1	1	1	5			7	3
					1	1			1	1						2	
					1	2						1		1		2	
									1								1
				2			2			4						2	2

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF BRUCE.—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'd	Under one year. Moins d'un an.
Indecent Exposure of the person...	2	2	2	2				2		
Drunk	23	23	23	23				23		
Breach of Liquor Laws.....	11	11	11	11				11		
Vagrancy.....	4	4	4	4					4	
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	2	2	2	2				1		
6 Master and Servant.....	10	10	10	10				9		
Breach of municipal By-laws.....	13	12	12	12				12		
Rescue and Breach of Prison.....	4	2	2	2				1		1
Violation of Inland Revenue Acts.....	3	1	1	1			1	1		
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	104	4	100	100				97		1
Lunacy.....	1									
Total.....	323	27	292	288	4		3	252	22	4

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

1 Felonious Assault.....	3	1	2	2						2
Assault on Peace Officer.....	8		6	6			2	2		4
1 Indecent Assault.....	1						1			
Cutting and Wounding.....	5	3	2	2						1
Assault, Assault and Battery.....	207	69	138	132	1	5		120	16	1
2 Burglary.....	3		3	3					3	
Robbery.....	1		1	1						
Larceny.....	196	99	76	71	3	2	21	61		7
3 Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1		1	1						
Stealing.....	5	5								
Fraud and False Pretences.....	6	2	2	2			2			2
4 Arson.....	1		1	1						1
Damage to Property.....	39	19	20	17	1	2		20		
5 Forgery.....	4	1	2	2			1			1
Drunk.....	368	37	331	267	22	42		324	7	
Breach of Liquor Laws.....	38	17	21	21				21		
Vagrancy.....	42	5	37	29	2	6		5	32	
Master and Servant.....	38	29	9	9				9		
Houses of ill-fame, Inna's, Fr'q'rs.....	74	11	63	56	3	4		17	46	
6 Disorderly Houses and Inmates.....	30	7	23	20	3			15	8	
Indecent exposure.....	2		2	1	1			2		
Attempting to Commit Suicide.....	1		1	1						
Breach of Inland Revenue Laws.....	2	1	1	1					1	
Breach of municipal By-laws.....	56	31	25	25				23	1	
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	417	139	278	254	7	17		269	5	
Lunacy.....	5									
Total.....	1553	476	1045	924	43	78	27	827	180	19

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF BRUCE—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.						AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.			Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
							H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
Exposition indécente de la personne												
Ivrognerie												
Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..												
Vagabondage												
Port d'instruments illégaux.....												
6 Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi												
Contraventions aux règlements municipaux.....												
Bris de prison	1	1										
Contraventions aux lois du Revenu de l'Intérieur			1									
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....												
Folie.....												
Total.....	5	5	24	1	3							

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

	Voies de fait.....	2	2						1		1	
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....			4				2		2		
1	Attentat contre la pudeur.....	1	1									
	Blesser.....		1									
	Voies de fait or lin-ires.....	52	52	48	6	2		9	2	54	7	
2	Vol de nuit avec effraction	1	1	2				3				
	Vol.....	1	1							1		
	Larcin.....	49	49	40	2	13	1	11	2	43	6	
3	Recel d'objets volés.....											
	Escroquerie.....											
	Fraude et faux prétextes			3						1		
4	Incendier une maison habitée.....			1				1				
	Dégât à la propriété	15	15	4	1			4		8	4	
5	Faux			1				1				
	Ivrognerie.....	206	206	116	9			29	7	169	11	
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..	4	5	10						2	1	
	Vagabondage	29	29	7				1	4	6	17	
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	1	1	7						4		
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	57	57	5	1			17	4	32		
6	Tenir et habiter des maisons désordonnées.....	21	21	2				3	1	12		
	Exposition indécente de la personne.....	1	1	1						1		
	Suicide, tentative de.....			1								
	Contraventions aux lois du Revenu de l'Intérieur											
	Contraventions aux lois municipales.....	11	11	10	1			1		11		
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	134	134	102	12	4	1	28	4	110	15	
	Folie.....	2	2	1				1		1	1	
Total.....		587	589	365	32	19	2	92	39	419	106	

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF ELGIN.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans option		
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
1 { Attempt to murder.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Abortion.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1 { Assault, Assault and Battery.....	57	10	47	43	4	.....	.....	42	2	.....	1
2 { Burglary.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Robbery.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3 { Horse Stealing.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Larceny.....	64	20	42	29	13	.....	2	.....	28	.....	2
3 { Receiving.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Fraud and False Pretences.....	13	3	10	10	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....
4 { Arson.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Wilful injury to property.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
5 { Passing Counterfeit Coin.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Carrying Firearms.....	7	3	4	2	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
6 { Drunk.....	147	53	94	85	9	.....	.....	87	7	.....	.....
6 { Breach of Liquor Acts.....	8	.....	8	7	1	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....
6 { Vagrancy.....	37	16	21	20	1	.....	.....	2	18	.....	1
6 { Breaking Prison.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6 { Non payment of wages.....	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
6 { Houses of Ill-fame, Inma's, Freq's	11	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....
6 { Breach of municipal By-laws	33	1	32	30	2	.....	.....	31	1	.....	.....
6 { Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	66	11	55	53	2	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	467	123	342	307	35	.....	2	243	75	.....	4

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1 { Rape.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Indecent Assault.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1 { Assault occasioning bodily harm.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1 { Assault, Assault and Battery.....	130	6	124	122	2	.....	.....	110	14	.....	.....
1 { Horse Stealing.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3 { Larceny.....	80	19	53	52	1	.....	8	2	38	.....	8
3 { Receiving Stolen Goods.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
4 { Stealing from dwelling.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { False Pretences.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4 { Damage to Property.....	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....
6 { Drunk.....	156	2	154	140	14	.....	.....	151	2	.....	.....
6 { Breach of Liquor Laws.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
6 { Vagrancy.....	20	.....	20	18	2	.....	.....	14	6	.....	.....
6 { Master and Servant.....	22	.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
6 { House of Ill fame.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
6 { Disorderly House and Frequent'ng	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTE D'ELGIN.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.								
PENITENTIARY.					Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serviteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.	
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																							
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.....
.....
.....
.....		

COMTE D'ESSEX.

.....	1	1	1
.....	1	1	1	1
.....	1	1	1	1
.....	1	1	5	3	1	4	1	9	21	1	15
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
.....	41	3	4	9	19	20	21	4	37
.....	2	2	1
.....	1	1	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	75	16	2	13	3	19	24	1	1	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	11	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF ELGIN.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — EDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1	Meurtre (tentative de).....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	Avortement.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Voies de fait.....	6	6	19	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
2	Vol de nuit avec effraction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vol.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	Vol de chevaux.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3	Larcin.....	12	13	29	1	1	.....	.....	7	.....	18	1
	Receler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fraude et faux prétextes.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
4	Incendier une maison habitée.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Circulation de fausse monnaie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Port d'armes à feu.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ivrognerie.....	14	14	69	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....	2	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vagabondage.....	3	3	13	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bris de prison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Refus de salaire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Contravention aux lois municipales.....	.....	.....	24	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	4	4	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		47	48	195	21	1	.....	.....	9	.....	20	3

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1	Viol.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Attentat contre la pudeur.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Voies de fait graves.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	6	6	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Vol de chevaux.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
3	Larcin.....	15	18	33	.....	9	.....	10	.....	.....	20	3
	Recel d'objets volés.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Vol dans une maison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Faux prétextes.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ivrognerie.....	10	10	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vagabondage.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tenir et habiter des maisons désordonnées.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ D'ELGIN.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.											
40 year and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.			Not given—non donnés		BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.				Canada.		United States. Etats-Unis.		Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.		Other British Possessions. Autres Possessions Britan.		Baptists. Baptistes.		Catholics. Catholiques.		Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.		Methodists. Méthodistes.		Presbyterians. Presbytériens.		Protestants.		Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.		Moderate Modéré.		Immoderate. Immodéré.	
M. H.	F. F.	F.	England, Wales. Angleter, Galles.	Ireland. Irlande.	Scot'd—Ecosse.																													
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	3	4	5	3	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	4	4	2	26	3	3	1	2	8	14	13	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	1	13	18	37	6	...	...	2	24	21	16	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	4	1	4	9	1	...	1	15	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	4	6	6	8	4	3	...	2	2	9	5	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	3	12	4	...	...	1	6	4	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	7	33	37	33	116	33	8	1	11	67	63	49	47	2	2	124	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COMTÉ D'ESSEX.

...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	15	...	3	3	8	16	2	...	...	8	6	2	9	3	1	1	...	3	...
4	2	3	3	5	1	29	18	2	...	1	1	11	16	4	...	...	2	12	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	21	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	38	7	14	2	19	26	...	...	...	11	17	2	9	4	14	...	1	11	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	8	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF ESSEX—Concluded.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées	Acquitted. Acquittées	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Réitéré.	For trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
Breach of Municipal By-laws.....	38		38	38				38		
Carrying Iron Knuckles.....	1		1	1				1		
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	128	8	120	119	1			115	2	
Lunacy.....	1									
Total.....	618	36	572	552	20		9	486	64	9

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

1 {	Feloniously Wounding.....	1		1	1					
	Child Desertion.....	1		1	1					1
	Child Stealing.....	1	1							
	Assault, Assault and Battery.....	38	11	27	26	1		20	5	1
	Pointing a loaded Pistol.....	1		1	1				1	
2 {	Robbery.....	3	2	1	1				1	
	Breaking into a Bonded Car.....	3	3							
	Larceny.....	51	22	29	25	4		1	26	1
3 {	Stealing.....	4		4	4			3		
	Fraud and False Pretences.....	4	2	2	2			1	1	
	Arson.....	1	1							
4 {	Destroying a Bridge.....	1	1							
	Damage to Property.....	3	3							
5 {	Forgery.....	1	1							
	Drunk.....	500	160	320	299	14	7	274	43	
	Breach of Liquor Laws.....	27		27	27			27		
	Vagrancy.....	98	37	61	54	2	5	31	30	
	Prison Breaking and Aiding.....	7	1	6	6				5	
6 {	Master and Servant.....	6		6	6			6		
	Disorderly House and Frequenting	13	5	8	8			8		
	Breach of Municipal By-laws.....	1		1	1			1		
	Indecently Exposing the Person.....	1	1							
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	82	21	61	61			47	9	1
	Total.....	848	292	556	523	16	17	419	121	2

COUNTY OF GREY.

1 {	Shooting and Stabbing.....	5	2	3	3				3	
	Aggravated Assault.....	4	3	1	1			1		
	Indecent Assault.....	2		2	1	1			1	

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF ESSEX—Concluded.**

OFFENCES.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS.		—		ÉDUCATION.		A G E S .							
—															
CRIMES ET DÉLITS.															

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Blessé			1					1				
Abandon illégale des enfants												
1 Vol d'enfant	3	3	17		2		3	12				
Voies de fait ordinaires												
Pointer sur des personnes un pistolet chargé			1					1				
2 Vol												
Bris de char en entrepôt	9	9	19	1	3		3	13	2			
3 Escroquerie			1				1					
Fraude et faux prétextes			1					1				
Incendier une maison habitée												
4 Détruire un pont												
Dégât à la propriété												
5 Faux												
Ivrognerie	50	56	222	5	2		23	2	143	2		
Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes												
Vagabondage	22	27	33	1	2		6	14	18			
Evasion, aider un prisonnier à s'échapper	1	1	2	3				1	5			
6 Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi												
Tenir, fréquenter des maisons désordonnées	2	2	3	1			2	2	2	1		
Contraventions aux lois municipales												
Exposition indécente de la personne												
Délits non compris ci-dessus	8	10	38	1	11		10		26	1		
Total	95	109	337	11	21		48	6	217	24		

COUNTY OF GREY.

Meurtre (tentative de)			2									
Voies de fait graves												
1 Attentat contre la pudeur			2		2							

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ D'ESSEX—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS.	
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.																				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over.		BRITISH ISLES.																					
40 ans et et au-dessus.		ILES BRITANNIQUES.																					
M.	F.	Not given—Non donnés.		England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.	Ireland.	Ireland.	Scotland, Ecosse.	Canada.	United States, Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries, Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions, Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists, Baptistes.	Catholics, Catholiques.	Church of England, Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists, Méthodistes.	Presbyterians, Presbytériens.	Protestants, Protestants.	Other denominations, Autres confessions.	Moderate, Modéré.	Immoderate, Immodéré.			
.....	.....	2	5	1	2	3	3	1	..	1	3	1	3	1	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	13	5	3	1	18	11	.....	1	3	14	3	4	3	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
5	2	85	22	27	10	86	89	6	1	29	69	21	39	17	29	1	50	28	.....	.....	

COMTÉ DE FRONTENAC.

						1										1		1		
3		1	6	1	13							13				6		10	10	
					1									1					1	
8		5	6		16	1						11		4		13	1	15	14	
1				1	1											1	1	1		
12	15	36	141	23	102	15	3					153			1	163		10	308	
14	5	2	14	15	3	29						26				35		28	33	
			3	1	1							2	2				1	4	2	
			1		7											8		2	3	
6	2	3	13	1	37	2						36	1			24		24	37	
154	22	2	63	182	29	208	18	3				241	3	5	1	251	3	96	408	

COMTÉ DE GREY.

2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF GREY—Concluded.

OFFENCES.				CONVICTIONS.						SENTENCE.			
CRIMES ET DÉLITS.				CONDAMNATIONS.						COMMITTED TO GAOL.			
										EMPRISONNÉS.			
		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
	Assault on Peace Officer	4	1					3					
	Assault, Assault and Battery	134	31	101	101	.		2	96	5			
3	Larceny	38	14	24	22	2				10			5
	Receiving Stolen Goods.....	4	2	2	2				1	1			
	Fraud	2	2										
	Incendiarism.....	2	2										
4	Damage to Property	9		9	9				8	1			
5	Forgery and uttering forged paper.	2		1	1			1		1			
	Drunk	25	3	22	21		1		21				
	Breach of Liquor Laws	85	18	67	67				66				
	Perjury	11	6	4	4			1		3			
	Vagrancy	22		22	18		4		8	14			
	Carrying Fire-arms.....	2		2	2								
6	Master and Servant	7		7	7				7				
	Breach of Inland Revenue Law....	1	1										
	Violation of Seaman Act.....	1	1										
	Breach of municipal By-laws....	18		18	18				17				
	Misdemeanors not included in above	109	24	82	89	2		3	73	1			
	Lunacy.....	2											
	Total	459	110	367	357	4	6	10	297	40			5

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

1	Assault on Peace Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Assault with Intent	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Indecent Assault	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Assault, Assault and Battery	31	29	29	2	27	1	1	1
	Horse Stealing	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Larceny	18	4	12	10	2	2	6	4
3	Stolen goods in possession	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Stealing a buggy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Fraud and False Pretences	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Damage to Property	20	1	19	19	19	19	19	19
	Drunk	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
	Breach of Liquor Law	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Perjury	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	Vagrancy	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Houses of Ill-fame	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Carrying Fire-arms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Master and Servant	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Misdemeanors not includ'd in above	30	1	27	27	27	27	27	27
	Total	147	9	132	127	5	6	113	11

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF GREY—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DELITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....		1	2							1	1
Voies de fait ordinaires.....	2	2	16	2	2			1		5	
3 { Larcin.....	4	4	8		2			2	1	5	2
Recel d'objets volés.....	2	2			2					1	
4 { Fraude.....											
Incendier des bâties inhabitées.....											
Dégât à la propriété.....											
5 { Faux et circulation de faux papiers.....			2							1	
Ivrognerie.....	1	2	13							10	1
Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..			20							9	
Parjure.....			5							2	1
Vagabondage.....	6	7	12		3					10	
6 { Port d'armes à feu.....	1	1	1							2	
Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
Contraventions aux lois du Revenu de l'Intérieur.....											
Contraventions aux réglemens des marins.....											
Contraventions aux lois municipales.....			10	1	1			2		2	
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....		2	21	1				2		10	1
Folie.....											
Total.....	16	21	114	4	10			7	1	58	6

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	1	1								1	
1 { Voies de fait avec intention de blesser.....		1	1							2	
Attentat contre la pudeur.....	1	1								1	
Voies de fait ordinaires.....			1								
3 { Vol de chevaux.....	2	2	1					1		3	
Larcin.....	2	2	1							4	
Avoir des objets volés en sa possession.....											
Voler une voiture.....										1	
4 { Fraude et faux prétextes.....			1							1	
Dégât à la propriété.....											
Ivrognerie.....											
Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..											
Parjure.....											
6 { Vagabondage.....											
Tenir des maisons de débauche.....											
Port d'armes à feu.....											
Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....											
Total.....	6	7	5					1		13	

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE GREY—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.												USE OF LIQUORS.	
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.														USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over.	40 ans et au-dessus.	BRITISH ISLES.															
		ILES BRITANNIQUES															
M.	F.	England, Wales Anglet., Galles.	Ireland.	Scotland. Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. États-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possessions. Britanniq.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Protestants.	Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.	Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.
12	1	2	2	5	13	1				1	1	3		12		2	1
5	1	1	1		2	1				1	5	3	1			12	6
1			2							1			4			9	5
		1														1	1
1					1		1								1	2	
5			3	2	7	4				1	5	3	2	5		3	8
13		2	2		18					2	2			15		11	1
2			2		3						2	3				5	
5	1	6	4	2	6	1				1	7	4	2	5		10	4
					1	1						1		1		1	1
5		1	2		8				1	2		1		7		9	2
13		4	2	2	19	3						7		19		17	7
64	2	8	15	19	9	82	12	1	1	9	24	33	9	65	1	84	36

COMTÉ D' HALDIMAND.

			1		1					1		1				1		2
					1					1						1		
1		1			1					1						1		1
					4						3	1				3		1
					4				3		1							4
						1						1						1
					1											1		
		2																
		1																
		2																
		2																
		5																
1		13		1	12	2			3	1	6	3	1		1	7		8

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF HALTON.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
1 { Attempt to cause miscarriage.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Assault, Assault and Battery.....	11	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
2 { House-breaking	6	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
3 { Larceny	8	3	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
4 { Damage to Property	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
6 { Drunk, drunk and disorderly.....	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
6 { Breach of Liquor Laws.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
6 { Vagrancy	14	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
6 { Unlawful use of Fire-arms.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
6 { Breach of municipal By-laws.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
6 { Misdemeanors not included in above	9	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Total.....	71	7	64	64	.....	.....	.....	53	6	3

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

1 { Murder.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1 { Manslaughter.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1 { Rape.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Concealing the birth of a child.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1 { Pointing a pistol	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1 { Abduction	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Aggravated assault	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Assault, Assault and Battery.....	100	36	64	64	.....	.....	.....	62	2	.....
2 { Burglary.....	6	3	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
2 { Robbery.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Assault with intent to Rob.....	6	3	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
3 { Larceny.....	39	19	14	14	.....	.....	6	.....	6	7
3 { Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3 { Fraud and False Pretences.....	13	11	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Arson.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Shooting a Cow	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
4 { Damage to Property.....	14	10	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
5 { Forgery and Uttering forged Paper	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Drunk.....	210	124	86	86	.....	.....	.....	73	13	.....
5 { Vagrancy.....	52	21	31	31	.....	.....	.....	4	27	.....
6 { Libel.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Carrying Fire-arms.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
6 { Master and Servant.....	7	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
6 { Houses of ill fame. Inma's, Frig's	44	12	32	32	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
6 { Breach of Inland Revenue Act.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Breach of Fishery Act.....	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE HALTON.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.								RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.		CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENTIAIRE.													
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.								Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.		Agricultural. Agriculteurs.		Married. Marié.	
Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	1						3	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	2	Commercial. Commerçants.		Widowed. Veuvage.	1
Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.							2			Domestic. Serviteurs.		Single. Célibataire.	3
Life. À vie.							1			Industrial. Industriels.	5		
Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.										Professional. Professions libérales.			
The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.										Labourers. Journaliers.	5		
Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	1												
						6			2			1	
												1	9

COMTÉ D'HASTINGS.

[illegible]

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF HALTON.

		EDUCATIONAL STATUS.				A G E S.							
		ÉDUCATION.											
OFFENCES.													
—													
CRIMES ET DÉLITS.													
						Under 16 years		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.			
						Moins de 16 ans.		16 ans et moins de 21.		21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
						H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.		
1	{ Tentative d'avortement.....												
	{ Voies de fait												
2	—Bris de maison	1	1	4		1		3		1			
3	—Larcin	1	2	3				3			1		
4	—Dégât à la propriété												
	{ Ivrognerie.....												
	{ Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..												
6	{ Vagabondage												
	{ Usage illégal d'armes à feu..			1						1			
	{ Contraventions aux lois municipales												
	{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....												
Total.....		2	3	8		1		6		2	1		

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Meurtre				1								1	
Homicide involontaire.....	1	1											
Viol													
1 Suppression de part				1									
{ Pointer un pistolet sur des personnes.....													
{ Abduction													
{ Voies de fait graves													
{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....	5	5	26	1	1	1	4					14	1
{ Vol de nuit avec effraction.....			1									1	
2 Vol													
{ Voies de fait avec intention de vol			1									1	
{ Larcin	3	3	14		2		5					10	
3 Recel d'objets volés													
{ Fraude et faux prétextes.....			1									1	
{ Incendier une maison habitée.....													
4 Tuer une vache			1		1								
{ Dégât à la propriété.....				1									
5 Faux et circulation de faux papiers			1								1		
{ Ivrognerie.....	11	11	44	3			5				42		
{ Vagabondage	8	8	19			1	2	3			10	2	
{ Libelle													
{ Port d'armes à feu			3				1				2		
{ Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi													
{ Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche	1	1	9							9	2	16	
6 Contravent. aux lois du Revenu de l'Intérieur.....													
{ Contraventions aux règlements de pêche.....			2										

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF HASTINGS—*Concluded.*

CLASS AND PROVINCE. — CLASSE ET PROVINCE.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE.			
			Total	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1re fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
								With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option. Sans opt'n	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
Breach of municipal By-laws.....	66	26	40	40	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Indecently exposing the person.....	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Felonies not otherwise denomin't'd	11	7	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	102	53	48	48	.....	.....	1	31	9	2	1
Lunacy.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	701	341	345	345	.....	.....	13	261	62	4	9

COUNTY OF HURON.

Murder.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shooting	4	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Bigamy.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Rape.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Attempts to procure Abortion.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concealing the birth of a child.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Child desertion.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault on Peace Officer.....	5	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Assault, Assault and Battery.....	152	17	132	131	.....	1	3	127	5	.....	.....
2 House-breaking	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horse Stealing.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Larceny.....	70	17	36	31	3	2	17	12	13	.....	10
False Pretences.....	7	3	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
4 Damage to Property.....	21	4	17	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
5 Forgery.....	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Counterfeiting Postage Stamps.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drunk.....	128	6	122	122	.....	.....	.....	121	1	.....	.....
Breach of Liquor Laws.....	38	4	34	34	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
Vagrancy.....	23	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	12	11	.....	.....
Breach of Merchant Shipping Act.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Master and Servant.....	45	9	36	36	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
Breach of municipal By-laws.....	12	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
6 Breaking gaol.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrying Fire-arms.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Perjury.....	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Obstructing Railway.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of ill fame.....	23	1	22	22	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	151	36	112	109	3	.....	3	93	3	.....	.....
Total.....	708	114	558	549	6	3	36	490	38	.....	10

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ D'HASTINGS—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.		CONJUGAL STATE.	
PENITENTIARY.	PÉNITENTIAIRE.				ÉTAT	CONJUGAL.
Under two years.						
Moins de 2 ans.						
Two years and under Five.						
2 ans et moins de 5.						
Five years and over.						
5 ans et plus.						
Life.						
A vie.						
*Detained for Lunacy.						
Emprisonné pour cause de folie.						
The Death Sentence.						
Condamné à mort.						
Committed to Reformatories.						
Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.						
Cities and Towns.						
Villes et Villages.						
Rural Districts.						
Districts ruraux.						
Agricultural.						
Agriculteurs.						
Commercial.						
Commerçants.						
Domestic.						
Serviteurs.						
Industrial.						
Industriels.						
Professional.						
Professions libérales.						
Labourers.						
Journaliers.						
Married.						
Maric.						
Widowed.						
Veuvage.						
Single.						
Célibataire.						

COMTE DE HURON.

[illegible]

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF HASTINGS—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					A G E S .					
	Unable to read Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40	
						— Moins de 16 ans.		— 16 ans et moins de 21.		— 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
Contraventions aux lois municipales	1	1	16					3		4	
Exposition indécente de la personne.....	1	1	1								
Crimes non spécifiés.....	1	1	3			2				2	
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	14	14	10			4		2		15	2
Folie.....	1	1									
Total	47	47	152	7		10	2	22	13	105	21

COUNTY OF HURON.

Meurtre											
Meurtre (tentative de).....											
Bigamie			1								
Viol											
1 Tentative d'avortement.....											
Suppression de part.....											
Abandon des enfants.....											
Voies de fait contre un officier de paix											
Voies de fait ordinaires			1								
2 Bris de maison											
Vol de chevaux											
3 Larcin			19								
Faux prétextes.....			1								
4 Dégât à la propriété											
5 Faux						2					
Contrefaçon de timbres de postes.											
Ivrognerie											
Contraventions aux règlem'ts des liqueurs fortes.											
Vagabondage											
Contraventions à l'acte de la marine marchande											
Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
6 Contraventions aux lois municipales.....											
Evasion											
Port d'armes à feu.....											
Parjure											
Obstruction de chemin de fer											
Tenir des maisons de débauche.....											
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....			5								
Total			27			2					

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ D'HASTINGS—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.									
—		—		—		—									
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.									
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.		BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.		Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.		Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.									
Not given—Non donnés.		United States. Etats-Unis.		Baptists. Baptistes.		Catholics. Catholiques.									
England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.		Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.		Methodists. Méthodistes.		Presbyterians. Presbytériens.									
Ireland.		Protestants. Protestants.		Other denominations. Autres confessions.		Moderate. Modéré.									
Scotland. Ecosse.		Immoderate. Immodéré.													
Canada.		Immodéré.													
United States. Etats-Unis.															
Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.															
Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.															
Baptists. Baptistes.															
Catholics. Catholiques.															
Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.															
Methodists. Méthodistes.															
Presbyterians. Presbytériens.															
Protestants. Protestants.															
Other denominations. Autres confessions.															
Moderate. Modéré.															
Immoderate. Immodéré.															
.....	1	1	4	6	12	9	11	1	19	1
2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
7	3	5	7	20	2	13	1	1	18	22	6
1	1	1	1	1	2
50	11	7	27	62	19	163	7	120	2	2	1	153	76

COMTÉ DE HURON.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	4	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	4
.....	48	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	22	.....	6	7

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF KENT.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DELITS.		Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option — Sans opt'n		
										Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
1	Shooting with intent	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Assault on Peace Officer	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
	Assault with intent	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Assault, Assault and Battery.....	170	19	150	150	.....	.....	1	141	5	.....	.....
2	Robbery	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Burglary	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
	Horse Stealing	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Larceny	78	29	40	36	3	1	9	.....	36	.....	3
3	Receiving Stolen Goods	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
	Embezzlement	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fraud and False Pretences.....	9	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
4	Damage to Property	21	7	14	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
5	Forgery	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Drunk	220	54	166	165	.....	1	.....	154	11	.....	1
	Breach of Liquor Laws	37	8	29	29	.....	.....	.....	27	2	.....	.....
	Obstructing Railway	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
	Breach of Game Laws	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Vagrancy	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....
6	Carrying Unlawful Weapons.....	12	3	5	5	.....	.....	4	1	1	1	.....
	Indecently Exposing the Person...	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Master and Servant	22	5	17	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
	Breach of municipal By-laws.....	75	28	47	47	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....
	Houses of Ill-fame, Inma's, Freq'rs	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
	Misdemeanors not incl'd'd in above	164	37	126	126	.....	.....	1	114	4	.....	.....
	Lunacy	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		856	199	635	630	3	2	20	532	77	3	4

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

1	Felonious Wounding	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bigamy	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Rape	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indecent Assault	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Assault	85	3	81	81	.....	.....	1	79	2	.....	.....
	Robbery	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Burglary	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	House-breaking	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Horse Stealing	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Larceny	36	11	24	24	.....	.....	1	.....	14	.....	.....
	False Pretences	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE KENT.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY.															ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																	
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serveiteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuvage.	Single. Célibataire.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	41	19	17	6	5	12	3	25	46	2	27
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
1	26	18	3	3	3	5	.....	18	19	3	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	4	3	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	6
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	40	59	30	8	1	26	2	59	62	4	60
.....	9	4	1	1	8	1	.....	4	12	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	5	2	.....	9
.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	5
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	5	5	2	.....	1	.....	3	10	.....	1
.....	35	5	7	5	4	15	2	8	30	2	6
.....	8	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3	6	2	.....
.....	39	16	19	6	8	16	.....	23	36	3	33
.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	226	133	88	35	38	84	7	160	227	17	186

COMTÉ DE LAMBTON.

.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	4	.....	20

TABLE I

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF KENT.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.				AGES.							
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write, Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.		
1	{ Meurtre (tentative de).....			1				1				2	
	{ Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....												
	{ Voies de fait avec intention de blesser.....												
	{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....	3	3	1	1	3		7		42	2		
2	{ Vol.....							2					
	{ Vol de nuit avec effraction.....									3			
	{ Vol de chevaux.....									1			
	{ Larcin.....	6	7	1	1	4		5		23	2		
3	{ Recel d'objets volés.....	2	2							1	1		
	{ Abus de confiance.....												
	{ Fraude et faux prétextes.....							2		1			
4	{ Dégât à la propriété.....					2		1		4			
5	{ Faux.....									1			
	{ Ivrognerie.....	1	1					4		66			
	{ Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....									5			
	{ Obstruer un chemin de fer.....									1			
	{ Contraventions aux règlements de chasse.....												
	{ Vagabondage.....									7			
6	{ Port d'instruments illégaux.....							3		3			
	{ Exposition indécente de la personne.....									1			
	{ Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	1	1					1		5			
	{ Contraventions aux lois municipales.....							1		14			
	{ Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	3	3						1	3	2		
	{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....			1		1		14		36			
	{ Folie.....							1					
Total		16	17	4	2	10		42	1	219	7		

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

1	Blesser.....	1	1									1	
	Bigamie.....			1									
	Viol.....												
	Attentats contre la pudeur.....			1						1			
	Voies de fait.....			2									
	Vol.....	1	1	2							3		
2	Vol de nuit avec effraction.....			2							2		
	Bris de maison.....												
	Vol de chevaux.....	1	1	1							2		
3	Larcin.....	17	17	7		6		2		14			
	Faux prétextes.....												

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE KENT.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.	M. — H.	F. — F.	Not given.— Non donnés.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.										Other British Possessions. Autres Possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Protestants.	Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.	Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.
				England, Wales, Angleterre, Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. Ecosse.	Canada.	United States Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possessions Britanniques.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possessions Britanniques.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possessions Britanniques.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possessions Britanniques.										
1							2	1								1		1				1	2
23				6	8	4	44	15	1						3	28	10	26	5			52	22
							1	1								2		1				2	1
							1	2														3	
6	2			4	6		18	14	1						1	5	15	11	1			22	12
								2							1			1				2	
2				1		1	5		1						1	3	2		2		1	2	1
57				26	23	16	45	18								34	36	20	26		1	39	88
9				4			6		1							4	4					11	
1						1		1										1				1	1
1								3										1				1	
4				1		2	3	3	2	1						5	2		2			6	6
1					1		6									2	1	4				3	4
						1										1						1	
5					3	3		2							1	1	1	3	4		1	11	
26				9	1	5	19	7							1	9	8	14	8			36	6
1	3	1					2	6										2			1	8	
21		1		5	3	4	46	16							5	29	9	19	8		1	62	11
		1						2										2				2	
158	6	4		55	46	36	206	92	5	1					18	134	79	108	57		5	274	156

COMTÉ DE LAMBTON.

				1														1				1
1				1															1			1
								1										1				1
			3		1		1									3	2				1	1
					1												1				1	2
						2											1				2	
				1	1											1	1				1	1
2		1	2		5	1	12	4	1						7	7	8	2			22	2

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF LAMBTON—Concluded.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois	Reiterated. Récidive.	For trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option. Sans opt'n		
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
1 { Attempt Arson	1	1									
1 { Malicious injury to Cattle.....	1		1	1				1			
1 { Damage to property.....	7		7	7				7			
Drunk.....	168		168	168				149	18		
Breach of Liquor Laws.....	21		21	21				21			
Vagrancy.....	32		32	32				24	7		
Libel.....	2	2									
Indecent Exposure of the Person.....	1		1	1				1			
Breach of Municipal By-laws.....	9	1	8	8				7			
6 { Master and Servant.....	12		12	12				8	3		
6 { Escape from Prison.....	1	1									
Refusing to assist Constable.....	3		3	3							
Carrying Fire-arms.....	1		1	1				1			
Breach of Game Laws.....	1		1	1				1			
Breach of Weights & Measures Act.....	1		1	1				1			
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above.....	82	5	77	77				76			
Lunacy.....	3										
Total.....	485	32	448	448			2	376	45		1

COUNTY OF LANARK.

1 { Infanticide.....	1	1									
1 { Assault, Assault and Battery.....	20		20	20					18		2
2 { Breaking into a Warehouse.....	2	2									
3 { Larceny.....	2		2	2					1		
4 { Killing a Cow.....	1	1									
4 { Damage to Property.....	4		4	4				4			
4 { Drunk, Drunk and Disorderly.....	10		10	10				10			
Breach of Liquor Laws.....	7		7	7				7			
Breach of Fishery Act.....	3		3	3				3			
Carrying Fire-arms.....	1		1	1							
6 { Master and Servant.....	3		3	3				3			
Vagrancy.....	1		1	1					1		
Breach of Municipal By-laws.....	4		4	4				4			
Felonies not otherwise denominated.....	4	2	2	2							
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above.....	26		26	26				26			
Total.....	89	6	83	83				57	20		2

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF LAMBTON—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DELITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elem-n-ary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.	M. H.	F.
4	Tentative d'incendier une maison habitée.....											
	Domages malicieux à des bestiaux											
	Dégât à la propriété											
	Ivrognerie.....											
	Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes.											
	Vagabondage.....											
	Libelle											
	Exposition indécente de la personne.....											
	Contraventions aux lois municipales											
6	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
	Evasion											
	Refus d'aider un constable.....			3								
	Port d'armes à feu											
	Contraventions aux règlements de chasse.....											
	Contraventions aux règlem. des poids et mesures											
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....											
	Folie.....											
Total.....		20	20	19		6			2		23	

COUNTY OF LANARK.

1	Infanticide											
	Voies de fait			1	1							
2	Bris de magasin											
3	arcin			2								
4	Tuer une vache											
	Dégât à la propriété											
	Ivrognerie.....											
	Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes...											
	Contraventions aux règlements de pêche.....											
	Port d'armes à feu.....											
6	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
	Vagabondage.....											
	Contraventions aux lois municipales.....											
	Crimes non spécifiés			2								
	Délits non compris ci-dessus											
Total.....				5	1							

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.				AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
					M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.
1 { Meurtre (tentative de), blesser	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Bigamie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Viol (tentative de) .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Voies de fait avec int. de commettre une félonie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Voies de fait contre un officier de paix .....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Voies de fait ordinaires	1	2	21	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	13	2
3 { Vol de nuit avec effraction. ....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Bris de maison	2	2	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....
4 { Bris de char. ....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Larcin	12	15	37	.....	5	.....	7	.....	26	1
5 { Recel d'objets volés	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Escroquerie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Fraude et faux prétextes	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Incendier une maison habitée	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 { Dégât à la propriété .....	.....	2	12	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	8	.....
8 { Faux .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivrognerie	16	26	129	2	.....	.....	5	1	102	1
9 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Contraventions aux lois municipales	1	5	29	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1
10 { Vagabondage	6	11	15	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	7	1
Empoisonner un puits .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
11 { Parjure .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port d'armes à feu .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
12 { Darder du poisson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exposition indécente de la personne .....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
13 { Teuir et habiter des maisons de débauche .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Tenir des maisons désordonnées .....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	1
14 { Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi .....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Délits non compris ci-dessus	5	5	41	2	6	6	.....	1	23	5
15 { Folie	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	49	78	328	5	13	7	33	4	227	14

COUNTIES OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

1 { Blesser avec intention .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bigamie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 { Voies de fait .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Larcin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivrognerie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contraventions aux lois municipales .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario**—COUNTIES OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON—*Con.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DELITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDEMNATIONS.					SENTENCE.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial.	COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
								With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
Breach of Revenue laws.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrying Fire-arms.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Vagrancy.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'd in above	27	.....	27	27	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	187	2	185	185	.....	.....	.....	175	1	.....	6

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

1	Shooting.....	6	1	1	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....
	Felonious Assault.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	Indecent Assault.....	4	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
	Assault on Peace Officer.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	Assault, Assault and Battery.....	102	42	59	57	1	1	1	51	9	.....
2	Robbery.....	8	3	3	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....
	Burglary.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Horse and Sheep Stealing.....	3	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
3	Larceny.....	59	26	30	23	.....	7	3	4	13	1
	Receiving Stolen Goods.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	False Pretences.....	6	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
4	Damage to Property.....	8	4	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
5	Forgery.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly.....	261	142	119	102	6	11	.....	101	18	.....
	Breach of Liquor Laws.....	14	1	13	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
	Breach of municipal By-laws.....	16	8	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
	Master and Servant.....	5	1	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
	Escape from gaol.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Carry'g Fire-arms, Unlawful Weap's	4	1	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
6	Libel.....	3	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	Perjury.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vagrancy.....	32	25	7	6	1	.....	2	5	.....	.....
	Houses of Ill fame and Inmates.....	19	6	13	9	1	3	.....	9	4	.....
	Felonies not otherwise denominated	8	5	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Misdemeanors not incl'd in above	130	40	90	89	.....	1	.....	84	5	.....
	Lunacy.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	705	314	368	335	10	23	18	286	53	2

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉS DE LENNOX ET ADDINGTON—Fin. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PENITENTIARY.	PÉNITENTIAIRE.													
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under five. 2 ans et moins de 5.													
Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. A vie.													
Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.													
Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.														
		Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serveurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.		
			1	1										

COMTÉ DE LINCOLN.

						5						5		
						2						1		1
						4						2		4
						30	4		8	4	11	12	15	18
	2					5			1		4			5
						1			1			1		
						1	2	1		1		1		3
	6	1			1	22	7	2	3		5	19	10	20
						2				1	1			
						1						1		1
						67	14	8	26	7	15	34	41	53
						1	1		1			1		1
						8		1	1		6		5	1
						1						1		1
						2				1		2	3	
						3								3
						4						5		7
						15				1	1		1	12
	1	1				1				1	1			1
						49	6	2	20	5	15	1	17	39
						2	2			1		1	2	2
1	8	2		5	1	224	36	14	60	21	62	1	102	178

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario**—COUNTIES OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
Contraventions aux lois du Revenu.
Port d'armes à feu.....
Vagabondage.....
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....
Total	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

	Meurtre (tentative de).....	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
	Voies de fait.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
1	Attentat contre la pudeur.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Voies de fait ordinaires	4	4	31	.....	1	.....	8	.....	16	2
2	Vol.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....
	Vol de nuit avec effraction.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Vol de chevaux et moutons.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
3	Larcin.....	5	8	23	.....	2	.....	5	.....	16	.....
	Recel d'objets volés.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Faux prétextes.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
4	Dégât à la propriété.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Faux.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ivrognerie	29	31	67	2	.....	.....	5	1	52	.....
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Contraventions aux lois municipales	1	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Evasion.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Port d'armes à feu et d'instruments illégaux.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
6	Libelle.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Parjure.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vagabondage	4	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	6
	Crimes non-spécifiés.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	10	10	43	5	4	.....	21	.....	21	.....
	Folie.....	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
	Total.....	66	72	200	11	10	.....	46	6	133	9

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉS DE LENNOX ET ADDINGTON—*Suite.* TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.		BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.										Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.										Other British Possessions. Autres Posses., Britanniq.										Baptists. Baptistes.										Catholics. Catholiques.										Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.										Methodists. Méthodistes.										Presbyterians. Presbytériens.										Protestants. Protestants.										Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.										Moderate. Modéré.										Immoderate. Immodéré.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
M.	F.	Not given—Non donnés.		England, Wales. Anglet., Galles.		Ireland. Irlande.		Scotland, Ecosse.		Canada.		United States. Etats-Unis.		Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.		Other British Possessions. Autres Posses., Britanniq.		Baptists. Baptistes.		Catholics. Catholiques.		Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.		Methodists. Méthodistes.		Presbyterians. Presbytériens.		Protestants. Protestants.		Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.		Moderate. Modéré.		Immoderate. Immodéré.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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COMTÉ DE LINCOLN.

				1	1	3		4	1			1	4				
				2	2			2	2			4	2				
8	1	4	7	1	16	3	4	18	7	4	4	2	15	20			
					4	1		3	2				3	2			
					1				1					1			
					2				1				3				
7		1	12	14	4		1	16	6	4	3		16	15			
					1	1		1					2				
					1				1				1				
										1							
30	4		11	31	46	7		3	50	27	14	7		15	18		
1		2		1		1			1	1				1	1		
4				3		2	1	2	4		1	1		2	8		
						1											
2					1		2		1					1			
1				1					2		1			2	1		
				1						3				3			
3			2		5			2	4	1				3	4		
	1		1		5	7			6	4	2			5	8		
					1						1			1			
10	2		2	8	1	36	7	5	1	25	11	9	2	2	1	34	24
2			2			3				1	3	1				3	2
68	7	3	22	68	2	142	34	16	8	139	70	39	18	2	5	120	103

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées	Acquitted. Acquittées	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n		
										Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
1	Murder	2	2									
	Manslaughter.....	1		1	1							
	Stabbing, Shooting and Wounding	14	4	10	7	3				3		3
	Threatening Life.....	4		4	4				1	1		
	Rape.....	1		1			1					
	Abortion.....	2	2									
	Bigamy.....	1	1									
	Endanger'g Passengers on Railw's	1		1	1							
	Felonious Assault.....	3		3	1	2						2
	Indecent Assault.....	7	3	4	3	1			3			1
	Assault on Peace Officer.....	1		1			1					
	Assault, Assault and Battery.....	251	103	147	143	2	2	1	136	2		8
	Robbery.....	4	1	3	2		1					1
2	Burglary.....	1		1			1					
	House and Shop Breaking.....	8	4	4	3	1				1		1
	Horse Stealing.....	3	1	2	2							2
	Larceny.....	229	98	127	108	16	3	4	16	31		68
3	Receiving Stolen Goods.....	2	1	1	1							1
	Embezzlement.....	1	1									
	Fraud and False Pretences.....	22	18	3	3			1				1
4	Damage to Property.....	53	21	30	29	1		2	29			1
5	Forgery.....	3		2	2			1				
	Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly.	630	284	346	295	18	33		322	13		11
	Breach of Liquor Laws.....	65	7	58	57	1			57	1		
	Breach of Municipal By-laws.....	147	39	108	102	6			108			
	Master and Servant.....	66	16	50	50				49			
6	Houses of Ill-fame and Inmates.....	48		48	45	3			46	2		
	Perjury.....	1		1	1							
	Vagrancy.....	237	122	115	82	6	27		26	32		53
	Carrying unlawful weapons.....	11	1	10	10				5	4		
	Misdemeanors not included in above	358	87	271	270	1			239	10		1
	Lunacy.....	1										
Total.....		2,178	816	1,352	1,222	61	69	9	1,037	100		154

NIPISSING, MUSKOKA, ALGOMA AND PARRY SOUND.

1	Murder.....	1					1					
	Indecent Assault.....	3	1	2	2					2		
	Aggravated Assault.....	1					1					
	Assault on Turnkey.....	1		1	1					1		
	Assault, Assault and Battery.....	15		15	13	1	1		12	3		

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE MIDDLESEX.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY.															ETAT CONJUGAL.		
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																	
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under five. 2 ans et moins de 5	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. A vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants	Domestic. Serviteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.
.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	4	2	7	2	11	.....	36	29	2	32
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	24	2	3	6	30	.....	47	18	5	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	2
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	.....	1	.....	6	1	8	4	2	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	64	.....	18	.....	80	3	155	98	24	158
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	1	.....	6	12	2	.....	1	21	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	15	6	27	8	19	.....	27	57	3	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	3
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	3	1	5	2	2	.....	2	3	2	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	7	.....	2	.....	13	1	49	20	12	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	1	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	11	.....	12	5	31	6	36	34	2	72
.....
.....	15	3	.....	1	.....	12	660	142	12	86	39	214	11	379	303	53	517

NIPISSING, MUSKOKA, ALGOMA ET PARRY SOUND.

.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13	4	.....	1	1	.....	9	5	1	9

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
Meurtre.....				1							1	
Homicide involontaire.....				1							1	
Poignarder et tentative de meurtre.....		2	2	8		1					6	
Menacer de tuer.....		1	1									
Viol.....			1						1			
1 Avortement.....												
Bigamie.....												
Att. contre la sûreté des passag. sur les ch. de fer.....				1					1			
Voies de fait.....				1	2						2	
Attentat contre la pudeur.....		1	1									
Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....											1	
Voies de fait ordinaires.....		17	17	4	1	2		8			31	4
2 Vol.....				3							1	
Vol de nuit avec effraction.....				1							1	
Bris de maison et magasin.....				3							1	
Vol de chevaux.....		1	1	1					1			
3 Larcin.....		28	33	25	1	27	1	9	2	32	1	
Recel d'objets volés.....												
Abus de confiance.....												
4 Fraude et faux prétextes.....		1	1								1	
Dégât à la propriété.....		1	1						2		10	
5 Faux.....											2	
Ivrognerie.....		46	51		3			29			164	14
Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....					3						8	
Contraventions aux lois municipales.....		7	8		4	6		8	1	49	1	
Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....					1			1		2		
6 Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....		4	4		3			1	10	9	5	
Parjure.....				1				1				
Vagabondage.....		24	29		1	5		6	4	16	14	
Port d'armes à feu et d'instruments illégaux.....		1	1					1		4		
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....		10	13	1	3	2	1	26	1	46	4	
Folie.....												
Total.....		144	164	50	22	43	2	95	18	387	43	

NIPISSING, MUSKOKA, ALGOMA AND PARRY SOUND.

Meurtre.....			1									
1 Attentat contre la pudeur.....			1	1							2	
Voies de fait graves.....			1									
Voies de fait contre un guichetier.....				1							1	
Voies de fait ordinaires.....		6	6	8	1			4		10		

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE MIDDLESEX.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.						USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.										
40 year and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.		Not given - non donnés		BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.				Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.		Other British Possessions. Autres Possessions Britan.		Catholics. Catholiques.		Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.		Methodists. Méthodistes.		Presbyterians. Presbytériens.		Protestants.		Other Denominations. Autres Confessions		Moderate Modéré.		Immoderate. Immédié.		
M. H.	F. F.	F.	F.	England, Wales, Angleter., Galles.	Ireland. Irelande.	Scot'l'd—Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possessions Britan.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants.	Other Denominations. Autres Confessions	Moderate Modéré.	Immoderate. Immédié.									
.....
1	1	1	1	4	5	4	1	1	1	4	6	1								
.....	1	1	1	1	1	2								
.....	1								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2								
.....	1	1	1	1								
13	1	5	11	14	3	27	9	1	.....	.....	2	20	17	16	17	.....	.....	29	36					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....								
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1
15	4	.....	20	13	3	69	16	4	.....	.....	7	36	47	17	13	.....	.....	92	34				
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....								
.....									
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	1
4	1	3	3	2	1	10	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	7	2	2	.....	.....	3	14				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
101	8	8	59	100	30	97	10	5	.....	.....	4	94	78	39	65	.....	.....	33	270					
13	1	5	4	7	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	1	3	.....	1	17	6				
32	1	.....	22	24	10	36	6	1	.....	.....	.....	23	36	15	15	.....	.....	92	9			
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1
.....	2	9	2	1	.....	15	9	.....	.....	.....	2	9	6	6	2	.....	1	24	3				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
41	5	2	20	27	6	28	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	22	14	12	.....	.....	35	54			
1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....								
12	5	13	18	14	6	54	13	2	.....	.....	8	38	29	12	18	.....	.....	66	41					
.....									
238	29	47	166	206	68	361	86	8	.....	.....	24	276	269	129	159	1	2	418	490							

NIPISSING, MUSKOKA, ALGOMA ET PARRY SOUND.

						2					1		1			1
1			1			1					1		1			
1			1		2	10	1	1			5	2	3	3	1	8

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario**—NIPISSING, MUSKOKA, ALGOMA AND
PARRY SOUND—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.						SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Retained. Rétenu.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n			Aux Travaux forcés.
										Under one year Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Avec Travaux forcés.	
3	Larceny	16	5	11	8	3				8	1	1	
	Embezzlement	1	1										
	False Pretences	1	1										
4	Incendiarism	1	1										
	Damage to Property	1		1	1					1			
5	Forgery	1						1					
	Uttering Counterfeit Money	1	1										
	Drunk, Drunk and Disorderly	113	37	76	63	7	6		44	32			
6	Breach of Liquor Laws	32	3	29	23	5	1		8	20			
	Master and Servant	6	1	5	5				1	4			
	Houses of Ill-fame, Inma's, Freq's	18		18	18				18				
	Rescue	1		1	1				1				
	Perjury	1	1										
	Vagrancy	4	2	2		1	1			2			
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	13	5	8	7	1			5				
	Lunacy	2											
Total		233	59	169	142	18	9	3	89	73	1	1	

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

1	Shooting with intent	1		1	1						1		
	Indecent Assault	1		1	1					1			
	Assault, Assault and Battery	32	3	29	29				25	2			
3	Horse Stealing	2		2	2								
	Larceny	42	14	28	28					20	5	1	
	Stealing	2		2	2					2			
4	Receiving Stolen Goods	1	1										
	Fraud and False Pretences	5	4	1	1					1			
	Arson	3		3	3								
6	Damage to Property	2		2	2					2			
	Drunk, Drunk and Disorderly	24		24	24				19	5			
	Breach of Liquor Laws	22		22	22				22				
	Breach of Municipal By-laws	1		1	1				1				
	Disorderly House	1		1	1				1				
	Escape from Prison	1		1	1					1			
	Master and Servant Act	14		14	14				14				
	Breach of Weights and Meas' res Act	2		2	2				2				
	Vagrancy	21		21	21				1	19			
	Felonies not otherwise denominat.	2		2	2					2			
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	25	2	23	23				23				
	Lunacy	2											
	Total	206	24	180	180				110	53	6	1	

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario**—NIPISSING, MUSKOKA, ALGOMA AND
PARRY SOUND—*Conclude I.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					A G E S.					
		Un- able to read.	In- capable de lire.	In- capable to write.	In- capable d'écrire.	Elémentaire.	Superior.	Superieure.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	
									Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	
									M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
									H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	
3	Larcin.....	3	4	7				1		2	5	
	Abus de confiance.....											
	Faux prétextes.....											
	Incendier des bâtisses inhabitées.....											
	Dégât à la propriété.....			1							1	
5	Faux.....			1							1	
	Circulation d'argent contrefait.....											
	Ivrognerie.....	28	30	43	3				7		50	1
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..	9	10	19					1		25	1
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	5	5						1		4	
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	4	5	12							9	9
6	Délivrance d'un prisonnier.....			1							1	
	Parjure.....											
	Vagabondage.....			2								2
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	2	2	4	1						3	1
	Folie.....	1	1	1							1	
	Total.....	58	63	101	7	1			15		113	14

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

1	Meurtre (tentative de).....			1							1	
	Attentat contre la pudeur.....	1	1								1	
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....			6							4	
	Vol de chevaux.....	1	1				1				1	
3	Larcin.....	9	12	13	3	6			12		8	
	Escroquerie.....											
	Recel d'objets volés.....											
	Fraude et faux prétextes.....			1							1	
	Incendier une maison habitée.....	1	1	2	1				1		1	
	Dégât à la propriété.....											
	Ivrognerie.....											
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..											
	Contravention aux lois municipales.....											
	Tenir, fréquenter des maisons désordonnées.....											
	Evasion.....				1						1	
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
	Contravention aux réglem. des poids et mesures.											
	Vagabondage.....											
	Crimes non spécifiés.....			2							2	
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....											
	Folie.....	1	1		1							
	Total.....	13	16	24	6	8			13		20	

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DELITS.	Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONdamnATIONS.					SENTENCE.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
								With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende			
								No option — Sans opt'n			
								Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.	
1 Murder.....	2	1	1	1							
Attempt to Murder.....	1		1	1							
Manslaughter.....	3	1	2	2					2		
Wounding & Causing bodily harm	3	2	1	1					1		
Rape.....	4	2	1	1			1				
1 Att'pt to commit rape, Ind. Ass'tt.	2		2	2				1		1	
Bigamy.....	1						1				
Concealing the birth of a Child.....	1	1									
Child Stealing.....	1	1									
Assault with intent.....	1						1				
Assault, Assault and Battery.....	181	36	144	141	1	2	1	138	5		
2 Burglary.....	1						1				
House breaking, Breaking into car	7		4	4			3	2		1	
Horse Stealing.....	3	1	2	2				1	1		
Larceny.....	80	19	40	40			21		20		15
3 Stealing Fowls.....	6	3	3	3				3			
Embezzlement.....	7	3					4				
Fraud and False Pretences.....	9	7					2				
Hav'g wheat from strand'd vessels	1		1	1				1			
Arson.....	3		2	2			1		1		
4 Incendiarism.....	2	2									
Killing a cow.....	1	1									
Damage to property.....	25	1	24	24				18	6		
5 Forgery.....	1	1									
Drunk, Drunk and Disorderly.....	174	53	121	120	1			83	38		
Breach of Liquor Laws.....	65	6	59	59				58	1		
Breach of municipal By-laws.....	92	6	84	75	3	6	2	72	1		
Breach of Weights & Measures Act	2		2	2				2			
Breach of Fishery Laws.....	1		1	1				1			
Escape from Custody.....	1						1				
Indecent Exposure of the person...	3		3	3				3			
6 Prostitution.....	2		2	2				2			
Disorderly House.....	1		1	1				1			
Master and Servant.....	58		58	58				58			
Perjury.....	1						1				
Riot.....	3		3	3							
Vagrancy.....	63	24	39	38	1				38		
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	134	19	113	112	1		2	92	13		
Lunacy.....	1										
Total.....	947	190	714	699	7	8	42	536	127	1	16

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉS DE NORTHUMBERLAND ET DURHAM. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY.															ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																	
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. A vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	Life Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serviteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuvage.	Single. Célibataire.
		1			1			1					1				1
			1				1	1	1								1
							1	1					1	1	1		1
							1										1
							47	14	15	2	1	20	1	15	28	4	29
							1	6				1					1
						1	1			1		2	1	1	2		4
		5					44	10	13		8	11	1	21	14	5	35
							4			4					4		
							1	1	1					1	2		
	1							2	1		1				2		
							9	3	2				1	4	2		10
							72	26	17	9		15	3	49	41	11	45
							7	8		13				1	9	2	4
							66	8	9	8	1	17	9	20	54	8	10
								1	1								1
								1						1			1
																	2
							1	1	1						1		
							1	1	1						1		
							3							3			3
							21	3	1		2	7	3	18	6	2	27
							47	14	14	6		11	3	14	21	6	32
				1			1	1									1
1	6	1	1	1	1	1	336	97	78	30	26	84	24	149	188	38	210

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
	Meurtre.....				1						1	
	Meurtre (tentative de).....											
	Homicide involontaire.....											
	Blessé.....			1								
	Vol.....			1							1	
1	Tentative de vol et attentat contre la pudeur.....			1					1		1	
	Bigamie.....				1						1	
	Suppression de part.....											
	Vol d'enfant.....											
	Voies de fait avec intention.....			1		1						
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	3	4	50	4	1		6		18	2	
2	Vol de nuit avec effraction.....			1						1		
	Bris de maison et de char.....	1	1	3	2	1		2		4		
	Vol de chevaux.....									1		
	Larcin.....	23	23	28	3			10	5	20	5	
3	Vol de volailles.....											
	Abus de confiance.....				4							
	Fraude et faux prétextes.....	1	1	1						2		
	Ayant du blé provenant d'un vaisseau échoué.....											
	Incendier une maison habitée.....			2						2		
4	Incendier une bâtisse inhabité.....											
	Tuer une vache.....											
	Dégât à la propriété.....	1	1	9		2		2		2		
5	Faux.....											
	Ivrognerie.....	13	13	85	4			3		57		
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....			14	3					3		
	Contraventions aux lois municipales.....	10	11	54	6	1		1		9		
	Contraventions à l'acte des poids et mesures.....											
	Contraventions aux lois de pêche.....			1						1		
	Evasion.....			1				1				
	Exposition indécente de la personne.....											
6	Tenir des maisons de débauche.....				2						2	
	Tenir des maisons désordonnées.....											
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....			1								
	Parjure.....											
	Émeute.....			3				3				
	Vagabondage.....	13	13	19	2			1		21	4	
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	5	5	53	3	8		12		20		
	Folie.....			1								
Total.....		70	72	330	35	14		42	5	164	13	

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉS DE NORTHUMBERLAND ET DURHAM.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.			Not given—Non donnés. F.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.				Canada.	United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Protestants.	Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.	Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.				
M. H.	F. F.	F.		England, Wales. Angleterre, Galles.	Ireland. Irlande.	Scotland. Ecosse.																		
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....			
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....			
.....	1	1	1				
6	4	15	11	31	1	16	20	9	4	6	48	7				
.....	1	4	1	1	4	1				
5	5	5	3	6	35	4	1	6	12	30	2	2	2	38	15				
4	2	2	4	4				
.....	2	1	1	1				
.....	2	1	1	1				
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TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated, Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
1 { Murder	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wounding with intent	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Présent'g Fire-arms and threat'ng	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Indecent Assault	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Assault occasioning bodily harm	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Aggravated Assault	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Assault on Peace officer	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Assault, Assault and Battery	87	4	83	81	2	.....	.....	75	7	1
Horse and cattle Stealing	8	4	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
3 { Stealing fowls	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Larceny	31	8	22	22	.....	.....	1	2	.....	15
False Pretences	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Arson	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Setting fire to Fence Rails	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Damage to Property	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
5 { Forgery	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drunk, Drunk and Disorderly	33	.....	33	33	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....
Breach of Liquor Laws	26	.....	26	26	.....	.....	.....	24	1	.....
Vagrancy	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
6 { Breach of Municipal By-laws	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Master and Servant	22	1	21	21	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Breach of Fishery Act	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not included in above	83	5	78	78	.....	.....	.....	74	1	.....
Lunacy	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	337	29	304	301	3	.....	2	258	12	3

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

1 { Manslaughter	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wounding	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Attempts to procure abortion	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indecent Assault	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault, Assault and Battery	97	1	96	96	.....	.....	.....	93	3	.....
3 { Larceny	56	7	47	45	2	.....	2	4	25	10
Receiving Stolen goods	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Arson	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Damage to property	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
5 { Forgery and Uttering	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Drunk, Drunk and Disorderly	37	.....	37	37	.....	.....	.....	34	3	.....
Break of Liquor Laws	12	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Break of Municipal By-laws	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ D'ONTARIO.

TABLEAU I.

[illegible]

COMTÉ D'OXFORD.

[illegible]

TABLE I.

Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.				AGES.							
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years	16 years and under 21	21 years and under 40	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	
						Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.					
1	Meurtre.....												
	Blesser avec intention.....												
	Menaces avec armes à feu.....												
	Attentat contre la pudeur.....	1	1										
	Voies de fait avec intention de blesser.....	1	1	2									
	Voies de fait graves.....												
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....			1									
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....		2	6									
3	Vol de chevaux et bétail.....			4									
	Vol de volailles.....												
	Larcin.....	5	5	14	1								
	Faux prétextes.....												
4	Incendier une maison habitée.....			1									
	Mettre le feu à du bois de barrière.....												
	Dégât à la propriété.....												
	Faux.....												
5	Ivrognerie.....												
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....												
	Vagabondage.....												
	Contraventions aux lois municipales.....			1									
6	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....												
	Contraventions aux règlements de pêche.....												
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	1	1	3									
	Folie.....												
Total.....		8	10	32	1								

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

1	Homicide involontaire.....											
	Blesser.....											
	Tentative d'avortement.....											
	Attentat contre la pudeur.....											
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	2	2									
3	Larcin.....	10	19	17								
	Recel d'objets volés.....											
4	Incendier une maison habitée.....											
	Dégât à la propriété.....											
5	Faux.....											
	Ivrognerie.....											
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....											
	Contraventions aux lois municipales.....											

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF OXFORD.—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
6	Houses of Ill-fame and Prostitution	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
	Master and Servant	10	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
	Carrying Fire-arms	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Vagrancy	31	.....	31	31	.....	.....	.....	16	15	.....	.....
	Perjury	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Breach of Registration Act	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
	Selling Poisons	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
	Compounding a Felony	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	79	.....	79	70	.....	.....	.....	68	9	.....	.....
	Total	379	19	358	356	2	.....	2	275	56	.....	12

COUNTY OF PEEL.

1	Wounding	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Assault, Assault and Battery	40	6	34	34	.....	.....	.....	31	2	.....	1
2	Shop Breaking	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Larceny	10	4	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	Receiving Stolen goods	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	False Pretences	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Damage to Property	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
5	Forgery	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Drunk, Drunk and Disorderly	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....
	Breach of Liquor Laws	20	1	19	19	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
6	Breach of Municipal By-laws	10	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
	Breach of Inland Revenue Laws	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Prison Breaking and Escape	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Master and Servant	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
6	Vagrancy	35	.....	35	35	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	30
	Indecently Exposing the Person	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
6	Discharging Fire-arms	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	31	1	30	30	.....	.....	.....	27	2	.....	.....
	Total	180	17	163	163	.....	.....	.....	116	6	.....	36

COUNTY OF PERTH.

1	Shooting with intent	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Presenting Firearms	7	2	4	2	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
1	Neglecting to support Family	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF OXFORD—Concluded.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.				AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21. 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. 21 ans et moins de 40.		
		M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.		
6 {	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Port d'armes à feu.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vagabondage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Parjure.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Contraventions à l'acte d'enregistrement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vente de poison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Composer dans une félonie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		12	21	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF PEEL.

1 { Blessé.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Voies de fait.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2—Bris de magasin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Larcin.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
3 { Recel d'objets volés.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Faux prétextes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4—Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5—Faux.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contraventions aux lois municipales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contraventions aux lois du Revenu de l'Intérieur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Bris de prison et évasion.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vagabondage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exposition indécente de la personne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Décharger des armes à feu.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....

COUNTY OF PERTH.

Tentative de meurtre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Pointer une arme à feu sur une personne.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Négliger de supporter sa famille.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF PERTH.—Concluded.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DELITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1re fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
Indecent Assault.....	1	1									
Assault on Peace Officer.....	1						1				
Assault and Assault and Battery..	130	31	95	94	1		4	88	3		
2 } Robbery.....	1		1	1							
House-break'g, Enter'g and Steal'g	3	1	2		1	1					
3 } Horse Stealing.....	3	3									
Larceny.....	50	19	29	24	2	3	2		18		2
3 } Receiving Stolen Goods.....	4		4	4							1
Embezzlement.....	1	1	1	1							
Fraud and False Pretences.....	8	4	3	2	1		1		1		1
4 } Damage to Property.....	15	4	11	9	1	1		10			
5 } Uttering Counterfeit Money.....	1		1	1							
Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly..	226	14	212	175	20	17		195	17		
Breach of Liquor Laws.....	41	10	31	28	1	2		30			
Breach of Municipal By-laws.....	39	10	29	27	1	1		29			
Vagrancy.....	60		60	35	7	18		21	34		
6 } Attempt at Suicide.....	1		1	1							
Master and Servant.....	14	5	9	9				7			
H'ses of ill-fame, Freq'g and Pr'stn	9	1	8	6	1	1		8			
Misdemeanors not incl'd'd in above	84	28	54	52	1	1	2	51			
Lunacy.....	2										
Total.....	706	134	559	475	38	46	11	440	74		4

COUNTY OF PETERBORO.

1 } Rape.....	3		3	3							
Presenting Fire-arms.....	3	1	2	2				1	1		
1 } Neglecting Family.....	3	1	2	2				1			
Obstructing Constable.....	2		1			1	1		1		
Assault and Assault and Battery..	75	24	46	34	2	10	5	44	2		
2 } House-breaking.....	1	1									
Larceny.....	12	7	2	2			3		2		
3 } Embezzlement.....	2	2									
False Pretences.....	4	4									
4 } Damage to Property.....	16	11	5	1	1	3		4	1		
Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly..	64	10	54	33	4	17		51	3		
Breach of Liquor Laws.....	71	36	35	22	6	7		31	4		
Breach of Game Laws.....	1	1									
Breach of municipal By-laws.....	50	32	18	13	1	4		18			
Obstructing Railway.....	2	2									
6 } Vagrancy.....	25	6	19	6		13			19		

Province d'Ontario—COMTE DE PERTH.—*Fin.*

TABLEAU I.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE PETERBORO.

			3					3			1		2			3		
								1		1			1	2				
								1					1	1				
								2					1	1		2		
								20	7	3	1	1	9	1	12	9	18	
								3	2	2				3			5	
								3	1	1		1		2	2		2	
								36	15	7		10	2	32	16	5	30	
								20	2			22			20	1	1	
								15			1	1	5		8	5	1	9
								17	1			1	4		2	4	3	11

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF PERTH—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					A G E S.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.
	Attentat contre la pudeur.....			1							1	
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	5	6	44	1	3			5		23	2
2	{ Vol			1					2			
	{ Vol avec effraction			2								
	{ Vol de chevaux											
	Larcin	8	8	21			1	7	2	12		
3	{ Recel d'objets volés			4				2		2		
	{ Abus de confiance			1								
	Fraude et faux prétextes.....	1	1	3							4	
4	{ Dégât à la propriété.....			7		5					2	
5	{ Circulation d'argent contrefait.....			1								
	{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	28	29	169	1			16		105	4	
	{ Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....			21						11		
	{ Contraventions aux lois municipales.....	2	2	19		1		4		9	1	
	Vagabondage.....	15	15	42	1		2	5	1	14	1	
6	{ Tentative de suicide											
	{ Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....			2				1				
	{ Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....			5					1	1	1	
	{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	3	3	30				4		20		
	{ Folie.....			1								
Total.....		62	64	383	3	9	3	46	4	212	9	

COUNTY OF PETERBORO.

	{ Viol		1	2							3	
	{ Pointer une arme à feu sur une personne.....			2							2	
1	{ Négliger sa famille			1							1	
	{ Opposer un constable.....			1	1						1	
	{ Voies de fait.....	6	6	20	1			1		20	3	
2	{ Bris de maison											
	{ Larcin	1	1	4				2		3		
3	{ Abus de confiance.....											
	{ Faux prétextes.....											
4	{ Dégât à la propriété.....	1	1	3						3		
	{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	11	11	38	2			5		30		
	{ Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....	3	3	19						9		
	{ Contraventions aux règlements de chasse.....											
	{ Contravention aux lois municipales.....	7	7	8						9		
	{ Obstruer un chemin de fer.....											
6	{ Vagabondage.....	6	6	12					1	2	3	

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE PERTH—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS.	
—			LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										—										USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.			BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.																					
M.	F.	F.	Not given—Non donnés.	England, Wales. Anglet., Gallies.	Ireland.	Scotland. Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists.	Catholics.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants.	Other denominations. Autres confessions.	Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.					
16	1			4	11	3	25	3	6		3	23	7	3	11		3	42	9					
1						1		2				1	1					2	1					
2	1			4	4		16	4	2			11	9		3		5	18	10					
1					1			3				1	2				1	4						
							1					2	1					1						
			2				7					1	3	1	1		1	4	2					
1								1										1						
59	4	2	32	71	20	55	15	15	1	3	92	54	15	36	2	7	19	179						
9				5	2	1	8	2	3		1	5	3	3	3	3	3	20	1					
6		1	5	2	3	5	2	4			1	5	3	3	5	2	2	19	2					
27	5	3	16	11	9	8		8	1	2	21	4	5	20	2	2	51	3						
1																								
	2	2	1				3	1			1	1	2		1			5						
9		6	8	4	12	1	2					10	12	2	6		2	26	6					
		1																						
133	13	7	63	118	44	153	40	41	2	12	176	112	32	88	8	27	222	215						

COMTÉ DE PETERBORO.

			1		2				2		1				3
			1				1							2	
			1											1	
3		2	1	4	21		1		19		1	3	2	3	14
				2											13
					3				4				1		2
														3	
1		1	1						2		1		1		3
15	1	1	8	16	4	22	1		1	22	12	3	12	1	5
11	2	2	1	11	20				11	7	4			2	44
															2
6			1	2	1	11			5	3	3	4			7
															8
4	8	3	8		6		1		14	3	1			1	17

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF PETERBORO.—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées	Acquitted. Acquittées	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS				SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option. Sans option	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus
Indecent Exposure of the Person.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Houses of Ill-fame.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Master and Servant.....	23	9	14	13	1	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Felonies not otherwise denominated.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not included in above.....	60	27	33	28	4	1	.....	29	1	.....
Total.....	426	179	238	163	19	56	9	196	35	.....

COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

1 { Assault with Intent.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
{ Assault and Assault and Battery.....	39	3	36	36	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....
{ Horse Stealing.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Larceny.....	9	4	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
{ False Pretences.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4 { Damage to Property.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
{ Breach of Liquor Laws.....	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
{ Vagrancy.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
6 { Obstructing water course.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
{ Carr'g Iron Knuckl's & Fire-arms.....	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
{ Master and Servant.....	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
{ Misdemeanors not included in above.....	54	2	52	52	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....
Total.....	136	14	122	122	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	10

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

1 { Child Desertion.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Aggravated Assault.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
{ Assault and Assault and Battery.....	42	.....	42	41	1	.....	.....	35	6	.....
{ Larceny.....	9	3	6	4	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2
3 { Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
{ Stealing a dog.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4 { Damage to Property.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
{ Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly.....	12	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....
{ Breach of Liquor Laws.....	15	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
{ Breach of Municipal By-laws.....	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
{ Breach of Fishery Laws.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE PETERBORO.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

[illegible]

COMTÉS DE PRESCOTT ET RUSSELL.

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COMTÉ DE PRINCE EDWARD.

[illegible]

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF PETERBORO—Concluded.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read.	Incapable de lire.	Unable to write.	Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	M. H.	F. F.
Exposition indécente de la personne.....											
Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....				4							4
Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi....				1							
Crimes non spécifiés.....											
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	3	3	15				2	1	8	1	
Total.....	38	39	130	4	2		9	1	91	11	

COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

1	Voies de fait avec intention.....										
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....										
3	Vol de chevaux.....										
	Larcin.....										
	Faux prétextes.....										
4	Dégât à la propriété.....										
	Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes.....										
	Vagabondage.....										
6	Obstruer un cours d'eau.....										
	Port d'armes à feu et de mains de fer.....										
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....										
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....										
	Total.....										

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

	Désertir ses enfants.....	1	1					1			
1	Voies de fait graves.....										
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....										
	Larcin.....	1	1							3	
3	Recel d'objets volés.....										
	Voler un chien.....										
4	Dégât à la propriété.....										
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....										
	Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes.....										
	Contraventions aux lois municipales.....										
	Contraventions aux lois de pêche.....										

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.**—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Réitéré.	For Trial.	Sur accusation. With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option. — Sans opt'n		
										Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
6	Breach of Weights & Measures Act	1	1	1	1				1			
	Master and Servant	3	3	3	3				3			
	Carrying Fire-arms	1	1	1	1				1			
	Tampering with a witness	1	1	1	1				1			
	Adulteration of milk	1	1	1	1				1			
	Escape from gaol	1	1	1	1							
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	27	27	27	27				27			
	Total	136	3	133	120	1	2		114	11	2	

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

	Murder	1	1	1	1							
	Felonious Wounding	3	1	2	2							1
1	Child Desertion	1	1	1	1				1			
	Assault on Peace Officer	1	1	1	1				1			
	Assault and Assault and Battery	44	10	34	34				34			
	Larceny	14	3	11	10	1				8	1	1
3	False Pretences	2	1	1	1							1
	Arson	5	5									
4	Damage to Property	4	1	3	3				3			
	Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly	9		9	9				8	1		
	Breach of Liquor Laws	15	4	11	11				11			
	Breach of Municipal By-laws	9		9	9				9			
	Breach of Fishery Act	3	3	3	3				3			
6	Master and Servant	10		10	10				10			
	Houses of Ill-fame and Inmates	4		4	4				4			
	Vagrancy	15		15	15				11			4
	Rescue	1		1	1				1			
	Exposing poisoned bait	1		1	1				1			
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	32	5	27	27				19	3		
	Total	174	30	144	143	1			116	12	1	7

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

	Shooting	2		2	2							1
	Threatening to Shoot	5		5	5				3	1		
	Rape and carnally abusing girls under 12 years of age	3	2	1	1						1	

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario**—COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
6	Contraventions à l'acte des poids et mesures.....											
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
	Port d'armes à feu											
	Solliciter un témoin.....											
	Adulteration de lait.....											
	Evasion.....										1	
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....											
	Total.....	2	2						1		4	

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

1	Meurtre											
	Blesser.....											
	Désertir ses enfants.....											
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....											
	Voies de fait ordinaires											
3	Larcin	3	3	4	3				6		3	
4	Faux prétextes											
	Incendier une maison habitée.....											
	Dégât à la propriété											
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....											
	Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes.....											
	Contraventions aux lois municipales.....											
	Contraventions aux lois de pêche.....											
6	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....											
	Vagabondage.....											
	Délivrance d'un prisonnier.....											
	Exposer un appât empoisonné.....											
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....											
	Total.....	3	3	4	3				6		3	

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

	Usage d'armes à feu.....	1	2								1	
	Menacer de tuer											
	Viol et sévices immoraux contre des jeunes filles de moins de 12 ans			1							1	

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF SIMCOE—Concluded.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.		CONVICTIONS. — CONDMNATIONS.						SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n			With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
										Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.		
1	Administering noxious drugs	1	1										
	Disturbing public worship	1		1	1				1				
	Aggravated Assault	2	1	1	1				1				
	Assault on Peace Officer.....	3		3	3				3				
	Assault and Assault and Battery..	127	14	112	110	2		1	98	8	2	2	
2	Robbery	2	2										
	Burglary	3		3	3								2
	Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing.	2	1	1	1								
	Larceny	44	8	36	36				1	34		1	
	Stealing Fowls	1		1	1				1				
	Embezzlement	1	1										
	Fraudulent Removal of Goods.....	4		4	4				4				
4	Arson	1	1										
	Damage to property	21		21	21				19	1		1	
5	Forgery	2	1	1	1								
	Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly	133	7	126	126				116	10			
	Breach of Liquor Laws	18		18	18				18				
	Breach of Municipal By-laws.....	15	1	14	14				14				
	Breach of Fishery Act	3		3	3				3				
	Carr'g Fire-arms, Unlawful Weap's	3		3	3				2	1			
	Master and Servant	27	1	26	26				22	3			
6	Houses of ill-fame, Prostitut'n, &c	12	4	8	8				7	1			
	Disorderly House.....	1		1	1				1				
	Obstructing Railway	1		1	1				1				
	Vagrancy	77	55	22	22					22			
	Escape	2		2	2					2			
	Refusing to assist Constable.....	1		1	1				1				
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	84	11	73	73				66	4			
	Lunacy	3											
Total.		605	111	490	488	2		1	382	87	3	7	

COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

1	Murder.....	3	2					1					
	Manslaughter.....	1		1	1			1				1	
	Bigamy	2		1	1			1					
	Neglecting to support Family	2		2	2				1				
	Disturbing public worship	5		5	5				5				
	Attempt to do bodily harm	1						1					
	Assault occasioning bodily harm...	1	1										
	Indecent Assault.....	3	1	1	1			1	1				

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF SIMCOE—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DELITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.						AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.					
						M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.		
	Administrer des drogues nuisibles.....												
	Troubler le culte religieux.....												
	Voies de fait graves.....												
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....												
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	2	8	8				2		10			
2	Vol.....												
	Vol de nuit avec effraction.....		1	2						3			
	Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.....		1										
	Larcin.....	8	11	17	1	2		4	2	26	2		
3	Vol de volailles.....												
	Abus de confiance.....												
	Transporter fraudulement des marchandises.....												
4	Incendier une maison habitée.....												
	Dégât à la propriété.....			2				1		1			
5	Faux.....		1							1			
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....												
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....												
	Contraventions aux lois municipales.....												
	Contraventions aux réglemens de pêche.....												
	Port d'armes à feu et d'instruments illégaux.....			1						1			
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....												
6	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....												
	Tenir et habiter des maisons désordonnées.....												
	Obstruer un chemin de fer.....												
	Vagabondage.....												
	Evasion.....		1	1						2			
	Refus d'aider un constable.....												
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....												
	Folie.....												
	Total.....	11	25	32	1	2		7	2	46	2		

COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

	Meurtre.....			1									
	Homicide involontaire.....	1	1								1		
	Bigamie.....	1	1	1									
	Abandonner sa famille.....	1	1										
	Troubler le culte religieux.....	1	1	1									
1	Tentative de blesser.....			1									
	Voies de fait avec blessures corporelles.....												
	Attentats contre la pudeur.....			1	1								

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario**—COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.				
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Réitéré.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n			
										Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.	
3	Aggravated Assault.....	1	1										
	Assault on Peace Officer.....	1	1										
	Assault and Assault and Battery..	77	18	59	56	2	1		56	2		1	
3	Larceny.....	30	10	17	15	2		3		2		4	5
	False Pretences.....	14	8	6	6					5			
4	Arson.....	1	1										
	Damage to property.....	3		3	3				3				
5	Forgery.....	3	2					1					
	Drunk, Drunk and Disorderly.....	55	5	50	28	13	9		41	8			1
6	Breach of Liquor Laws.....	18		18	18				17	1			
	Breach of Municipal By-laws.....	11	1	10	7	3			10				
	Breaking Prison and Escape.....	2		2	2					1			
	Master and Servant.....	9	2	7	7				7				
	Breach of Weights and Meas' res Act.....	6	1	5	5				5				
	Carrying Unlawful Weapons.....	2		2	2				1				1
	Vagrancy.....	4		4	1	1	2		1	1			2
	Indecent Exposure of the person...	2		2	2				1	1			
	Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	149	23	125	100	16	9	1	113	9			
	Lunacy.....	10											
Total		416	77	320	261	38	21	9	262	36	5	10	

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1 { Murder.....	1	1										
{ Rape.....	1	1										
{ Threatening Life and bodily harm.....	9		9	9				1	2			
1 { Interfering with Constable.....	1		1	1				1				
{ Indecent Assault.....	2	1	1	1				1				
{ Felonious Assault.....	2		2	2				1				1
3 { Assault and Assault and Battery.....	65	3	62	62				56	2			1
{ Larceny.....	23	1	20	20			2		10	1		6
4 { Arson.....	1	1										
{ Damage to Property.....	5		5	5				5				
{ Drunk, Drunk and Disorderly.....	107		107	106	1			105	2			
{ Breach of Liquor Laws.....	9		9	9				9				
{ Breach of Municipal By-laws.....	11		11	11				11				
{ Houses of Ill fame and Inmates.....	6		6	6					6			
{ Disorderly Houses.....	2		2	2					2			
6 { Indecent Exposure of the Person.....	1		1	1				1				

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario**—COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.						AGES.					
		Unable to read.	Incapable de lire. Unable to write.	Incapable d'écrire. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.			Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
								M H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
	Voies de fait graves.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	16	16	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
3	{ Larcin.....	15	15	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
	{ Faux prétextes.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	{ Incendier une maison habitée.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	{ Faux.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	35	35	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Contraventions aux lois municipales.....	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Bris de prison et évasion.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	{ Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	{ Contraventions à l'acte des poids et mesures.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Port d'instruments illégaux.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Vagabondage.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Exposition indécente de la personne.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	68	68	38	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Folie.....	4	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		159	159	94	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

	Meurtre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Viol.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Menaces de tuer et de blesser.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	{ Opposer un constable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Attentat contre la pudeur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Voies de fait.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....	5	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
4	{ Incendier une maison habitée.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Ivrognerie et condrite désordonnée.....	2	10	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	1
	{ Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Contraventions aux lois mnicipales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....
	{ Tenir des maisons désordonnées.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
6	{ Exposition indécente de la personne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF VICTORIA.—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt ⁿ		Aux travaux forcés.
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	
Carrying Fire-arms.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Master and Servant.....	15	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Vagrancy.....	12	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Felonies not otherwise denominat.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'd in above.....	54	1	53	53	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....
Lunacy.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	332	10	318	317	1	.....	2	255	38	1	8

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

1	{	Wounding.....	1	1	1						1	
		Indecent Assault.....	1	1	1				1			
		Assault on Peace officer.....	1	1	1				1			
		Assault and Assault and Battery.....	56	2	54	54		50	4			
2		House breaking.....	8	1	7	7			1	2		
3	{	Larceny.....	27	3	21	21		3	10	1	6	
		Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1	1								
		False Pretences.....	3	1	2	2			1		1	
5		Forgery.....	1	1								
6	{	Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly.....	18		18	18		18				
		Breach of Liquor Laws.....	25		25	25		25				
		Breach of Municipal By-laws.....	8		8	8		8				
		Vagrancy.....	50		50	50		50				
		Master and Servant.....	2		2	2		2				
		Misdemeanors not incl'd in above.....	37		37	37		34	3			
Total.....			239	9	227	227		3	190	18	1	10

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

1	Murder.....	1	1										
	Attempt to Murder.....	1		1	1							1	
	Rape.....	3	3										
	Cutting and Wounding.....	6	5	1	1								
	Attempt to Commit Rape.....	1	1										
	Abusing Family.....	3	1	2	2					2			
	Disturbing Religious Worship.....	9		9	9					9			
	Obstructing Peace Officer.....	6	1	4	4				1	3			1
	Assault and Assault and Battery...	160	29	131	120	11				122	4	1	2

Province d'Ontario—COMTE DE VICTORIA.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENTIAIRE.					Envoÿé à la Prison de Réforme. Cités and Towns.	Villes et Villages. Rural Districts.	Districts ruraux. Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serveurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Marrîed. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.	
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. à vie.	Retained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort	Committed to reformatories.										
.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	55	19	9	2	2	8	1	33	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40

COMTÉ DE WATERLOO.

								1						1				1
								5						3	2			3
			4					3	4			1	1	5	1			6
	1	1					2	10	9		1	3	5	12	9			13
								1			1				1			
								1	1			1		1	1			1
	1	5					2	20	15		2	5	8	22	14			24

COMTÉ DE WELLAND.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	10	3	6	1	7	.....	18	22	1	.....	15

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF VICTORIA—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
Port d'armes à feu.....			1							1	
Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
Vagabondage		1	4							2	
Crimes non spécifiés											
Délits non compris ci-dessus			3								
Folie.....	1	1								1	
Total.....	8	21	39	1		1	1	1	2	18	2

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

1	Blessé.....			1						1	
	Attentat contre la pudeur.....										
2	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....					1		2		1	
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	1	1	4				5		2	
3	Bris de maison	2	2	5							
	Larcin	5	6	16		2		3	1	11	1
5	Recel d'objets volés										
	Faux prétextes.....			1						1	
6	Faux.....										
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....										
6	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....										
	Contraventions aux lois municipales										
6	Vagabondage										
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....										
6	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....			2						1	
	Total.....	8	9	29		3		10	1	17	1

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

1	Meurtre.....										
	Meurtre (tentative de).....	1	1								
1	Viol										
	Poignarder et blesser.....			1						1	
1	Tentative de viol.....										
	Maltraiter sa famille										
1	Troubler le culte religieux.....										
	Opposer un officier de paix.....	1	1							1	
1	Voies de fait ordinaires.....		5	32				3		28	1

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE VICTORIA—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.			BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.																					
M.	F.	F.	Not given—Non donnés.	England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.	Ireland.	Ireland.	Scotland, Ecosse.	Canada.	United States, Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries, Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions, Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists, Baptistes.	Catholics, Catholiques.	Church of England, Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists, Méthodistes.	Presbyterians, Presbytériens.	Protestants, Protestants.	Other Denominations, Autres Confessions.	Moderate, Modéré.	Immoderate, Immodéré.				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....		
3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....		
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	2	13	11	.....	17	.....	.....	36	5	.....	.....	.....	23	29	7	8	.....	.....	1	23	43

COMTÉ DE WATERLOO.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
1	.....	6	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	4	1
3	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....	4	4	7	1	7	4	1	1	.....	.....	4	4	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	7	16	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
4	.....	16	4	4	5	12	5	7	1	.....	.....	9	6	6	7	.....	10	28	10	.....

COMTÉ DE WELLAND:

1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....
.....
4	1	6	4	3	1	25	3	1	.....	.....	.....	7	16	10	3	1	.....	19	1	17

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF WELLAND.—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.			CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.						SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.				
			Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial.	Sur accusation. With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n		
											Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
3	{ Robbery	2			2		2						
	{ Burglary	9	2		6		6		1				
	{ Larceny	91	31	58	51	7		2	6	11	7	20	
	{ False Pretences	3	2		1							1	
	{ Fraudulent conversion of property	1			1					1			
4	{ Arson	5			2	2			3				
	{ Damage to Property	34	14	20	20					20			
5	{ Forgery	1	1										
	{ Uttering Counterfeit Money	1	1										
	{ Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly	349		349	341	8				339	10		
	{ Breach of Liquor Laws	43		43	43					43			
	{ Breach of Municipal By-laws	159	11	148	137	11				148			
	{ Breaking Prison and Escape	2		2	2					1	1		
	{ Carrying Unlawful Weapons	8	3	5	4	1				3	1		
	{ Master and Servant	19	2	17	17					17			
6	{ Riot and Breach of the Peace	33		33	33					32	1		
	{ Vagrancy	40	2	38	36	2				22	16		
	{ Breach of Fishery Act	4		4	4					4			
	{ Houses of Ill-fame, Inna's, Freq's	11		11	11					11			
	{ Breach of Weights & Measures Act	3		3	3					3			
	{ Indecent Exposure of the Person	5		5	5					4	1		
	{ Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	175	19	156	148	8				148	5		
Total..			1,188	129	1,052	1,002	50		7	938	50	10	23

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

Rape	2	1					1					
Wounding	4	2	2	2					2			
Bigamy	1	1										
Abduction	4	2	2	2								
Child Desertion	1	1										
1 Threatening to do bodily harm	3		3	3				2				
Indecent Assault	3	2	1	1							1	
Aggravated Assault	1		1	1				1				
Assault with intent	1						1					
Assault on Peace Officer	2		2	2				2				
Assault and Assault and Battery	166	43	122	118	4		1	119	1			
Robbery	1		1	1					1			
2 Burglary	2	1					1					
Demanding property with menaces	1		1	1					1			

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE WELLAND.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PENITENTIARY.																
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. A vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages. Rural Districts.	Districts rural. agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serveiteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	17	3	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	7
.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20	.....	.....	45
.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
.....
.....	14	4	.....	21	3	.....	.....	12	.....	12
.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	9	2	1	2	1	5	4	5
.....	2	2
.....
.....
.....	17	2	1	6	2	13	12	11
.....	12	14	104	48	10	36	4	43	64	68	7	109

COMTÉ DE WELLINGTON.

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TABLE. I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF WELLAND—Concluded.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DELITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
	{ Vol.....			2							2	
	{ Vol de nuit avec effraction.....			7					3		4	
	{ Larcin.....	12	14	42		8			13		30	
3	{ Faux prétextes.....			1							1	
	{ Conversion frauduleuse de propriété.....											
4	{ Incendier une maison habitée.....			5					1		2	
	{ Dégât à la propriété.....			3		3						
	{ Faux.....											
5	{ Circulation d'argent contrefait.....											
	{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....											
	{ Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....											
	{ Contraventions aux lois municipales.....	3	4	20					9		11	
	{ Bris de prison et évasion.....			1							1	
	{ Port d'armes illégal.....			4					1		3	
	{ Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
6	{ Émeute, troubler la paix.....			2							2	
	{ Vagabondage.....	1	1	13							5	2
	{ Contraventions aux réglemens de pêche.....			2							2	
	{ Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....											
	{ Contraventions à l'acte des poids et mesures.....											
	{ Exposition indécente de la personne.....											
	{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	3	5	19					2		15	
	Total.....	21	31	154		11			32		108	3

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

	{ Viol.....	1	1					1				
	{ Blessé.....		2								1	
	{ Bigamie.....											
	{ Abduction.....			1	1				1			
1	{ Abandonner son enfant.....											
	{ Menacer de faire des lésions corporelles.....											
	{ Attentat contre la pudeur.....			1				1				
	{ Voies de fait graves.....											
	{ Voies de fait avec intention.....	1	1					1				
	{ Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....			2							2	
	{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....	4	4	24		2		3			16	1
	{ Vol.....	1	1					1				
2	{ Vol de nuit avec effraction.....			1				1				
	{ Demande de propriété avec menaces.....	1	1									

TABLE I. **Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.—Concluded.**

OFFENCES.			CONVICTIONS.							SENTENCE.			
CRIMES ET DÉLITS.			CONDAMNATIONS.							COMMITTED TO GAOL.			
										EMPRISONNÉS.			

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

1 Murder	2	1					1				
Shooting, Stabbing, Wounding, &c	16	9	5	5			2			2	3
Rape	2	2									
Sodomy	2	2									
Bigamy	1	1									
Abduction	1	1									
Child Desertion	2	1	1	1							
1 Neglecting to support wife	3	2					1				
Disturbing Religious Worship	1		1	1				1			
Interfering with Police	6	1	5	5				4	1		
Indecent Assault	2		2	2				1			1
Aggravated Assault	10	4	6	6				3	1		
Assault on Peace Officer	17	1	16	16				8	2		5
Assault and Assault and Battery	302	137	165	165				152	2	1	5
Robbery	9	6	2	2			1				
2 Assault with intent to Rob	2		1	1			1				
Burglary	43	21	17	17			5				
House-break'g and Fel'ious Entry	17		14	14			3		3		1

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE WELLINGTON.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.		CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PENITENTIARY.	PÉNITENTIAIRE.					
Under two years.						
Moins de 2 ans.						
Two years and under Five.						
2 ans et moins de 5.						
Five years and over.						
5 ans et plus.						
Life.						
A vie.						
Detained for Lunacy.						
Emprisonné pour cause de folie.						
The Death Sentence.						
Condamné à mort.						
Committed to Reformatories.						
Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.						
Cities and Towns.						
Villes et Villages.						
Rural Districts.						
Districts ruraux.						
Agricultural.						
Agriculteurs.						
Commercial.						
Commerçants.						
Domestic.						
Serviteurs.						
Industrial.						
Industriels.						
Professional.						
Professions libérales.						
Labourers.						
Journaliers.						
Married.						
Marié.						
Widowed.						
Veuve.						
Single.						
Célibataire.						
1	2	3	229	47	21	47
				17	69	2
						110
						121
						11
						195

COMTÉ DE WENTWORTH.

[illegible]

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF WELLINGTON—Concluded.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					A G E S.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.		
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	
3	Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons	2	2	1							3	
	Larcin	14	15	12		5		5		13	2	
	Recel d'objets volés			1							1	
4	Abus de confiance											
	Faux prétextes			4				2		2		
	Dégât à la propriété			1				1				
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée	14	14	22		1		1		23		
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes			10						4		
	Contravention aux lois municipales	1	2	47	1			1		20	1	
6	Contraventions aux règlements de pêche											
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi	1	1	2						2		
	Obstruer un chemin de fer	1	1			1						
	Parjure			1								
	Vagabondage	17	18	54				3		25	4	
	Port d'armes à feu											
	Exposition indécente de la personne											
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche	1	1	34	1				9	14	10	
	Crimes non spécifiés			1						1		
	Délits non compris ci-dessus	8	8	54	2	5	1	2	1	41	1	
	Folie	1	1	1								
Total		68	73	254	5	14	1	23	11	167	20	

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

6	Meurtre.....			1						1		
	Poignarder, blesser, etc.....	1	2	2				1		2	1	
	Viol.....											
	Sodomie.....											
	Bigamie.....											
	Abduction.....											
	Abandonner son enfant.....			1					1			
	Négliger de supporter sa femme.....			1						1		
	Troubler le culte religieux.....											
	Opposer un officier de paix.....	1	1	4				2		3		
	Attentat contre la pudeur.....			2						1		
	Voies de fait graves.....		3	1						3		
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	7	8	8				4		10		
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	20	31	121	1	16		12	1	71	18	
	Vol.....			2					1	1		
2	Voies de fait avec intention de vol.....											
	Vol de nuit avec effraction.....	2	7	7		6		1		5	1	
	Bris de maison.....	3	5	7	1	6		1		5	2	

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE WELLINGTON—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS.	
—		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										—										USAGE DE LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over.		BRITISH ISLES.																					
—		ILES BRITANNIQUES.																					
40 ans et au-dessus.		Not given—Non donnés																					
M.	F.	England, Wales. Anglet., Galles.	Ireland.	Scotland. Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Posses. Britanniq.	Baptists Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Protestants.	Other denominations. Autres confessions.	Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.						
H.	F.	F.																					
2		1	4	2	20	1	1			11	7	8	1			1	1						
					1						1					1							
		2			2						2	1	1			3							
12	16	4	15	7	11					1						1							
6		3	3		3		1			16	5	8	7			18	14						
26	3	1	13	12	2	20	3			20	13	11	6	1	1	9	1						
																49	2						
1		1	1		2					1	2					3							
1					1							1	1			1							
19	3	4	16	20	12	6				25	11	11	7			5	8						
1	2	4	3	1	4	27	1			3	5	24	4			35	1						
						1				1													
11	2		7	11	3	43	1		1	24	14	23	4			55	8						
3			2		1					1	1	1				3							
90	27	13	59	77	31	161	2	7	1	122	72	102	39	1	1	226	54						

COMTÉ DE WENTWORTH.

						1			1								1
			1		3				1					3		4	
1			1		5				1					4			5
1		1		1	1									2		1	1
2			1	1	2	1			2					2		1	3
32	3	1	18	39	5	74	13	4	10					6		1	15
									64					89		71	82
					2				1					1			2
1			2	2	8	2			6					8		5	9
		1	1		11	1			7					6		6	7

TABLE I Province of Ontario COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.						SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.				
		Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Répétées.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n		
										Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With hard labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
3	Horse and Sheep Stealing.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pocket Picking.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Larceny.....	336	14	174	174	.....	.....	20	29	51	21	34
	Receiving Stolen Goods ..	24	7	11	11	.....	.....	6	1	4	.....	.....
	Embezzlement.....	5	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Stealing food.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
	Stealing from dwelling-house.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fraud and False Pretences.....	44	32	8	8	.....	.....	4	2	3	.....	2
4	Arson.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Damage to property.....	96	48	48	48	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	1
5	Forgery.....	9	.....	4	4	.....	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....
	Counterfeiting and using counterfeit money.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Drunk and Disorderly.....	858	138	720	720	.....	.....	.....	705	14	.....	.....
	Breach of Liquor Laws.....	107	39	68	68	.....	.....	.....	67	1	.....	.....
	Breach of Municipal By-laws.....	380	108	272	272	.....	.....	.....	272	.....	.....	.....
	Houses of ill fame, Bums, Freq's.....	45	23	22	22	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
	Disorderly Houses, Inmates, Freq's.....	51	24	27	27	.....	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....
	Riot.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carrying unlawful weapons.....	8	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
6	Indecent Exposure of the person.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
	Enticing away witness.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Obstructing Railway.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Attempts to commit suicide.....	5	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vagrancy.....	164	38	126	126	.....	.....	.....	108	2	.....	16
	Offence against the Insolvent Act.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Felonies not otherwise denominated.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Misdemeanors not included in above.....	536	172	361	361	.....	.....	3	328	5	.....	1
	Lunacy.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		3,136	982	2,095	2,095	.....	.....	56	1,776	105	24	71

COUNTY OF YORK.

1	Murder and accessories to.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Attempt to Murder.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shooting, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.....	22	13	6	6	.....	.....	3	3	2	1	.....	.....
	Rape.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Att'pt to commit rape, Ind. Ass'tt.....	7	3	3	3	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bigamy.....	5	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Child Desertion.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Unlawfully detaining child.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Discrediting Religious Worship.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Neglect of Family.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Causing bodily harm.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Obstructing Peace Officer.....	19	7	11	11	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE WENTWORTH.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										STATE. ETAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY.					Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serviteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																		
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	1 2 years and under five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	2 Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.															
	1	21	2			1	157	13	5	23	19	35	3	50	57	12	103	
	6	1					9				8				2		7	
							10			3	1	3		2	4	1	5	
							1			4		1					1	
							35	1	1	1	1	18		8	8	1	27	
		1					5			4		1			4		1	
							651	62	36	64	75	213	3	267	349	46	318	
							54	1		16	20	3		2	40	5	10	
							239	17	14	69	27	48	2	78	183	13	60	
							22			1	1			1	5	3	14	
							27			1	5	3		4	12	3	12	
							1		1	1					1		1	
							4			1				3	1		3	
							1			1					1			
							110	12	6	6	10	21	1	43	36	11	77	
							275	18	8	41	39	70		90	124	6	161	
				3			2					2			1	1		
52	13			3		1	1,812	132	75	261	228	476	9	624	923	105	922	

COMTÉ DE YORK.

		1		1		1			1				1		1		1
						8	1	2	2			2		3	4		5
		1					1	1									1
						4						2					4
	1					5			1				3	1	5		
						1				1							1
						2						2			2		
						1			1						1		
						11			3		1			6	3		8

Province d'Ontario—COMTE DE WENTWORTH—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS.	
—			LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										—										USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over.			BRITISH ISLES.																					
40 ans et au-dessus.			ILES BRITANNIQUES.																					
M.	F.	Not given.	England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.	Ireland.	Scotland, Ecosse.	Canada.	United States, Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries, Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions, Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists, Baptistes.	Catholics, Catholiques.	Church of England, Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists, Methodistés.	Presbyterians, Presbytériens.	Protestants, Protestants.	Other Denominations, Autres Confessions.	Moderate, Modéré.	Immoderate, Immodéré.						
29	5	4	40	36	2	72	19	3			55				77		110	62						
	1	6				9					1				8		9							
1	1	1	1	2	4	3					2				8		8	2						
4			5	5	2	23		1			13				1		1							
			4			1									5		5							
224	52		131	281	58	198	30	15	2		309				404		7	708						
15	1		14	7	5	17	8	4			13				42		30	25						
101	21		52	79	26	80	10	9			89				167		220	36						
			4	2		7	9				7				15		20	2						
4	6		4	6	2	11	4				11	9			16		11	16						
1			1	1							1				1			2						
1				1		3					1				3			4						
					1												1							
1			1												1			1						
29	10		13	42	8	52	7	2			57				67		40	64						
50	22		46	57	12	150	18	11			104			190			152	142						
	1	1	1			1					1				1		2							
497	123	15	342	565	125	746	123	49	2		757	9		190	963		726	1,226						

COMTE DE YORK.

1		1			1					1														1
2		2	2		2	1	1		2	4	3	1											1	5
				1	3					1	2	2										2	1	2
		2							3		2	2		3								5		
					1					1												1		
2			1				1			2												2		
1		1																				1		
1		1	2		7	1				5	4			1				1			1	7		4

TABLE I. Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF YORK.—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial.	Sur accusation. With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option. Sans opt'n		
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
Aggravated Assault	1	1	1	1				1			
Assault on Peace Officer.....	31	10	21	21				13	7		1
Assault and Assault and Battery..	605	264	340	340			1	321	3		
Highway Robbery, Robbery.....	25	8	6	6			11		4		1
Assault with intent to rob.....	3	1	2	2				1	1		
2 Burglary	23	11	7	7			5		1		2
House-breaking, & Felonious Entry	6	4	2	2							
Horse and cattle Stealing	15	9	6	5	1						
Stealing from the person.....	14	4	7	7			3		4	1	
Larceny	726	321	348	328	16	4	57	5	228	10	79
3 Stealing	27	11	16	15	1			10	3		
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	39	22	10	10			7	2	6		2
Attempts to commit Larceny.....	14	9	3	3			2		2		1
Embezzlement	20	12	6	6			2	1	4		1
Fraud and False Pretences.....	59	39	18	18			2	5	12		1
4 ARSON	8	3	4	3	1		1				
Damage to property	83	30	51	51			2	47	3		1
Counterfeiting trade mark.....	1	1									
5 Forgery and uttering forged bills	16	7	4	4			5		1	1	
Utter'g and tender'g count'd mon'y	3	1	2	2					1		1
Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly	2,594	1,529	1,065	1,061	4			1,065			
Breach of Liquor Laws.....	543	185	358	358				351	7		
Breach of Municipal By-laws.....	49	10	39	39				39			
Breach of Excise Laws.....	1		1	1				1			
Breach of Fishery Acts.....	4		4	4				4			
Offences against the Insolvent Act	1	1									
Riot and Breach of the Peace.....	12	4	8	6				5			
Master and Servant	58	18	40	40				40			
Prison Breaking and Escape.....	3		3	3					2	1	
Rescue and attempts to Rescue...	4	2	2	2					2		
6 Carrying Unlawful Weapons.....	27	2	24	24			1	17	1		
Houses of ill-fame, Inma's, Freq'r	79	30	49	49				20	29		
Disord'ly Houses, Inma's, Freq'r.	25	5	20	20				11	9		
Deserting Her Majesty Service....	1						1				
Indecent Exposure of the Person..	4	1	3	3				3			
Perjury	11	5	1	1			5		1		
Tampering with witness.....	8	2	4	4			2	3			
Attempts to commit suicide.....	3	2	1	1							
Vagrancy	305	177	128	128				123	3		
Accessory to Felony.....	1	1									
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	666	230	435	433	2		1	428	4		
Lunacy	4										
Total	6,196	3,004	3,071	3,042	25	4	117	2,538	341	14	90
Grand Total, Province of Ontario.	28,449	8,371	19,592	18,400	580	407	464	15,825	2,357	89	599

TABLE I. *Province of Ontario—COUNTY OF YORK—Concluded.*

OFFENCES.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS.					AGES.					
		ÉDUCATION.										
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21. 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40. 21 ans et moins de 40.			
CRIMES ET DÉLITS.							M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
	Voies de fait graves.....			20					6		11	1
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	1	1									
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	25	25	233	1	4			27	3	124	30
	Vol de grand chemin, vol.....	4	4	13					5		6	2
2	Voies de fait avec intention de vol.....			1					1		1	
	Vol de nuit avec effraction.....	1	1	11					4		5	
	Bris de maison.....			2					1		1	
	Vol de chevaux et bétail.....	1	2	4					2		4	
	Vol sur la personne.....	5	5	5		1			3	1	3	1
	Larcin.....	69	73	328	2	122	4	70	9	105	26	
3	Escroquerie.....	2	3	7			3		5		2	
	Récél d'objets volés.....	3	3	14					4		7	1
	Tentatives de larcin.....	1	1	4							4	
	Abus de confiance.....			7	1				3		3	
	Fraude et faux prétextes.....	2	2	18					1		10	1
4	Incendier une maison habitée.....	1	1	4					2		3	
	Dégât à la propriété.....	4	4	39	1	6			12	1	13	4
5	Fabrication de fausse marque de commerce.....											
	Contrefaçon et circul. de faux billets de banque.....			6	3				3		6	
	Circulation d'argent contrefait.....			2							1	
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	170	170	861	16	2		73	16	392	151	
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....	3	3	244	4				4		86	32
	Contraventions aux lois municipales.....	1	1	2					1			
	Contraventions aux lois de l'exercice.....											
	Contraventions aux lois de pêche.....			4							2	
	Contraventions à l'acte de faillite.....											
	Émeute et rupture de la paix.....											
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....			2								
	Bris de prison et évasion.....			3					2		1	
	Délivrance d'un prisonnier et tentatives de déliv.....			2							2	
6	Port d'instruments illégaux.....			20	2	1			4		13	
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	7	7	41						1	17	10
	Tenir et habiter des maisons désordonnées.....	7	7	13						2	2	11
	Désertion le service de sa Majesté.....			1							1	
	Exposition indécente de la personne.....	1	1	2		1			1		1	
	Parjure.....			6							4	
	Solliciter un témoin.....			6							1	
	Tentatives de suicide.....			1								
	Vagabondage.....	17	17	100			2	2	7	16	23	21
	Participer dans une félonie.....											
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	49	49	279	3	34	1	79	8	129	33	
	Folie.....			1								
Total.....		378	386	2,330	38	177	7	307	59	1001	325	
Grand Total, Province d'Ontario.....		2,382	2,718	7,449	259	536	37	1097	206	1720	845	

Province d'Ontario—COMTÉ DE YORK—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS.	
			LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.																				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over.			BRITISH ISLES.																					
40 ans et au-dessus			ILES BRITANNIQUES.																					
M	F	F	England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.	Ireland.	Trlande.	Scotland, Ecosse.	Canada.	United States, Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries, Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions, Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists, Baptistes.	Catholics, Catholiques.	Church of England, Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists, Méthodistes.	Presbyterians, Presbytériens.	Protestants, Protestants.	Other denominations, Autres confessions.	Moderate, Modéré.	Immoderate, Immodéré.					
3			6	7		7	85	1				13	5		2	1		6	15					
60	11	7	51	94	9	11	10	9	1	4	122	77	16	30	9	1	152	107						
4			2	3	1	11	1				10	4	1	2			7	10						
3			3		1	5	1		2		7	5					2	10						
						1	1					2					2							
						3	2	1				3	1	1			1	4						
			1	1		6	1		1		9	1					4	6						
49	18	2	71	92	18	200	18	5		5	185	109	26	45	35		210	193						
			1	1		6	1				3	5	1	1			6	4						
4	1		2	3		6			6		1	5	4	2		5	16	1						
1			4			1						5					4	1						
2			2			5		1			2	6					8							
8			1	5	2	8	2	2			1	10	7		1	1	16	4						
						5						3		2			3	1						
6	2		7	7	2	23	3	2			4	17	11	2	11		25	19						
			5			3	2	1					5		2	2	7	2						
1			1								2		2				2							
282	131	1	191	475	67	279	29	7	1	15	483	266	42	172	61	2	55	992						
90	33	8	55	91	20	57	13	12		2	78	110	17	33	8	3	246	5						
2			1	1		1	1				2		1				1	2						
1	1		1	2		1						3	1				4							
		1							1			1	1				2							
			1			2						2	1				3							
				1		1						1			1			2						
4			1	4		8	6	3			1	7	5	1	5	2	11	11						
19	1		9	10	1	18	10				1	19	18	4	2	3	25	23						
4	1		3	11	4	2						7	11		2		1	20						
			1									1					1							
				1		1						1	1				3							
2			2	2		1	1	1				2	3	1			4	2						
5			2	1	1	1		1				3	3	1	1	1	6							
			1											1			1							
24	22	2	31	43	6	34	3					38	51	4	18	3	17	100						
46	21	8	4	102	12	157	18	3		9	161	85	14	40	17	1	153	178						
1	1			1										1				1						
628	24		305	964	145	951	126	56	9	44	1,208	818	138	377	144	14	1,026	1,728						
2729	580	49	1644	2,869	670	455	845	243	21	201	4,801	2,172	1,007	1,283	1,956	146	7,996	6,348						

TABLE I.

Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF ARTHABASKA.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option. Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
1 { Causing grievous bodily harm.....	1		1	1						
1 { Aggravated Assault.....	2		2	2				1	1	
1 { Assault and Assault and Battery.....	7	2	5	5				4	1	
3 { Larceny.....	7	4	3	3					1	
3 { Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1						1			
3 { False Pretences.....	2		2	2					2	
5 { Forgery.....	1		1	1						
5 { Breach of Liquor Laws.....	14		14	10	1	3		11	3	
6 { Vagrancy.....	1	1								
6 { Breach of Prison.....	1		1		1				1	
6 { Threats.....	1		1		1					
Total.....	38	7	30	24	3	3	1	16	9	

DISTRICT OF BEAUCE.

1 { Murder.....	1	1								
1 { Shooting with intent to murder.....	1	1								
1 { Aggravated Assault.....	7	7								
1 { Assault and Assault and Battery.....	6		6	6				6		
3 { Larceny.....	10		10	6	4				9	
3 { Horse Stealing.....	1	1								
4 { Maliciously Killing a dog.....	1		1	1				1		
5 { Uttering forged Notes.....	2	1	1	1						
6 { Breach of Liquor Laws.....	19	8	11	7	3	1		11		
6 { Prison Breaking.....	1	1								
6 { Illegally Practising Medicine.....	1		1	1				1		
Total.....	50	20	30	22	7	1		19	9	

DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS.

1 { Rape.....	1		1	1						
1 { Wounding with int. to do bodily harm.....	3	2	1	1						1
1 { Assault with intent.....	1	1								
1 { Aggravated Assault.....	1		1	1				1		
1 { Assault on Bailiff.....	2		2		2			2		
1 { Assault and Assault and Battery.....	12	2	10	10				6	2	2
3 { Cattle stealing.....	2		2	2						2
3 { Larceny.....	25	7	18	10	4	4			9	8

TABLE I. Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF ARTHABASKA.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					A G E S .					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	
1	{ Faire des lésions corporelles graves.....			1		1						
	{ Voies de fait graves.....			1	1					2		
	{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....	4	4					3		1	1	
	{ Larcin.....	2	3			1		1				
3	{ Recel d'objets volés.....	1	1									
	{ Faux prétextes.....	1	1	1				1		1		
5	{ Faux.....			1						1		
	{ Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes...	8	8	6						4		
6	{ Vagabondage.....											
	{ Bris de prison.....			1						1		
	{ Menaces.....			1								
Total.....		16	17	12	1	2		5		10	1	

DISTRICT OF BEAUCE.

1 { Meurtre.....												
1 { Usage d'armes à feu avec intention de meurtre												
1 { Voies de fait graves.....												
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....	4	4		2								
3 { Larcin.....	9	9		1								
3 { Vol de chevaux.....												
4 { Tuer un chien malicieusement.....				1								
5 { Circulation de faux billets.....				1								
6 { Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes	6	6		5								
6 { Bris de prison.....												
6 { Pratiquer la médecine illégalement.....	1	1										
Total.....	20	20	10									

DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS.

1 { Viol.....				1							1	
1 { Blesser avec int. d'infliger des lésions corporelles	1	1							1			
1 { Voies de fait avec intention.....												
1 { Voies de fait graves.....				1							1	
1 { Voies de fait contre un huissier.....				2								
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....	9	9		1							3	1
3 { Vol de bétail.....	1	1		1					2			
3 { Larcin.....	16	16		2					1	1	12	4

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT D'ARTHABASKA.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over.	40 ans et et au-dessus.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES. Not given—Non donné. England, Wales, Anglet., Galles. Ireland. — Scotland. Ecosse. Canada. United States. Etats-Unis. Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers. Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq. Baptists. Catholics. Catholics. Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre. Methodists. Methodistés. Presbyterians. Presbytériens. Protestants. Protestants. Other denominations. Autres confessions. Moderate. Modéré. Immoderate. Immodéré.													
1	1					2						1		1	
1	1					5						1			
1	1					2						3		1	
1	1					2						1		1	
10						13						13		1	
1						1						1		1	
13						25						26	2	1	5

DISTRICT DE BEAUCE.

						6						6			5	1
		1				10						10			3	6
						1						1			1	
						1						1			1	
		1	1			10						10		1	9	2
		1				1						1			1	
		3	1			29						29		1	20	9

DISTRICT DE BEAUHARNOIS.

						1						1				
						1						1			1	
						1						1			1	
1						2						2				2
5						10						10			7	3
						2						2			2	
					1	17						17		1	4	14

TABLE I. Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS.—*Continued.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Retarded. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'd	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
4—Malicious damage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ Breach of Prison	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ Vagrancy	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6—Illegally practising Medicine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ Abusive language	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
{ Lunacy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	56	14	41	31	6	4	...	14	11	...	14	

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD.

1 { Shooting with intent to murder	1	1										
{ Threa ening to murder	1	1										
{ Unlawfully endangering life	1		1	1								
1 { Bestiality	1	1										
{ Concealing the birth of a Child	1		1	1					1			
{ Assault with intent to Ravish	1		1	1							1	
{ Aggravated Assault	1		1	1					1			
{ Assault and Assault and Battery	4	2	2	2								
{ Stealing a horse and buggy	1		1	1								
3 { Larceny	15	7	8	8					6			
{ Receiving Stolen Goods	1	1										
4 { Arson	1	1										
{ Destroying fruit trees	3	2	1	1					1			
{ Trespass	4	4										
{ Lunacy	2											
Total	38	20	16	16					9		1	

DISTRICT OF CHICOUTIMI.

1 { Aggravated Assault	1		1	1								
{ Assault and Assault and Battery	16	4	12	12				2				
{ Threatening Violence	1		1	1								
2—Robbery	1	1										
3—Larceny	1	1										
{ Breach of Liquor Laws	6	1	5	5				5				
6 { Breach of Game Laws	4	3	1	1				1				
{ Peddling without Licence	1		1	1				1				
Total	31	10	21	21				9				

TABLE I. **Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21. 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40. 21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
4—Dégât à la propriété.....	1	1									
{ Evasion.....		1								1	
{ Vagabondage.....			1								
6 { Pratiquer la médecine illégalement.....	1	1									
{ Langage injurieux.....	2	2									
{ Folie.....	1	1									1
Total.....	32	33	8	1				4	1	18	6

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD.

1 { Usage d'armes à feu avec intention de meurtre..											
{ Menacer de tuer											
{ Exposer illégalement la vie des personnes											
{ Bestialité.....	1										
{ Suppression de part.....											
{ Voies de fait avec intention de viol.....											
{ Voies de fait graves.....											
{ Voies de fait ordinaires											
{ Vol d'un cheval et voiture.....											
3 { Larcin											
{ Recel d'objets volés											
4 { Incendier une maison habitée											
{ Détruire des arbres fruitiers.....											
6 { Entrée illégale.....											
{ Folie.....											
Total.....											

DISTRICT OF CHICOUTIMI.

1 { Voies de fait graves.....											
{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....	10	10						5		4	
{ Menacer de faire violence.....										1	
2 { Vol											
3 { Larcin											
{ Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..			1							4	
6 { Contraventions aux règlements de chasse										1	
{ Colporter sans licence.....			1								
Total.....	10	10	2					5		10	

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE BEAUHARNOIS—Fin.

TABLEAU

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.						RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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M.	F.	Not given - non donnés				Canada.		United States.		Etats-Unis.		Other Foreign Countries.		Autres pays étrangers.		Other British Possessions.		Autres Possessions Britan.		Baptists.		Baptistes.		Catholics.		Catholiques.		Church of England.		Eglise d'Angleterre.		Methodists.		Méthodistes.		Presbyterians.		Presbytériens.		Protestants		Protestants.		Other Denominations.		Autres Confessions.		Moderate		Modéré.		Immoderate.		Immodéré.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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DISTRICT DE BEDFORD.

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.....
.....	1	1
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.....	1
.....	1
.....	1
.....
.....
.....	1
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	2	4

DISTRICT OF CHICOUTIMI.

.....
.....
2	1	11	1	11	1
.....	1
.....
.....	4	1	5
.....	1	1	1
.....	1
2	1	16	4	18	1

TABLE I.

Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF GASPE.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DELITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDMNATIONS.					SENTENCE.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1re fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
								With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
{ Aggravated Assault.....	1		1	1					1		
{ Assault and Assault and Battery...	5		5	5				4	1		
2 { Robbery.....	1		1	1							
{ Burglary.....	4		4	4					1		2
3 { Larceny.....	3	1	2	1	1				1		
4 { Damage to Property.....	1		1	1							1
{ Breach of Liquor Laws.....	5	4	1	1				1			
{ Master and Servant.....	7		7	7				1	2		
6 { Perjury.....	1	1									
{ Trespass.....	4		4	4					4		
{ Not keeping road in repair.....	2		2	2					2		
Total.....	34	6	28	27	1			6	12		3

DISTRICT OF IBERVILLE.

{ Attempts to Murder.....	1		1	1							
{ Manslaughter.....	1	1									
1 { Shooting and Wound'g with intent	2		2	1	1						1
{ Assault on Peace Officer.....	1		1	1				1			
{ Assault and Assault and Battery.	16		16	15	1			15	1		
2 { Breaking into a Shop and Stealing	1		1	1						1	
{ Horse Stealing.....	1		1	1					1		
3 { Larceny.....	4	1	3	3					2	1	
{ False Pretences.....	1	1									
4 { Damage to Property.....	2		2	2							2
{ Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly.	11		11	11				11			
{ Breach of License Act.....	10		10	9	1			10			
{ Vagrancy.....	18	5	13	10	2	1		2	11		
6 { Carrying Fire-arms.....	1		1	1							1
{ Breach of Municipal By-laws.....	3	2	1	1				1			
{ Trespass.....	1		1	1				1			
{ Lunacy.....	1										
Total.....	75	10	64	58	5	1		41	15	2	4

TABLE I.

Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF GASPÉ.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
M. H.	F. F.						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.		
1	{ Voies de fait graves.....	1	1								1	
	{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....	3	3	2							5	
2	{ Vol.....	1	1								1	
	{ Vol de nuit avec effraction.....	3	3	1		1		1				
3	{ Larcin.....	1	1	1							2	
4	{ Dégât à la propriété.....	1	1					1				
	{ Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..			1								
	{ Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....	7	7					1			6	
6	{ Parjure.....											
	{ Entrée illégale.....	2	2	2							4	
	{ Négliger de garder le chemin en bon état.....	1	1	1								
Total.....		20	20	8		1		3			19	

DISTRICT OF IBERVILLE.

	Tentative de meurtre ..										1	
	Homicide involontaire ..											
1	Usage d'armes à feu et blesser avec intention.....	2	2			1					1	
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	1	1								1	
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	6	6	2	5			2			9	1
2	Vol avec effraction dans un magasin.....	1	1									
	Vol de chevaux ..	1	1					1				
3	Larcin ..	1	2	1				1			2	
	Faux prétextes ..	1	1					1				
4	Dégât à la propriété ..		1	1							2	
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	2	3	8				1			7	
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.	6	6								4	
	Vagabondage ..	7	7	6		2		6			3	
6	Port d'armes à feu.....			1				1				
	Contraventions aux lois municipales ..			1								
	Entrée illégale.....	1	1								1	
	Folie.....	1	1									
Total.....		30	33	20	5	3		12			31	1

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE GASPÉ.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.				USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.						
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au- dessus.		BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITAN- NIQUES.																				
M.	F.	Not given—Non donnés				England, Wales, Angleter., Galles.	Ireland.	Irelande.	Scotland, Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Protestants.	Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.	Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
5	22	.....	6	.....	.....	20	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	18

DISTRICT D'IBERVILLE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	3
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	1	.....	1	4	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	2	6	4	.....	.....	.....	1	8	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
16	1	.....	1	6	4	41	13	.....	.....	.....	2	52	3	.....	2	3	1	20	36

TABLE I.

Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF JOLIETTE.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Réitéré.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	No option Sans opt ^l . With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
1 { Assault and Threaten'g to Murder	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Wound'g with int. to do bod'y harm	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1 { Aggravated Assault.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Assault on Bailiff.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Assault and Assault and Battery	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Horse and Sheep Stealing.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
3 { Larceny	8	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Stealing Fowls.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Wounding Cattle	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling Liquor without a License	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
6 { Peddling without License	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Perjury	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refusing to appear as a witness ..	2	2	2	2
Total	33	9	24	24	9	12

DISTRICT OF KAMOURASKA.

3—Larceny.....	10	2	8	8	7
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DISTRICT OF MONTMAGNY.

1—Assault	12	1	11	10	1	11
3 { Larceny	5	5	5	1	1
False Pretences.....	1	1	1	1
4—Damage to Property.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling Liquor without License....	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Refusing to do duty.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
6 { Illegal voting.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Trespass	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disorderly conduct.....	4	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Loitering	9	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	43	7	36	35	1	.....	.....	30	.....	1	2

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE JOLIETTE.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENTIAIRE.					Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serveiteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuvage.	Singie. Célibataire.	
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.										
		1				2										
								1								
								1								
			</													

DISTRICT DE KAMOURASKA.

1						8								8			
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DISTRICT DE MONTMAGNY.

							11	6	2		1		2	6		5
1					2		5	1			1		2	1		4
							1	1						1		
							5		2	1	2			4		1
							1	1	4					1		4
							1		1							1
							4		5				2	2		6
1					2		28	8	14	1	4		6	15		21

TABLE I.

Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF JOLIETTE.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					A G E S.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.			
						Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. F. H. F.	M. F. H. F.	M. F. H. F.			
Voies de fait avec menaces de tuer.....											
Blesser av. intent de faire des lésions corporelles.....			1								
1 Voies de fait graves											
Voies de fait contre un huissier.....	1	1									
Voies de fait ordinaires											
Vol de chevaux et moutons											
3 Larcin											
Vol de volailles											
Recel d'objets volés.....											
4 Blesser des bestiaux.....											
Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..											
6 Colporter sans licence.....											
Parjure											
Refuser de comparaître comme témoin.....											
Total	1	1	1								

DISTRICT OF KAMOURASKA.

3 Larcin											
----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

DISTRICT OF MONTMAGNY.

1—Voies de fait.....	2	2	9								
3 { Larcin	2	2	3		2						
{ Faux prétextes			1								
Dégât à la propriété											
{ Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..	1	1	4						2		
{ Refus de devoirs			4								
{ Voter illégalement	1	1									
{ Entrée illégale			1								
{ Conduite désordonnée			5								
{ Flâner.....	3	3	1								
Total	9	9	27		2				2		

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE JOLIETTE.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCES.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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DISTRICT DE KAMOURASKA.

		2										8							
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DISTRICT DE MONTMAGNY.

						11						11						5	4
						5						5						2	1
						1						1						1	
						5						5						5	
		4				1						1						1	4
						1						1						1	
						1						1						1	
						4						4						6	2
						4						4						20	12
						28						28	8						

TABLE I. Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DELITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n		
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
Murder.....	3	3									
Manslaughter.....	2		2	2							2
Attempts to Murder.....	23	14	9	9							1
Presenting Fire-arms.....	6	3	3	3				3			
Shooting, Stabbing and Wounding.....	30	11	19	19				6			6
Rape.....	4	2	2	2							
Bigamy.....	2	1	1	1							
1 Endanger'g Life of Pass'rs on R'y.....	4	4									
Attempting to commit Bestiality.....	1		1	1							
Causing a disturbance in Church.....	5		5	5				5			
Obstructing Peace Officer.....	27	8	19	19				15			4
Neglecting to support Family.....	20	19	1	1					1		
Indecent Assault.....	15	10	5	5				1			4
Assault on Peace Officer.....	66	19	47	7				24			23
Assault and Assault and Battery.....	1308	450	848	847	1		10	589	23		227
Highway Robbery, Robbery.....	13	7	6	6							
Assault with intent to Rob.....	3	3									
2 House and Shop Breaking.....	46	12	34	34							5
Burglars tools in possession.....	1		1	1							1
Demanding money with menaces.....	4	3	1	1							
Horse, Cattle and Sheep Stealing.....	18	11	7	7							3
Stealing from the person.....	48	25	23	23							14
Steal'g Money and val'le securities.....	47	25	22	22					2	1	8
Stealing Fixtures.....	6		6	6							
Stealing from a Post Letter.....	3		3	3							
3 Stealing from a dwelling-house.....	7		7	7							3
Stealing.....	6	2	4	4				4			
Larceny.....	693	218	475	475				38	141		214
Attempts to commit Larceny.....	6	5	1	1					1		
Receiving Stolen goods.....	33	22	11	11							8
Embezzlement.....	19	15	4	4							3
Fraud and False Pretences.....	36	28	8	8					1		5
Arson.....	7	6	1	1							
4 Damage to Property.....	140	47	93	93				91			2
Forgery.....	14	10	4	4							2
Uttering Counterfeit Money.....	4	3	1	1							1
5 Counterf'g Implem'ts in possession.....	1		1	1							
Selling goods with a forged mark.....	2		2	2				2			
Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly.....	1092	82	1010	1010				859	6		145
Breach of Liquor Laws.....	259	49	210	210				210			
Breach of Revenue laws.....	5	4	1	1				1			
Breach of Weights & Measures Act.....	3		3	3				3			
Breach of Municipal By-laws.....	8	3	5	5				5			
Carrying Unlawful Weapons.....	39	14	25	25				15	1		6
Master and Servant.....	35	15	20	20				5	14		

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE MONTRÉAL.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE.				
PENITENTIARY.	PÉNITENTIAIRE.												ÉTAT CONJUGAL.				
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Services.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaiers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.
8	7	1	1				2	2		1		1		6	1		1
							3			2		1		2	4		4
							17	2	2	3		2		12	7		2
							2							2	1	1	12
								1		1							
							5					3		1			1
							11	2		2	1	4		6	3		2
							1			1					1		
							4	1	1			1		3	1		3
							39	4		3	3	10		23	8		
							5	721	32	8	82	10	199	8	336	144	95
								6						6	1		5
							34			1				33	2		32
							1							1			1
							1							1			1
							5	2						7	1		6
							21							16	3		15
							6					1		19	3		19
														6			6
							3			2				1			3
							4							5			7
							4			1				2			4
							35	464	1	7	37	7		404	43	1	431
							1							1			1
							11			1				6	5		6
							4			4							4
							8			2				6	1		7
								1						1			1
							73	6	2	13	4	16	2	44	24		2
							4			2		1	1				4
							1							1			1
							2					2		1	2		1
							739	39	19	159	11	270	8	390			
							145	64		112	26	1			141	6	13
							1							1	1		
										3							
										1	4				5		
							21	2		5	2	6		9	1		3
										19			1		1		

TABLE I. Province Quebec—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATICS. — ÉDUCATION.				AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
		M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1	Meurtre.....										
	Homicide involontaire.....										
	Meurtre (tentatives de).....										
	Pointer un arme à feu sur une personne.....									1	
	Usage d'arme à feu, poignarder et blesser.....			1	1						
	Viol.....										
	Bigamie.....										
	Compromettre la sûreté des passag. sur ch. de fer.....										
	Tentative de bestialité.....										
	Causer un tumulte dans une église.....						3				
	Opposer un officier de paix.....						1			7	
	Négliger de supporter sa famille.....										
	Attentat contre la pudeur.....									1	
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....						15			15	
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....			22	7	7	103	7		252	40
	Vol de grand chemin, vol.....									1	
	Voies de fait avec intention de vol.....										
2	Eris de maison et de magasin.....			2							
	Possession d'outils de voleur de nuit.....										
	Demander de l'argent avec menaces.....			1							
	Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.....										
	Vol sur la personne.....			1							
	Vol d'argent et de sécurités.....			1							
	Vol de garniture.....										
	Vol du contenu d'une lettre.....				1						
3	Vol dans une demeure.....										
	Escr. querie.....			1							
	Larcin.....	2	2	4	1			1		1	
	Tentative de larcin.....										
	Recel d'objets volés.....			1							
	Abus de confiance.....				1						
	Fraude et faux prétextes.....			1	1						
4	Incendier une maison habitée.....			1							
	Dégât à la propriété.....			2	1	1		18		29	5
	Faux.....			1				1			
5	Circulation d'argent contrefait.....										
	Posséder des instruments de faux monnayeur.....										
	Vendre des marchand. ayant des fausses marques.....										
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....					6	1	100	11	482	77
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....			23							
	Contraventions aux lois du revenu.....										
	Contraventions à l'acte des poids et mesures.....			3							
	Contraventions aux lois municipales.....										
	Port d'instruments illégaux.....					3		5		11	
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....			4							

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE MONTRÉAL.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.	
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over.		BRITISH ISLES.					
40 ans et au-dessus.		ILES BRITANNIQUES.					
M.	F.	Not given—Non donnés.	England, Wales, Angl., Galles.	Ireland.	Scotland Ecosse	United States. États-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.
H.	F.					Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists.
						Catholics.	Catholiques.
						Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists.
						Presbyterians.	Méthodistes.
						Presbyteriens.	Protestants.
						Protestants.	Other Denominations.
						Autres confessions.	Moderate.
						Modéré.	Immoderate.
						Immodéré.	
		1		1		1	
				2		6	
			1	2		1	
				3	12	16	
			1	1	1	1	
					1	1	
1			1		4	1	
1		2	2	1	10	2	
					1	1	
1	2		2	1	3	2	
73	15	51	42	116	17	529	10
						4	
			3	3	25		
					1		
					7		
		7		5	17	1	
		2	4		15	1	
					6		
					2		
		2	4		3		
				1	3		
		57	33	51	7	384	10
					1		
		4	1		10		
				1	2	1	
		1			7		
					1		
7	1	1	2	18	3	64	1
					2	1	1
						1	
						1	
					2		
175	44	10	71	312	39	28	11
		22	3	16	3	130	8
					1		
					5		3
					12	3	2
2			1	6			3
		10			7		

TABLE I. Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n		
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
Vagrancy	272	19	253	253				86	1		155
Perjury	18	15	3	3					1		
Disord'y House, Inma's and Freq'r's	49	8	41	41				10	13		18
Houses of Ill-fame, Inma's, Freq'r's	252	39	212	211		1	1	161	9		42
Indecent Exposure of the Person.	25	4	21	21				12			9
Refusing Samples for Analysis.....	3	1	2	2				2			
Body Snatching	1		1	1				1			
Selling Adulterated Milk	3	3									
Infraction of Game Laws	5	2	3	3				3			
Felonies not otherwise denom'ated	2	2									
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	1405	294	1111	1111				917	62		104
Lunacy	1										
Total	6150	1540	4598	4596	1	1	11	3,068	277	1	1,015

DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.

Manslaughter	1	1									
Shooting and Wounding.....	7	5	2	2					1	1	
Threatening personal injury	1		1	1							
Assault and Assault and Battery	9	3	6	6				6			
Burglary	4						4				
Larceny	7	1	6	5	1				1	1	4
False Pretences	1		1	1						1	
Damage to Property	1		1	1				1			
Perjury	1	1									
Trespass	1		1	1				1			
Total	33	11	18	17	1		4	8	2	3	4

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

Murder	1						1				
Attempt to Murder.	6	1	4	4			1		1		
Manslaughter.....	1	1									
Shooting, Shooting at, Wounding	4	3	2	2				1	1		
Endanger'g Life of Pass'rs. on R'y.	11	11									
Rape	5	2					3				

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE MONTRÉAL—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY.					ÉTAT CONJUGAL.												
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																	
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serviteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuvage.	Single. Célibataire.
.....	11	135	.....	1	14	6	22	1	85	.....	.....	2
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	9	.....	11
.....	191	.....	.....	5	1	12	1	28	12	.....	53
.....	20	.....	.....	2	2	7	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....
.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	27	989	19	15	195	41	275	5	372	33	3	158
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	140	1	1	1	.....	85	3,778	182	48	648	148	843	28	1,857	464	12	931

DISTRICT D'OUTAOUA.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	6	.....	7

DISTRICT DE QUÉBEC.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....

TABLE I. Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DELITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.				AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
6	Vagabondage.....					8	3	44	14	61	52
	Parjure.....				1						
	Tenir et habiter des maisons désordonnées.....					1	3	2	4	8	
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....						18	25	18	51	
	Exposition indécente de la personne.....						3	3	9	1	
	Refuser de donner des échantillons pour analyse.....										
	Vol de cadavres.....			1							
	Vente de lait adultéré.....										
	Infractions aux lois de chasse.....										
	Crimes non spécifiés.....										
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....			8		45	3	299	24	379	58
	Folie.....										
Total.....		2	2	78	14	70	8	714	86	1271	292

DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.

1 Homicide involontaire.....			2						1	
1 Menace de blesser.....										
Voies de fait.....	3	3				2		1		
2 Vol de nuit avec effraction.....										
3 Larcin.....	1	2	4			2		4		
3 Faux prétextes.....	1	1								
4 Dégât à la propriété.....			1							
6 Parjure.....										
Entrée illégale.....										
Total.....	5	6	7			4		6		

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

Meurtre.....			1							
Tentative de meurtre.....			4			4		1		
Homicide involontaire.....										
Usage d'armes à feu, poignarder et blesser, etc.....			2			2				
Compromettre la sûreté des pass sur ch. de fer.....										
Viol.....	2	2	1					3		

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE MONTRÉAL—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS.	
—			LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										—										USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over.			BRITISH ISLES.										—										—	
40 ans et au-dessus.			ILES BRITANNIQUES.										—										—	
M.	F.	F.	Not given—Non donnés.	England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.	Ireland.	Irlande.	Scotland, Fosse.	Canada.	United States, Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries, Autres pays étrangers.	Other british Possessions, Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists, Baptistes.	Catholics, Catholiques.	Church of England, Eglise d'Angleterre,	Methodists, Méthodistes.	Presbyterians, Presbytériens.	Protestants, Protestants.	Other Denominations, Autres Confessions.	Moderate, Modéré.	Immoderate, Immodéré.				
27	37	3	19	91	6	118	8	4					2											
.....	1	13	2	11	1	1		24	1				17				2							
2	15	78	12	11		59	5		5	1			49				3							
4	.....	3		3	2	9	1	2									18						
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2							2							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1							1							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3							3							
52	9	92	69	196	23	736	19	19					153				41							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1							1							
345	124	347	283	863	106	2368	89	79					1103	2		6	302			8				

DISTRICT D'OTTAWA.

1				2							1				1		1	
	1										3					2	1	
			2		1						3				1		3	2
1											1						1	
1				1							1						1	
3	1		2	3	1						9				2		8	4

DISTRICT DE QUEBEC.

1					1					1						1		
			2		3					3					2		5	
				1	1					2							2	
					3					2							2	

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE QUEBEC—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.											CONJUGAL STATE.			
PENITENTIARY.	PÉNITENTIAIRE.													ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
Under two years.	Moins de 2 ans.																
Two years and under Five.	2 ans et moins de 5.																
Five years and over.	5 ans et plus.																
Life.	À vie.																
Detained for Lunacy.	Emprisonné pour cause de folie.																
The Death Sentence.	Condamné à mort.																
Committed to Reformatories.	Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.																
Cities and Towns.	Villes et Villages.																
Rural Districts.	Districts ruraux.																
Agricultural.	Agriculteurs.																
Commercial.	Commerçants.																
Domestic.	Serviteurs.																
Industrial.	Industriels.																
Professional.	Professions libérales.																
Labourers.	Journaliers.																
Married.	Marié.																
Widowed.	Veuvage.																
Single.	Célibataire.																

TABLE I. Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. EDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1	Bestialité (tentative de).....	1	1									
	Abduction d'une fille de moins de 16 ans.....											
	Pointer une arme à feu.....	1	1									
	Opposer un officier de paix.....	2	2	6					4		3	
	Attentat contre la pudeur.....	3	3								3	
	Voies de fait av. int. de faire des lésions corporell.											
	Voies de fait graves, infliger des lésions corporell	2	3	4	2				4		2	
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	5	5	9	2				4		10	
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	53	53	79	4	3			16	1	68	7
	Vol.....	7	7	1					1		6	
2	Vol de nuit avec effraction.....	5	5						3		2	
	Bris de maison.....			1					1			
	Larcin.....	99	105	54	6	21			68	2	59	5
	Vol sur la personne.....											
	Vol dans une demeure.....			5		1			3		1	
3	Vol d'un livre de poll.....											
	Recel d'objets volés.....	1	2	1							1	
	Abus de confiance.....			1							3	
	Faux prétextes.....	2	2						1		1	
	Incendier une maison habitée.....			1					1			
4	Incendier une grange.....			5		1			3		1	
	Dégât à la propriété.....	8	8	3					1		4	3
5	Faux.....				1							
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	307	307	285	7	2			73		241	36
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....	25	26	30							12	7
	Contraventions aux lois municipales.....											
	Contraventions à l'acte de la marine marchande.....			1							1	
	Désertir son navire et autres délits de devoir.....	40	43	69					20		80	2
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....			4								4
	Émeute, et autres ruptures de la paix.....	7	7	5					5		6	
6	Port d'instruments illégaux.....			4					1		2	
	Ouvrir une lettre.....			2								
	Exposition indécente de la personne.....			1							1	
	Parjure.....			1								
	Vagabondage.....	22	22	35		2			2	1	15	3
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	29	29	22		1			2	4	14	26
	Obstruer des travaux publics.....											
	Tentatives de commettre une félonie.....											
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	177	178	180	6	8			61	5	162	40
Total.....		798	811	817	28	39			280	13	702	133

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE QUÉBEC—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus		Not given.—Non donnés.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.																				Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.
M. H.	F. F.		England, Wales, Angleterre, Galles.	Ireland. Irlande.	Scotland. Ecosse.	Canada.	United States Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniques.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants Protestants.	Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.								
1						1					1							1						
1						1					1							1						
2						6		1			8							6						
						3					3							3						
3				1		7					8				1			8						
2					1	15					16							10						
22	9	1	13	12	4	88		2	1		109				19	1	109	17						
			6			2					2				6			8						
						5					5							5						
						1					1							1						
10	1	2	4	7		152	1	3			154				12		124	32						
						4					4						5							
2						3					2				1		2	1						
						2					1				1		3							
						2					1				1		1	1						
						1					1						1							
2				3		7		1			4						5							
1						1					11						6	4						
127	42	2	19	114	10	334		25			1				27	14	257	337						
25	10	2		3		49	1				53	2	6	12	3		56							
								1							1		1							
11	1		33	23	16	6	9	27	1		38	7			67	3	44	71						
						4					4						4							
1						12					12						8	4						
1				1		3					3	1					3	1						
2						2					2						2							
						1					1						1							
1						1					1						1							
2	2	17	1	6	1	16					54				1		29	14						
2	2		2	1		46					47				2		36	15						
70	9	1	5	60	3	250	3	7	1		324	1	5	2	10	14	240	121						
289	76	25	86	233	35	1037	14	67	3		1373	11	11	14	152	34	990	629						

TABLE I. Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
1 { Aggravated Assault.....	1		1	1						1
{ Assault and Assault and Battery	3		3	2	1			3		
2 { Robbery.....	3	2	1	1						1
{ Larceny.....	19	9	10	8	1	1			4	4
{ False Pretences.....	1		1		1					
4 { Arson.....	2	2								
{ Damage to Property.....	1		1	1				1		
5 { Forgery.....	2	2								
{ Perjury.....	2	1	1	1						
{ Breach of Liquor Laws.....	8		8	4	3	1		8		
6 { Breach of Municipal By-laws.....	1	1								
{ Breach of Fishery and Game Laws	7		7	7				7		
{ Misdemeanors not incl'd in above	5		5	4	1			1		
Total.....	55	17	38	29	7	2		20	4	6

DISTRICT OF RIMOUSKI.

1 { Aggravated Assault.....	12	3	9	9				4	5	
{ Disturbing Religious Worship.....	1		1	1				1		
{ Assault and Assault and Battery.	13	7	6	6				6		
2 { Robbery.....	3		3	3					1	1
{ House-breaking.....	2		2	2					2	
{ Larceny.....	7	5	2	2					2	
3 { Fraud and False Pretences.....	2	2								
{ Stealing Wood.....	3	1	2	2					2	
{ Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly.	3	2	1	1					1	
{ Breach of Liquor Laws.....	8		8	8				1		
6 { Breach of Fishery Acts.....	2		2	2				1	1	
{ Non-payment of Wages.....	1		1	1				1		
{ Detaining Military Carbine.....	1	1								
{ Lunacy.....	1									
Total.....	59	21	37	37				14	14	1

DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY.

1 { Rape.....	2	2								
{ Aggravated Assault.....	2		2	2				2		
{ Assault and Assault and Battery..	2		1	1			1	1		
2 { Robbery.....	4	2					2			

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE RICHELIEU.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY.															ÉTAT		
PÉNITENTIAIRE.															CONJUGAL.		
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over, 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serveurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	5	.....	2	1	.....	.....	6	3	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	1	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	6	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	4	4	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	24	13	1	8	4	8	4	11	25	.....	13

DISTRICT DE RIMOUSKI.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	22	15	10	.....	2	1	10	28	.....	10

DISTRICT DE SAGUENAY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE I. Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.				AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.
1	{ Voies de fait graves			1						1	
	{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....	2	2	1							
2	— Vol			1				1			
3	{ Larcin	9	9	1							
	{ Faux prétextes	1	1								
4	{ Incendier une maison habitée.....										
	{ Dégât à la propriété.....	1	1								
5	— Faux										
	{ Parjure.....				1						
	{ Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes..	2	2	6							
6	{ Contraventions aux lois municipales.....										
	{ Contraventions aux lois de pêche et de chasse...	5	5	2							
	{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....			5		1					
Total		20	20	17	1	1		1		1	

DISTRICT OF RIMOUSKI.

	{ Voies de fait graves.....	9	9							7	
1	{ Troubler le culte religieux			1						1	
	{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....	4	4	2						6	
	{ Vol	2	2		1			1		2	
2	{ Bris de maison	2	2							2	
	{ Larcin	1	1	1						1	
3	{ Fraude et faux prétextes.....										
	{ Vol de bois	2	2							2	
	{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	1	1							1	
	{ Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes..	4	4	4						6	
6	{ Contraventions aux lois de pêche.....	2	2							1	
	{ Refus de salaire	1	1							1	
	{ Déténir une carabine militaire	1	1								
	{ Folie.....	1	1							1	
Total		30	30	8	1			1		31	

DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY.

	{ Viol										
1	{ Voies de fait graves.....	1	1	1							
	{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....	2	2								
2	— Vol	2	2								

Province de Quebec—DISTRICT DE RICHELIEU.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.	RELIGIONS.	USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.
40 years and over.	Not given-Non donnés.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES		
40 ans et au-dessus.		England, Wales Anglet., Galles.		
M.	F.	Ireland.		
H.	F.	Irlande.		
		Scotland. Ecosse.		
		Canada.		
		United States.		
		Etats-Unis.		
		Other Foreign Countries.		
		Autres pays étrangers.		
		Other British Possessions.		
		Autres Possess. Britanniq.		
		Baptists.		
		Catholics.		
		Catholicques.		
		Church of England.		
		Eglise d'Angleterre.		
		Methodists.		
		Méthodistes.		
		Presbyterians.		
		Presbytériens.		
		Protestants.		
		Protestants.		
		Other Denominations.		
		Autres Confessions.		
		Moderate.		
		Motéré.		
		Immoderate.		
		Immédiat.		
1	2	3	1	1
		1	1	1
		9	8	7
		1	1	1
		1		
		1		
		8	7	6
		7	7	6
		3	5	5
1	2	34	33	28
		2	1	10

DISTRICT DE RIMOUSKI.

2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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DISTRICT DE SAGUENAY.

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TABLE I. Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY.—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Réitéré.	For Trial.	Sur accusation. With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux travaux forcés.
5 - Forgery	2	2									
6 { Breach of Liquor Laws	6	2	4	4				4			
{ Trespass	4		4	4				4			
Total	22	8	11	11			3	11			

DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

1 { Murder	1	1									
{ Manslaughter	1		1	1							
{ Rape	3	3									
{ Attempted Rape and Ind't. Ass't.	7	3	3	3			1	1		1	
{ Pointing a Pistol	2	1	1				1		1		
{ Deserting Family	1	1									
{ Aggravated Assault	4	4									
{ Assault and Assault and Battery	19	9	10	10				9			
2 { Shop breaking	2		2	2							
{ Horse and Sheep Stealing	4	1	3	3							
3 { Larceny	47	15	23	23			9	3	15	1	
{ Embezzlement	3	1	1	1			1		1		
{ Fraud and False Pretences	6	4					2				
4 { Arson	4	4									
{ Damage to Property	2		2	2				2			
5 { Uttering Counterfeit Coin	2	2									
{ Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly	58	16	42	37	2	3		40	2		
{ Breach of Liquor Laws	14	6	8	6	1	1		8			
{ Vagrancy	5	1	4	3	1			1	3		
{ Perjury	1	1									
6 { Libel	1						1				
{ Escape from gaol	2		1	1			1		1		
{ Riot and Breach of the Peace	11	7	4	4				1			
{ Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above ..	12	8	3	3			1	2	1		
{ Lunacy	2										
Total	214	88	108	99	4	5	16	68	23	2	

DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE.

1 { Attempts to Murder	1	1									
{ Aggravated Assault	2		2	2					2		
{ Assault and Assault and Battery	1		1	1				1			
2 { Robbery	3		3	2	1						
{ House-breaking	4		4	4					1		

TABLE I. **Province of Quebec—DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DELITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.		
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	
5—Faux												
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes...	1	1	2									
{ Entrée illégale.....	4	4										
Total.....	10	10	3									

DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

1 { Meurtre.....												
{ Homicide involontaire			1									
{ Viol.....												
{ Tentative de viol et attentats contre la pudeur...			1	1								
{ Pointer un arme à feu sur une personne.....		1										
{ Abandonner sa famille.....												
{ Voies de fait graves.....												
{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....	1	5	2									
2 { Bris de magasin.....		1										
{ Vol de chevaux et moutons.....												
3 { Larcin.....	9	11	11									
{ Abus de confiance.....												
{ Fraude et faux prétextes.....												
4 { Incendier une maison habitée.....												
{ Dégât à la propriété.....	1	2										
5 { Circulation d'argent contrefait.....												
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	14	25	8									
{ Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes...			1	1								
{ Vagabondage.....		1										
{ Parjure.....												
6 { Libelle.....												
{ Evasion.....												
{ Emeute et rupture de la paix.....	3	3										
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....				1								
{ Folie.....												
Total.....	28	49	24	3								

DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE.

1 { Meurtre (tentatives de).....												
{ Voies de fait graves.....	2	2				2						
{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....			1							1		
2 { Vol.....	1	1	2							3		
{ Bris de maison.....	3	3	1							4		

Province de Quebec :—DISTRICT DE SAGUENAY—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.	
—		—		—		—	
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
		BRITISH ISLES.					
		—					
		ILES BRITANNIQUES.					

DISTRICT DE ST. FRANÇOIS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	1	.....	7	.....	.....	8	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	2	3	.....	25	2	.....	21	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	14	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....
.....	2	6	18	3	15	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	2	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	3
.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	6	14	23	3	74	4	.....	72	1	1	.....	50	.....	48	57

DISTRICT DE ST. HYACINTHE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3

TABLE I. **Province of Quebec**—DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.		
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	No option Sans opt'n One year and over. Un an et plus.
											With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
3 { Larceny	12	3	9	2						7	
Embezzlement	1		1	1						1	
6 { Perjury	1		1	1						1	
Houses of Ill-fame, Inma's, Freq's	3		3	3						3	
Total	28	4	24	23	1				1	15	

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

1 { Grievous Wounding.....	6	6									
Endanger'g Life of Pass'rs. on R.y.	3	2	1	1						1	
Bestiality.....	1		1	1						1	
Assault and Assault and Battery..	2	1	1	1						1	
3 { Larceny	2	1	1	1						1	
Incendiarism.....	2	2									
6 { Perjury.....	1	1									
Keeping an Illicit Still.....	1		1	1						1	
Total	18	13	5	5						5	

DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

1 { Malicious Wounding.....	1		1	1						1	
Not providing for Family.....	2	2									
Indecent Assault	2	2									
1 { Aggravated Assault.....	5	1	4	4					3		
Assault on Peace Officer	20	7	13	13					10		3
Assault and Assault and Battery..	9	2	7	7					6	1	
2 { House-breaking.....	1		1	1							1
Larceny	30	16	9	8		1	5			7	1
3 { Stealing	3	2	1	1							
False Pretences	5	1	4	4						3	
Riot	6		3	3			3			3	
Houses of Ill-fame, Inma's, Freq's.	9	4	5	5						3	2
6 { Obstructing Railway	10	2					8				
Felonies not otherwise denom'ated	1	1									
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	8	6					2				
Total.....	112	46	48	47		1	18	19	18		7
Grand Total, Province of Quebec.	9,437	2,518	6,789	6,536	115	138	122	4,553	614	11	1,056

TABLE I. **Province of Quebec**—DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
3 { Larcin	4	4	5	1	1	4	3					
Détournement de fonds			1			1						
6 { Parjure	1	1									1	
Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche	2	2	1								1	1
Total	13	13	11	1	7	12	2					

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

1 { Blessures graves												
Compromettre la sûreté des pass. sur ch. de fer												
Bestialité												
Voies de fait												
3 { Larcin												
4 { Incendier des bâtisses inhabitées												
6 { Parjure												
Possession d'appareils de distillation												
Total												

DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

1 { Blessures malicieuses	1	1										
Négliger de supporter sa famille												
Attentat contre la pudeur												
Voies de fait graves	1	1	1								2	
Voies de fait contre un officier de paix	4	4	5					3			4	
Voies de fait ordinaires	1	1	2					1			2	
2 { Bris de maison	1	1						1				
3 { Larcin	2	2	11		1	1	1				6	
Escroquerie	1	1										
Faux prétextes	2	2	1								4	
Émeute	1	1	5								6	
Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche	4	4	1								1	1
6 { Obstruer un chemin de fer			8								3	
Crimes non spécifiés												
Délits non compris ci-dessus			2									
Total	18	18	36	2	1	6	28	1				
Grand Total, Province de Québec	1,062	1,102	1,089	54	121	9	1042	100	2141	436		

TABLE I.

Province of New Brunswick—COUNTY OF ALBERT.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS				SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option. Sans opt'n	
1 { Rape.....	1	1								
1 { Aggravated Assault.....	1						1			
2—Assault and Assault and Battery.....	2	2								
2—Break'g into a P.O. and Stealing.....	1		1	1						
3—Stealing.....	1		1	1					1	
4—Arson.....	2	2								
Total.....	8	5	2	2			1		1	

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

1 { Infanticide.....	1	1								
1 { Bigamy.....	1						1			
1 { Assault.....	3	1	2	2					2	
3 { Larceny.....	6	2	4	4					3	
3 { False Pretences.....	1					1				
5—Forgery.....	2		1	1		1	1		1	
Total.....	14	4	7	7			3		6	

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

3—Larceny.....	7		7	7					2	1
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COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

1 { Causing grievous bodily harm.....	1	1								
1 { Assault and Assault and Battery.....	17	10	6	6			1	4	2	
2—House and Shop Breaking.....	3		3	3						
3 { Larceny.....	2		2	2					1	
3 { Stealing.....	3	1	1	1		1	1	1		
4—Malicious Injury to Property.....	2		2	2				1	1	
6 { Breach of Liquor Laws.....		1								
6 { Carrying Fire-arms.....	1	1								
6 { Insulting Language.....	3	1	2	2			2			
Total.....	33	15	16	16			2	8	4	

Province du Nouveau-Brunswick—COMTÉ D'ALBERT.

TABLEAU I.

[illegible]

COMTE DE CARLETON.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE CHARLOTTE.

2	2				7	1					2	5
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COMTÉ DE GLOUCESTER.

[illegible]

TABLE I. Province of New Brunswick—COUNTY OF ALBERT.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write, Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.		
							M.	F.	M.	F.	
							H.	F.	H.	F.	
1 { Viol.....											
1 { Voies de fait graves.....				1							1
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....											
2— Vol avec effraction dans un bureau de poste.....			1						1		
3— Escroquerie.....	1	1							1		
4— Incendier une maison habitée.....											
Total.....	1	1	1	1					2		1

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

1 { Infanticide.....											
1 { Bigamie.....	1	1									
1 { Voies de fait.....			1								
3 { Larcin.....	1	1	3								
3 { Faux prétextes.....			1								
5— Faux.....	1	1	1								
Total.....	3	3	6								

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

3— Larcin.....											
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COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

1 { Causer des lésions corporelles graves.....											
1 { Voies de fait.....	1	1	4	2							1
2— Bris de maison et magasin.....	1	1	1								
3 { Larcin.....		1	1								
3 { Escroquerie.....	2	2									2
4— Dégât à la propriété.....	2	2									
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes...											
6 { Port d'armes à feu.....											
6 { Langage insultant.....			2								
Total.....	7	7	8	2							3

Province du Nouveau-Brunswick—COMTE D'ALBERT.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.	
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
		BRITISH ISLES.					
		ILES BRITANNIQUES.					
		Not given—Non donnés.					
		England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.					
		Ireland, — Irlande.					
		Scotland, Ecosse.					
		Canada.					
		United States, Etats-Unis.					
		Other Foreign Countries, Autres pays étrangers.					
		Other British Possessions, Autres Possess. Britanniq.					
		Baptists, Baptistes.					
		Catholics, Catholiques.					
		Church of England, Eglise d'Angleterre.					
		Methodists, Méthodistes.					
		Presbyterians, Presbytériens.					
		Protestants, Protestants.					
		Protestants, Protestants.					
		Other denominations, Autres confessions.					
		Moderate, Modéré.					
		Immoderate, Immodéré.					
		Immoderate, Immodéré.					

COMTÉ DE CARLETON.

.....	1	1	1
.....	1	4	2	1	1	1
.....	1	3	1	1	3
.....	1	1	1	1	1
.....	2	1	1	2	2
.....	1	9	2	5	1	2	5	5

COMTÉ DE CHARLOTTE.

.....	1	7
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COMTÉ DE GLOUCESTER.

.....	7	3	3	5	2
.....	1	1	1	1
.....	2	2	1	1
.....	2	2	2	2
.....	2
.....	2	2	2	2
.....	15	10	5	11	5

TABLE I.

Province of New Brunswick—COUNTY OF KENT.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.			CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
	Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option — Sans opt'n		
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
1 { Causing bodily harm.....	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1 { Assault and Assault and Battery...	21	9	12	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
2—Robbery.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3—Larceny.....	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4—Damage to Property.....	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
5—Forgery.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 { Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly.....	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
6 { Carrying Fire-arms.....	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6 { Obstructing Street.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	31	14	17	17	...	...	...	15	1	...	...

COUNTY OF KINGS.

1 { Causing grievous bodily harm.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 { Assault and Assault and Battery...	17	7	10	9	1	...	...	10	...	...	...
2—Robbery.....	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 { Larceny.....	5	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 { Faise Pretences.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
—Malicious injury to a dog.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—Forgery.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 { Breach of Liquor Laws.....	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
6 { Rescue of impounded cattle.....	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	32	16	15	14	1	...	1	13	...	...	1

COUNTY OF MADAWASKA.

1—Aggravated Assault.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3—Larceny.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Province du Nouveau-Brunswick—COMTÉ DE KENT.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.	CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PENITENTIARY.	PÉNITENTIAIRE.				
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.					
Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	1	2	1	6	1
Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.		1	1		1
Life. À vie.					1
Detained for Lunacy. Enfermé pour cause de folie.					
Under Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.					
Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.					
Clubs and Towns. Villes et Villages.		2			
Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.		2			
Agricultural. Agriculteurs.		2	5		
Commercial. Commerçants.					
Domestic. Serviteurs.					
Industrial. Industriels.					
Professional. Professions libérales.					
Labourers. Journaliers.					
Married. Marié.					
Widowed. Veuve.					
Single. Célibataire.					
	1		8	7	10

COMTÉ DE KINGS.

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3258	3259	3260	3261	3262	3263	3264	3265	3266	3267	3268	3269	3270	3271	3272	3273	3274	327
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COMTÉ DE MADAWASKA.

[illegible]

TABLE I.

Province of New Brunswick—COUNTY OF KENT.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.				AGES.					
		Unable to read Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40 21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.	M. — H.	F. — F.
{ Causer des lésions corporelles... ..				1							
{ Voies de fait... ..		6	6	5	1						
2—Vol											
3—Larcin								1			
4—Dégât à la propriété					1						
5—Faux... ..											
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée... ..					1						
6 { Port d'armes à feu		1	1								
{ Obstruer le chemin											
Total.....		7	7	6	3			1			

COUNTY OF KINGS.

1 { Causer des lésions corporelles graves.....											
{ Voies de fait.....	5	5	2								
2—Vol			1								
3 { Larcin.....			1								
{ Faux prétextes.....		1									
4—Blesser un chien.....											
5—Faux.....											
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..	1	1									
{ Reprendre du bétail mis en fourrière.....											
Total.....	6	7	4								

COUNTY OF MADAWASKA.

1—Voies de fait graves.....											
3—Larcin.....											
Total.....											

Province du Nouveau-Brunswick—COMTÉ DE KENT. TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.		RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.	Not given—non donnés	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.		United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possessions Britan.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	Catholics. — Catholiques.	Church of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants. — Protestants.	Other Denominations. — Autres Confessions.	Moderate — Modéré.	Immoderate. — Immodéré.
		England, Wales, Angleter., Galles.	Ireland. — Irlande.												
.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1
.....	2	2	11	9	1	4	2	1	1

COMTÉ DE KINGS.

.....
.....	4	3	5	2	6	1
.....	1	1
.....	1	1	1
.....
.....	1	1	1
.....
.....	4	7	7	2	10	1

COMTÉ DE MADAWASKA.

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TABLE I. Province of New Brunswick—COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DELITS.		Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option. Sans opt'n.	Under one year. Moins d'un an.
1 { Concealing the birth of a Child.....	1	1	1	1	1					1	
1 { Assault and Assault and Battery	1	1	1	1	1				1		
3—Larceny.....	3	3	3	3	3					2	
Total.....	5	5	5	5	5				1	3	

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.

3—Larceny.....	1	1	1								
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COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

3—Stealing.....	1	1									
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COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.

1 { Murder.....	1	1	1								
1 { Threatening to murder.....	2	2	2						2		
1 { Wounding with intent.....	2	2									
1 { Kidnapping.....	1	1									
1 { Obstructing Peace Officer.....	13	2	11	7	1	3			11		
1 { Indecent Assault.....	2	1						1			
1 { Aggravated Assault.....	6		4	3	1			2	2		
1 { Assault on Peace Officer.....	9	2	7	3	2	2			6		
1 { Assault and Assault and Battery.	265	99	166	119	31	16			149	14	
2 { Robbery.....	1		1	1							
2 { House-breaking.....	3	1	2			2			1		
2 { Larceny.....	126	66	44	38	3	3	16		5	6	
3 { Stealing.....	5	3						2			
3 { Receiving Stolen Goods.....	5	5									
4 { Att'mpt and threat to burn a house	2	1						1			
4 { Damage to Property.....	38	20	18	11	2	5			15	1	
4 { Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly	2336	122	224	1522	275	417			2,121	2	
4 { Breach of Liquor Laws.....	26	2	24	19	3	2			24		
4 { Breach of Municipal By-laws.....	43	38	5	4	1				5		

TABLE I. Province of New Brunswick--COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.				A G E S .					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
		M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1 {	Suppression de part.....	1
1 {	Voies de fait
3—	Larcin	1	1	2
Total.....		1	1	3

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.

3—Larcin			1										
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COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

3—Esroquerie..													
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COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.

1 Meurtre													
1 Menacer de tuer			2									1	1
1 Blesser avec intention													
1 Enlèvement.....													
1 Opposer un officier de paix.....	3	3	7				4					6	
1 Attentat contre la pudeur.....			1									1	
1 Voies de fait graves.....	1	1	5									4	
1 Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	2	2	5				1					6	
1 Voies de fait ordinaires.....	34	34	127	5	9		22	3	10	4		6	
2 Vol													
2 Bris de maison	1	1	1									1	
2 Larcin	12	12	28		8		10		2			2	
3 Esroquerie			2									1	1
3 Recel d'objets volés.....													
4 Tentative d'incendier une maison et menaces.....	1	1											
4 Dégât à la propriété	4	4	13	1	5		4						
4 Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	508	508	1699	2	1	172	23	140	124				
4 Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes..	4	4	20									1	
4 Contraventions aux lois municipales.....			5										

Province du Nouveau-Brunswick—COMTÉ DE NORTHUMBERLAND.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.										
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.		BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.																				
M. H.	F. F.	Not given—Non donnés.				England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.	Ireland.	Irelande.	Scotland. Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens	Protestants. Protestants.	Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.	Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.
.....	1	1	1	1
.....	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
.....	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	2

COMTÉ DE QUEEN'S.

1	1	1	1
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COMTÉ DE RESTIGOUCHE.

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COMTÉ DE ST. JEAN.

						2																2		1	1
1				1		7	2				5	3										2		2	9
							1				1												1		
2			1	1		3		1			2	2	1									1			5
						6	1				1	2	1									3		1	6
17	5			3	14	1	156	10	2		11	82	13	14	3	43							45	121	
						2						2												1	1
4				2	8	2	33	8			5	28	7	2	3	8							7	7	43
						2						1											1		
																								2	
						1																	1		
																							1		8
						16	2					7	1	2		8							6	8	
431	53			143	455	56	1222	271	48	14	113	1288	305	92	92	289	31	44	2166						
8				1	10		13					13	3	1	3	4							9	15	
2	1				1		4					3				2							4	1	

TABLE I. **Province of New Brunswick—COUNTY OF ST. JOHN—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois	Reiterated. Récidive.	For trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	No option. Sans opt'n With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
Carrying Fire-arms.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Houses of ill-fame, Inna's, Freq'r	8	2	6	4	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
6 Disorderly Houses.....	4	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Escape.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refusing to assist Police.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vagrancy.....	115	59	56	30	13	13	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Indecent Exposure of the person...	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Violating Railway Rules.....	6	1	5	3	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	291	93	198	165	21	12	.....	187	2	.....	.....
Total.....	3,320	522	2,775	1,942	357	476	23	2,552	25	.....	.....

COUNTY OF SUNBURY.

No returns.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1—Assault and Assault and Battery...	2	2	2	2
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COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.

1 { Rape.....	1	1
1 { Assault and Assault and Battery..	1	1	1	1
2—Shop-breaking and larceny.....	1	1	1	1
3 { Larceny.....	6	2	4	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
3 { False Pretences.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
5—Forgery.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11	4	7	6	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....

COUNTY OF YORK.

{ Interfering with Police.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Presenting a Pistol.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Province du Nouveau-Brunswick—COMTÉ DE ST. JEAN.—*Fin.* TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.		CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PENITENTIARY.	PÉNITENTIAIRE.					
Under two years.						
Moins de 2 ans.						
Two years and under Five.						
2 ans et moins de 5.						
Five years and over.						
5 ans et plus.						
Life.						
A vie.						
Detained for Lunacy.						
Emprisonné pour cause de folie.						
The Death Sentence.						
Condamné à mort.						
Committed to Reformatories.						
Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.						
		Cities and Towns.				
		Villes et Villages.				
		Rural Districts.				
		Districts ruraux.				
		Agricultural.				
		Agriculteurs.				
		Commercial.				
		Commerçants.				
		Domestic.				
		Serviteurs.				
		Industrial.				
		Industriels.				
		Professional.				
		Professions libérales.				
		Labourers.				
		Journaliers.				
		Married.				
		Marie.				
		Widowed.				
		Veuve.				
		Single.				
		Célibataires.				
3	3	6	3	2	3	3
1	1	6	4	2	4	4
43	43	3	1	3	1	1
6	6	1	42	9	36	36
105	105	1	1	27	1	1
		5	5	1	5	5
		193	2	45	140	140
		2,719	36	11	1,098	1,098
		31	391	38	848	766
						122
						1,876

COMTÉ DE SUNBURY.

Aucuns rapports.

COMTE DE VICTORIA.

.....	2	1	1	1	1
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COMTÉ DE WESTMORELAND.

1952.12.1	1952.12.2	1952.12.3	1952.12.4	1952.12.5	1952.12.6	1952.12.7	1952.12.8	1952.12.9	1952.12.10	1952.12.11	1952.12.12	1952.12.13	1952.12.14	1952.12.15	1952.12.16	1952.12.17	1952.12.18	1952.12.19	1952.12.20	1952.12.21	1952.12.22	1952.12.23	1952.12.24	1952.12.25	1952.12.26	1952.12.27	1952.12.28	1952.12.29	1952.12.30	1952.12.31	1953.1.1	1953.1.2	1953.1.3	1953.1.4	1953.1.5	1953.1.6	1953.1.7	1953.1.8	1953.1.9	1953.1.10	1953.1.11	1953.1.12	1953.1.13	1953.1.14	1953.1.15	1953.1.16	1953.1.17	1953.1.18	1953.1.19	1953.1.20	1953.1.21	1953.1.22	1953.1.23	1953.1.24	1953.1.25	1953.1.26	1953.1.27	1953.1.28	1953.1.29	1953.1.30	1953.1.31	1953.2.1	1953.2.2	1953.2.3	1953.2.4	1953.2.5	1953.2.6	1953.2.7	1953.2.8	1953.2.9	1953.2.10	1953.2.11	1953.2.12	1953.2.13	1953.2.14	1953.2.15	1953.2.16	1953.2.17	1953.2.18	1953.2.19	1953.2.20	1953.2.21	1953.2.22	1953.2.23	1953.2.24	1953.2.25	1953.2.26	1953.2.27	1953.2.28	1953.2.29	1953.2.30	1953.3.1	1953.3.2	1953.3.3	1953.3.4	1953.3.5	1953.3.6	1953.3.7	1953.3.8	1953.3.9	1953.3.10	1953.3.11	1953.3.12	1953.3.13	1953.3.14	1953.3.15	1953.3.16	1953.3.17	1953.3.18	1953.3.19	1953.3.20	1953.3.21	1953.3.22	1953.3.23	1953.3.24	1953.3.25	1953.3.26	1953.3.27	1953.3.28	1953.3.29	1953.3.30	1953.3.31	1953.4.1	1953.4.2	1953.4.3	1953.4.4	1953.4.5	1953.4.6	1953.4.7	1953.4.8	1953.4.9	1953.4.10	1953.4.11	1953.4.12	1953.4.13	1953.4.14	1953.4.15	1953.4.16	1953.4.17	1953.4.18	1953.4.19	1953.4.20	1953.4.21	1953.4.22	1953.4.23	1953.4.24	1953.4.25	1953.4.26	1953.4.27	1953.4.28	1953.4.29	1953.4.30	1953.5.1	1953.5.2	1953.5.3	1953.5.4	1953.5.5	1953.5.6	1953.5.7	1953.5.8	1953.5.9	1953.5.10	1953.5.11	1953.5.12	1953.5.13	1953.5.14	1953.5.15	1953.5.16	1953.5.17	1953.5.18	1953.5.19	1953.5.20	1953.5.21	1953.5.22	1953.5.23	1953.5.24	1953.5.25	1953.5.26	1953.5.27	1953.5.28	1953.5.29	1953.5.30	1953.5.31	1953.6.1	1953.6.2	1953.6.3	1953.6.4	1953.6.5	1953.6.6	1953.6.7	1953.6.8	1953.6.9	1953.6.10	1953.6.11	1953.6.12	1953.6.13	1953.6.14	1953.6.15	1953.6.16	1953.6.17	1953.6.18	1953.6.19	1953.6.20	1953.6.21	1953.6.22	1953.6.23	1953.6.24	1953.6.25	1953.6.26	1953.6.27	1953.6.28	1953.6.29	1953.6.30	1953.7.1	1953.7.2	1953.7.3	1953.7.4	1953.7.5	1953.7.6	1953.7.7	1953.7.8	1953.7.9	1953.7.10	1953.7.11	1953.7.12	1953.7.13	1953.7.14	1953.7.15	1953.7.16	1953.7.17	1953.7.18	1953.7.19	1953.7.20	1953.7.21	1953.7.22	1953.7.23	1953.7.24	1953.7.25	1953.7.26	1953.7.27	1953.7.28	1953.7.29	1953.7.30	1953.7.31	1953.8.1	1953.8.2	1953.8.3	1953.8.4	1953.8.5	1953.8.6	1953.8.7	1953.8.8	1953.8.9	1953.8.10	1953.8.11	1953.8.12	1953.8.13	1953.8.14	1953.8.15	1953.8.16	1953.8.17	1953.8.18	1953.8.19	1953.8.20	1953.8.21	1953.8.22	1953.8.23	1953.8.24	1953.8.25	1953.8.26	1953.8.27	1953.8.28	1953.8.29	1953.8.30	1953.8.31	1953.9.1	1953.9.2	1953.9.3	1953.9.4	1953.9.5	1953.9.6	1953.9.7	1953.9.8	1953.9.9	1953.9.10	1953.9.11	1953.9.12	1953.9.13	1953.9.14	1953.9.15	1953.9.16	1953.9.17	1953.9.18	1953.9.19	1953.9.20	
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COMTÉ DE YORK.

[illegible]

TABLE I. **Province of New-Brunswick—COUNTY OF ST. JOHN—***Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.						AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.		M. H.	F. F.
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Port d'armes à feu.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....
6 Tenir et habiter des maisons désordonnées.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Evasion.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refus d'aider un officier de paix.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vagabondage.....	26	26	30	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	23	6	.....	.....
Exposition indécente de la personne.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Contraventions aux réglem. des chemins de fer..	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	48	48	141	2	25	.....	30	13	93	18	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	649	649	2,103	10	51	1	252	40	1716	160

COUNTY OF SUNBURY.

No returns.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1—Voies de fait.....	2	1
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COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

1 { Viol.....
Voies de fait.....	1
2—Bris de magasin et larcin.....	1	1	1
3 { Larcin.....	1	1	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Faux prétextes.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
5—Faux.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	2	5	.....	2	.....	2	1

COUNTY OF YORK.

{ Opposer un officier de paix.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointer un pistolet.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....

TABLE I. Province of New Brunswick—COUNTY OF YORK.—Concluded.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DELITS.	Persons Charged. Personner accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1re fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial.	COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
								Sur accusation. With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	No option Sans opt'n	One year and over. Un an et plus.
Indecent Assault.....	3	2					1				
Aggravated Assault.....	1						1				
Assault on Peace Officer.....	9	1	7	7			1	6	1		
Assault and Assault and Battery..	56	18	37	27	4	6	1	37			
2—Robbery.....	6	1	2	2			3		1		
3 { Larceny.....	10	3	6	6			1	4	2		
3 { Stealing.....	1	1									
3 { False Pretences.....	1	1									
4—Damage to property.....	8	1	5	4		1	2	4	1		
5—Forgery.....	1						1				
Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly.	73	1	72	45	7	20		45	20		
Breach of Liquor Laws..	16	6	10	3	2	5		10			
Breach of Municipal By-laws.....	30	6	24	22	2			24			
Carrying Fire-arms.....	2		2	2				2			
6 { Disorderly Houses.....	1	1									
6 { Houses of Ill-fame and Inmates..	1	1									
Vagrancy.....	70	6	64	34	6	24		33	20		
Breach of Prison.....	2		1	1			1			1	
Setting Fire.....	2	2									
Misdemeanors not incl'd in above	27	6	21	18	1	2		18			
Total.....	322	58	252	172	22	58	12	184	45	1	
Grand Total, Prov. of New Brunswick.	3,790	642	3,106	2,191	381	534	42	2,773	92	4	1

Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS.

3—Larceny.....	2	1	1	1						1	
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COUNTY OF ANTIGONISH.

1—Assault on Peace Officer.....	1		1	1					1		
3—Larceny.....	2		2	2							
Total.....	3		3	3					1		

Province du Nouveau-Brunswick—COMTÉ DE YORK—Fin. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PENITENTIARY.	PÉNITENTIAIRE.													
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.		Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commeçants.	Domestic. Serveurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.	
		1					1					1		
		1							1			1		
		8					6		2	2		6		
	1	31	7	4	6	1	12	1	4	21		17		
		5					2		3			5		
		2	4	4			2		1	1		6		
		7			1		1		2			7		
									1			1		
		37	25	13	6		34		13	21	2	49		
		5	5	1		8				7	1	1		
		20	2	2	12		10			12	1	9		
		2					2					2		
		39	8			3	30		26	1		63		
		2							2			2		
		15	6	2	4	3	6		2	12		9		
	1	176	57	26	30	15	106	1	57	77	4	180		
105	13	5	2,901	146	81	431	55	957	16	1,179	878	127	2,098	

Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse—COMTÉ D'ANNAPOLIS.

COMTÉ D'ANTIGONISH.

	2					1	1							2
	2					3	2			1				2

TABLE 1. Province of New Brunswick—COUNTY OF YORK—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.						AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21		21 years and under 40.				
							M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	
1	Attentat contre la pudeur.....			1				1					
	Voies de fait graves.....		1					1					
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....			8				4		3			
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	2	3	31	3	1		4		19	4		
2	Vol.....			5				1		4			
	Larcin.....			7		1		1		5			
3	Vol de pommes.....												
	Faux prétextes.....												
4	Dégât à la propriété.....			7		3				4			
5	Faux.....				1					1			
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	9	17	51	2			9		46	1		
	Contraventions aux règlem. des liqueurs fortes.....			7	3					4			
	Contraventions aux lois municipales.....	2	2	19	3					15			
	Port d'armes à feu.....			2				1		1			
6	Tenir et habiter des maisons désordonnées.....												
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....												
	Vagabondage.....	10	19	45		1	1	4	1	46	1		
	Evasion.....	1	1	1				1		1			
	Mettre le feu.....												
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....		1	18	1			5		7	1		
	Total.....	24	44	202	14	6	1	32	1	157	7		
	Grand Total, Province du Nouv.-Brunswick...	700	721	2,341	30	59	2	289	41	1879	167		

Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS.

3—Larcin.....			1							1			
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COUNTY OF ANTIGONISH.

1—Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....													
3—Larcin.....													
Total.....													

TABLE I. Province of Nova Scotia - COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt' ⁿ	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
1 { Manslaughter.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1 { Cruelly Beating his Child.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1 { Assault and Assault and Battery.....	27	3	24	24	.....	.....	.....	18	3	.....
2 - Burglary.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 - Larceny.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
4 - Damage to Property.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
6 { Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
6 { Breach of Mining Act.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6 { Misdemeanors not incl'd in above.....	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	15	1	.....
Total.....	55	3	52	52	.....	.....	.....	42	6	.....

COUNTY OF COLCHESTER.

1 { Causing bodily harm.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1 { Indecent Assault.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1 { Assault and Assault and Battery.....	27	13	12	12	.....	.....	2	12	.....	.....
3 { Larceny.....	14	4	7	7	.....	.....	3	5	1	.....
3 { Embezzlement.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4 - Damage to Property.....	7	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
5 - Uttering counterfeit coin.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly.....	49	7	42	41	1	.....	.....	41	1	.....
6 { Breach of Liquor Laws.....	19	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
6 { Vagrancy.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6 { Misdemeanors not incl'd in above.....	17	3	14	14	.....	.....	.....	13	1	.....
Total.....	139	29	103	102	1	.....	7	99	3	.....

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

1 - Assault and Assault and Battery.....	7	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
3 - Larceny.....	10	.....	10	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 - Setting Fire to a Store.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Violation of License Law.....	15	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
6 { Misdemeanors not incl'd in above.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Total.....	42	2	40	36	2	2	.....	27	.....	.....

Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse—COMTÉ DE CAP-BRETON.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.		CONJUGAL STATE.												
PENITENTIARY.	PÉNITENTIAIRE.				ÉTAT CONJUGAL.												
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. A vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The death Sentence. Condamné à mort	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serviteurs.	Industrial. Industriels	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Marrried. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.
1	1						1	1	1					1			
							1	1						1			1
														1			1
1							1	2	1					2	1		2

COMTÉ DE COLCHESTER.

1							5	4	2			1		4	1		5
							6					2		5	2	1	1
							1										1
							38	2	1		1	2		21	16		26
							1							1			1
							3							3			2
1							54	6	3		1	5		34	19	1	36

COMTÉ DE CUMBERLAND.

1							1						1	1			
10							3						8	2			8
2													2				2
13							3	1					11	3			10

TABLE I. Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS.		A G E S.					
		ÉDUCATION.							
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.						
		Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21. 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40. 21 ans et moins de 40.			
				M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1	{ Homicide involontaire.....								
	{ Battre son enfant cruellement.....								
	{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....								
2	{ Vol de nuit avec effraction.....								
3	{ Larcin.....		1						
4	{ Dégât à la propriété.....								
6	{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....								
	{ Contraventions à l'acte concernant les mines.....								
	{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....								
Total			1						

COUNTY OF COLCHESTER.

1 { Causer des lésions corporelles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Attentat contre la pudeur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....	4	4	1	4	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Larcin.....	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Abus de confiance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Dégât à la propriété.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 { Circulation de fausse monnaie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	10	10	5	27	.....	.....	7	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Vagabondage.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	17	17	8	36	.....	2	13	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larcin.....	8	8	2	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4—Mettre le feu à un magasin.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11	11	2	.....	.....	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I.

Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF DIGBY.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n		
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
1—Assault and Battery.....	6	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
3—Theft.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
4—Damage to Property.....	2	2	2	2
6—Trespass.....	1	1	1	1
Total.....	12	4	8	8	7

COUNTY OF GUYSBORO.

3—Larceny.....	2	2	2	2
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COUNTY OF HALIFAX.

Rape.....	1	1
Interfering with Police.....	10	2	8	8	8
1 Indecent Assault.....	4	3	1	1	1
Aggravated Assault.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Assault on Peace Officer.....	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Assault and Assault and Battery.....	328	204	124	123	1	.....	.....	122	.....	.....	.....
Robbery.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burglary.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempt at Burglary.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breaking into and entering Store.....	8	.....	6	6	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....
Larceny.....	174	38	125	124	1	.....	11	103	18	.....	.....
Stealing.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3 Receiving Stolen Goods.....	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Embezzlement.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
False Pretences.....	10	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Breach of Marine Stores Regulation.....	8	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
4 Damage to Property.....	27	9	17	17	.....	.....	1	17	.....	.....	.....
5 Forgery.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uttering Counterfeit Coin.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly.....	912	146	766	766	.....	.....	.....	736	29	.....	.....
Breach of Liquor Laws.....	99	40	59	59	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....
Breach of Municipal By-laws.....	150	27	123	121	.....	2	.....	121	.....	.....	.....
Breach of Militia Laws.....	4	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Carrying Unlawful Weapons.....	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Deserting Ship and refusing duty.....	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Mutiny on the High Seas.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Casting away Ship.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.—COMTÉ DE DIGBY.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESIDENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.		CONJUGAL STATE.	
PENITENTIARY.						ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PÉNITENTIAIRE.							
Under two years.							
Moins de 2 ans.							
Two years and under Five.							
2 ans et moins de 5.							
Five years and over.							
5 ans et plus.							
Life.							
A vie.							
Detained for Lunacy.							
Enfermé pour cause de folie.							
The Death Sentence.							
Condamné à mort.							
Committed to Reformatories.							
Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.							
Cities and Towns.							
Villes et Villages.							
Rural Districts.							
Districts rural.							
Agricultural.							
Agriculteurs.							
Commercial.							
Commerçants.							
Domestic.							
Serviteurs.							
Industrial.							
Industriels.							
Professional.							
Professions libérales.							
Labourers.							
Journaliers.							
Married.							
Marié.							
Widowed.							
Veuve.							
Single.							
Célibataire.							

COMTÉ DE GUYSBORO.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	5
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COMTÉ D'HALIFAX.

[illegible]

TABLE I.

Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF DIGBY.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.	
							Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.		
							M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1—Voies de fait ordinaires.....												
3—Escroquerie												
4—Dégât à la propriété.....												
6—Entrée illégale												
Total.....												

COUNTY OF GUYSBORO.

3—Larceny.....
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COUNTY OF HALIFAX.

1	Viol.....
	Opposer un officier de paix.....
	Attentat contre la pudeur.....
	Voies de fait graves.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....	5	5	16	.....	.....	.....	5	1	13	1	.....	.....
	Vol.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Vol de nuit avec effraction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vol de nuit avec effraction (tentative de).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bris et entré dans un magasin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Larcin.....	3	3	3	.....	3	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
3	Escroquerie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Recel d'objets volés.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Abus de confiance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Faux prétextes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Contrav. aux réglem. conc. les mag. de la marine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Faux.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Circulation de fausse monnaie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	8	11	25	2	.....	.....	8	.....	34	3	.....	.....
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Contraventions aux lois municipales.....	9	9	36	8	2	.....	6	.....	19	2	.....	.....
	Contraventions aux lois de la milice.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Port d'instruments illégaux.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Désertir son navire et refus de devoir.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mutinerie en pleine mer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Echouer un bâtiment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse—COMTÉ DE DIGBY.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES.	RELIGIONS.	USE OF LIQUORS.
			LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.		USAGE DES LIQUEURS.
40 years and over.	Not given—Non donnés.		BRITISH ISLES.		
40 ans et au-dessus.			ILES BRITANNIQUES.		
M. H.	F.	F.	England, Wales, Anglet., Gallies.		
			Ireland.		
			Islande.		
			Scotland. Ecosse.		
			Canada.		
			United States.		
			Etats-Unis.		
			Other Foreign Countries.		
			Autres pays étrangers.		
			Other British Possessions.		
			Autres Possess. Britanniq.		
			Baptists.		
			Baptistes.		
			Catholics.		
			Catholiques.		
			Church of England.		
			Eglise d'Angleterre.		
			Methuists.		
			Méthodistes.		
			Presbyterians.		
			Presbytériens		
			Protestants.		
			Protestants		
			Other denominations.		
			Autres confessions.		
			Moderate.		
			Moderé.		
			Immoderate.		
			Immodéré.		

COMTÉ DE GUYSBORO.

[illegible]

COMTÉ D'HALIFAX.

[illegible]

TABLE I. Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF HALIFAX—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial.	Sur accusation. With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans option		With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	
6 Desertion from Her Majesty's Navy	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutting Telegraph line	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Houses of ill-fame, Imm'ts. Freq'ts	14	8	6	6	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....
Disorderly Houses and Inmates	14	8	6	6	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Perjury	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vagrancy	83	10	73	73	.....	.....	.....	6	67	.....	.....
Refusing to aid Peace Officer	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Prison Breaking and Escape	8	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....
Felonies not otherwise denomin'd	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	443	159	282	282	.....	.....	2	260	13	.....	.....
Total	2,339	677	1,640	1,636	2	2	22	1,475	144	1	.....

COUNTY OF HANTS.

1—Assault and Assault and Battery	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
2—Burglary	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Larceny	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	5	.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

1—Shooting with intent	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Receiving Stolen Goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6—Unlawful Assembly	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

COUNTY OF KING'S.

No returns.

Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse—COMTE D'HALIFAX—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.													CONJUGAL STATE. ETAT CONJUGAL.				
PENITENTIARY.																				
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																				
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. A vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories.	Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns.	Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts.	Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serveurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuvage.	Single. Célibataire.
1						3	162	3	5	13	6	48	70	72	6	69				

COMTÉ DE HANTS.

1							1								1		1			1
1							1								1		1			1

COMTÉ DE INVERNESS.

1	1														1					
1	1														1					

COMTÉ DE KING'S.

Aucun rapport.

TABLE I. **Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF HALIFAX—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. EDUCATION.				AGES.						
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40 21 ans et moins de 40.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
6	Désertion de la marine de Sa Majesté											
	Couper le télégraphe											
	Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....											
	Tenir et habiter des maisons désordonnées.....											
	Parjure.....											
	Vagabondage				1		1					
	Refuser d'aider un officier de paix.....						1					
	Bris de prison et évasion.....											
	Crimes non spécifiés.....											
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....											
	Total.....	25	28	83	11	5	1	25	1	67	7	

COUNTY OF HANTS.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2—Vol de nuit avec effraction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3—Larcin.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

1—Usage d'armes à feu avec intention.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Recel d'objets volés.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6—Assemblée illégale.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COUNTY OF KING'S.

No returns.

Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse—COMTÉ D'HALIFAX—Fin. TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS.	
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.																				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over.		BRITISH ISLS.																					
40 ans et au-dessus		ILES BRITANNIQUES.																					
M.	F.																						
H.	F.																						
1		Not given.—Non donnés.																					
3		England, Wales Angleterre, Galles.																					
6		Ireland.																					
		Ireland.																					
22		Scotland. Ecosse.																					
44	4	Canada.																					
111	6	United States Etats-Unis.																					
6		Other Foreign Countries.																					
		Autres pays étrangers.																					
		Other British Possessions.																					
		Autres Possess. Britanniques.																					
		Baptists.																					
		Baptistes.																					
37		Catholics.																					
		Catholiques.																					
		Church of England.																					
		Eglise d'Angleterre.																					
		Methodists.																					
1		Méthodistes.																					
		Presbyterians.																					
1		Presbytériens.																					
82		Protestants.																					
		Protestants.																					
		Other Denominations.																					
		Autres Confessions.																					
72		moderate.																					
		Modéré																					
71		Immoderate.																					
		Immodéré.																					

COMTÉ DE HANTS.

							1					1					1			1
							1					1					1			2

COMTÉ D'INVERNESS.

1							1										1			1
1							1										1			1

COMTÉ DE KINGS.

Aucuns rapports.

TABLE I.

Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
1 { Rape.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Assault on Peace Officer.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2 { Burglary.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
— Larceny.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
4 { Arson.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Burning an Indian encampment...	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Total	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....

COUNTY OF PICTOU.

1 { Threatening to shoot.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
1 { Assault and Assault and Battery	20	1	19	17	2	.....	.....	17	2	.....
3 { Horse Stealing.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Larceny.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
4 { Damage to Property.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
5 { Uttering forged Bank Notes.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
6 { Drunk, Drunk and Disorderly.....	57	1	56	53	1	2	.....	51	3	.....
6 { Breach of License Act.....	7	.....	7	5	2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
6 { Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	15	3	12	9	.....	3	.....	7	5	.....
Total	107	7	100	90	5	5	.....	84	13	1

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.

1— Assault and Assault and Battery...	16	4	12	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
{ Larceny.....	6	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
3 { Theft.....	4	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
{ Receiving Stolen goods.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 { Damage to property.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
{ Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly.	14	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
{ Breach of License Law.....	10	3	7	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
6 { Carrying Fire-arms.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
{ Felonies not otherwise denom'ated	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	20	12	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Total	75	23	52	52	.....	.....	.....	47	4	.....

Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse—COMTÉ DE LUNENBURG.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESIDENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.		CONJUGAL STATE.	
PENITENTIARY.						ÉTAT CONJUGAL.	
PÉNITENTIAIRE.							
Under two years.	Moins de 2 ans.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two years and under Five.	2 ans et moins de 5.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five years and over.	5 ans et plus.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Life.	A vie.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detained for Lunacy.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emprisonné pour cause de folie.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Death Sentence.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Condamné à mort.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Committed to reformatories.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cities and Towns.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Villes et Villages.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rural Districts.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Districts rural.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agriculteurs.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commerçants		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestic.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Serviteurs.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industriels.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professionals.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professions libérales.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labourers.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Journaliers		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Married.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marié.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Widowed.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veuvage.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Single.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Célibataire.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COMTE DE PICTOU.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE QUEEN'S.

1						10		2	1	1	1	2		2
							4							
						3			1		5	1		
						1		1						1
						13	1	5			6			3
						6		3	1	2		1	1	
						8						1		1
1						41	5	11	1	4	1	13	6	11

TABLE I. **Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STAT'S. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
						H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
1 { Viol.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
{ Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2— Vol de nuit avec effraction.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Larcin.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
4 { Incendier une maison habitée.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
{ Incendier un campement de Sauvages.....
Total.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....

COUNTY OF PICTOU.

1 { Menacer de décharger une arme à feu.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Voies de fait ordinaires.....	7	7	11	.....	2	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....
3 { Vol de chevaux.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Larcin.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
4— Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
5— Circulation de faux billets de banque.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	21	21	21	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	34	.....	.....
6 { Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	2	2	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....
Total.....	37	37	44	.....	5	.....	13	.....	49	1	.....

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.

1— Voies de fait ordinaires.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Larcin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Escoquerie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Recel d'objets volés.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4— Dégât à la propriété.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Port d'armes à feu.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Crimes non spécifiés.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province de la Nouvelle-Esosse—COMTÉ DE LUNENBURG. TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.											
40 years and over. — 40 ans et au-dessus.		Not given—Non donnés										BRITISH ISLES. — LES BRITANNIQUES.																					
M.	F.											England, Wales, — Anglet., Galles.																					
H.	F.											Ireland.																					
												Ireland.																					
												Scotland, — Ecosse.																					
												Canada.																					
												United States.																					
												Etats-Unis.																					
												Other Foreign Countries.																					
												Autres pays étrangers.																					
												Other British Possessions.																					
												Autres Possess. Britanniq.																					
												Baptists.																					
												Baptistes.																					
												Catholics.																					
												Church of England.																					
												Eglise d'Angleterre.																					
												Methodists.																					
												Méthodistes.																					
												Presbyterians.																					
												Presbytériens.																					
												Protestants.																					
												Protestants.																					
												Other Denominations.																					
												Autres Confessions.																					
												Moderate.																					
												Modéré.																					
												Immoderate.																					
												Immodéré.																					

COMTÉ DE PICTOU.

1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
5	1	.....	.....	1	16	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	8	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
10	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	35	2	3	2	.....	.....	20	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	1	34
2	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	10	1	14	6	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	1	5	2	.....
18	2	.....	.....	4	4	3	71	2	3	3	.....	.....	26	.....	1	24	15	3	57	45	.....

COMTÉ DE QUEEN'S.

.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I. Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées. Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.						SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
		Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt ⁿ	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.
3—Larceny.....	1	1	1					1		

COUNTY OF SHELBURNE.

1—Assault and Assault and Battery..	6	6	6				6			
-------------------------------------	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1—Assault and Assault and Battery..	2	2	2				2			
6—Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly..	2	2	2				2			
Total.....	4	4	4				4			

COUNTY OF YARMOUTH.

{ Cutting and Wounding.....	1	1	1					1		
{ Disturbing Religious Worship....	6	3	3	3			2	1		
1 { Aggravated Assault.....	3	3	3				2	1		
{ Assault on Peace Officer.....	2	1	1	1					1	
{ Assault and Assault and Battery..	27	1	26	26			23	1	2	
3—Larceny.....	19	19	18	1			1	10		7
4—Damage to property.....	2	2	2				2			
{ Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly..	35	2	33	33			30	2		
{ Vagrancy.....	3	3	3					3		
6 { Carrying Fire-arms.....	1	1	1				1			
{ Refusing to do duty on ship.....	4	4	4					4		
{ Misdemeanors not incl'd in above	8	8	8				8			
Total.....	111	7	104	103	1		69	23		10
Grand Total, Nova Scotia.....	2,919	758	2,132	2,111	12	9	29	1,871	197	4

Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse—COMTÉ DE RICHMOND.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.	PENITENTIARY.	PENITENTIAIRE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.	CONJUGAL STATE.
					ÉTAT CONJUGAL.
Under two years.					
Moins de 2 ans.					
Two years and under Five.					
2 ans et moins de 5.					
Five years and over.					
5 ans et plus.					
Life.					
A vie.					
Deined for Lunacy.					
Emprisonné pour cause de folie.					
The Death Sentence.					
Condamné à mort.					
Committed to Reformatories.					
Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.					
Cities and Towns.					
Villes et Villages.					
Rural Districts.					
Districts ruraux.					
Agricultural.					
Agriculteurs.					
Commercial.					
Commerçants.					
Domestic.					
Serviteurs.					
Industrial.					
Industriels.					
Professional.					
Professions libérales.					
Labourers.					
Journaliers.					
Married.					
Marié.					
Widowed.					
Veuve.					
Single.					
Célibataire.					

COMTÉ DE SHELBURNE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

COMTÉ DE VICTORIA.

[illegible]

COMTÉ DE YARMOUTH.

1	2	2	1	1	1	3							
22	2	3	335	42	33	55	10	76	3	150	130	9	192

TABLE I.											
Province of Nova Scotia—COUNTY OF RICHMOND.											
OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DELITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years	16 years and under 21	21 years and under 40			
						Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
3—Larcin											
COUNTY OF SHELBURNE.											
1—Voies de fait ordinaires											
COUNTY OF VICTORIA.											
1—Voies de fait ordinaires											
6—Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....											
Total											
COUNTY OF YARMOUTH.											
1 { Poignarder et blesser.....											
1 { Troubler le culte religieux											
1 { Voies de fait graves.....											
1 { Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....											
1 { Voies de fait ordinaires.....											
3—Larcin	1	1	1			1				1	
—Dégât à la propriété.....											
1 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....											
1 { Vagabondage											
1 { Port d'armes à feu.....											
1 { Refus de devoir sur un navire.....											
1 { Délits non compris ci-dessus											
Total	1	1	1			1				1	
Grand Total, Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse..	91	94	147	47		14	3	58	1	163	8

TABLE I. Province of Prince Edward Island—COUNTY OF KING'S.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.	
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n
2—House-break'g with intent to steal	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3—Larceny	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total.....	4	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1

COUNTY OF PRINCE.

{ Shooting with intent.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Rape.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 { Endanger'g Life of Pass'rs on R'y.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
{ Obstructing Police.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
{ Assault and Assault and Battery.....	15	2	13	13	.....	.....	.....	11	2
3 { Larceny.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
4 { Maliciously Killing Cattle.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly.....	35	...	35	35	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
{ Breach of Liquor Laws.....	5	.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	5	.....
6 { Breach of Municipal By-laws.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
{ Deserting ship.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
{ Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above.....	19	6	13	11	2	.....	.....	12	1
Total.....	91	12	77	74	3	.....	2	68	7

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.

{ Murder.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
{ Shooting with intent.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1 { Child Desertion.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Interfering with Police.....	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
{ Assault and Assault and Battery.....	125	51	74	68	1	5	.....	59	7
2 { Send'g threat'g lett'rs to obt.mon.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
{ Larceny.....	95	39	50	45	1	4	6	5	6
3 { Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
{ False Pretences.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
5 { Forgery and uttering forged notes.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1
{ Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly.....	510	14	496	389	20	87	.....	494	1
{ Breach of Liquor Laws.....	36	12	23	20	2	1	1	23	.....
{ Breach of Municipal By-laws.....	24	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
{ Houses of Ill-fame, Inna's, Freq'rs.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
{ Deserting ship and Refusing duty.....	15	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
6 { Attempt to commit suicide.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I. Province of Prince Edward Island—COUNTY OF KING'S.

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DELITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.				AGES.						
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire. Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.				
							M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
2—Bris de maison avec intention de vol.....											
3—Larcin.....											
Total.....											

COUNTY OF PRINCE.

Usage d'armes à feu avec intention.....											
Viol.....											
1 { Compromettre la sûreté des pass. sur ch. de fer.....			2			2					
Opposer un officier de paix.....		1							1		
Voies de fait ordinaires.....	1	1	10				2		8		
3—Larcin.....											
4—Tuer des bestiaux malicieusement.....											
Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	2	3	33				7		18		
Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..			3								
6 { Contraventions aux lois municipales.....	1	1	3						2		
Désertir son navire.....			3						2		
Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	2	3	10			1	4		6		
Total.....	6	8	65			3	13		37		

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.

Meurtre.....			2							2	
Usage d'armes à feu avec intention.....											
1 { Désertir son enfant.....		2							2		
Opposer un officier de paix.....											
Voies de fait ordinaires.....	27	27	45	1	12		8		38	3	
2—Envois de lettres de menac. pour obt. de l'argent			1								
Larcin.....	33	33	17		16	1	10	1	15		
3 { Recel d'objets volés.....											
Faux prétextes.....	1	1					1				
5—Faux et circulation de faux billets.....			3				1		2		
Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	186	187	302	2	3	1	48		295	9	
Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..	4	4	19				5		8	3	
Contraventions aux lois municipales.....			12						8		
Tenir et habiter des maisons de débauche.....	4	4	1				1		1	3	
Désertir son navire et refus de devoir.....	5	5	9				4		8		
6 { Tentative de suicide.....											

TABLE I. **Province of Prince Edward Island—COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Réitéré.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	No option. Sans opt'n.
6 Riot and Breach of the Peace.....	11	11	11	11				2	9		
Perjury	1	1									
Vagrancy	24	10	14	10		4		6	3		5
Misdemeanors not incl'ded in above	130	12	118	114		4		111	7		
Lunacy	1										
Total	992	155	823	694	24	105	13	715	44	1	57
Grand Total, Prince Edward Island.	1,087	168	903	771	27	105	15	783	53	2	57

Province of Manitoba—COUNTY OF LISGAR.

3—Theft	1	1	1						1		
4—Malicious injury to a dog	1	1	1					1			
{ Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly	5	5	5					1	4		
{ Selling Liquor to an Indian.....	1	1	1					1			
{ Branding a horse illegally.....	1	1	1					1			
Total.....	9	9	9					4	5		

COUNTY OF MARQUETTE.

6—Lunacy	1										
----------------	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

COUNTY OF PROVENCHER.

No returns.

COUNTY OF SELKIRK.

{ Murder and accessories to... ..	5	1					4				
{ Stabbing.....	1	1									
{ Rape.....	1	1									
{ Assault and Assault and Battery..	35	8	27	27				24	3		
2 { Burglary	2	1	1	1							
{ Robbery.....	8	3					5				

Province de l'Île du Prince-Edouard—COMTE DE QUEEN'S—Fin. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.		RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY.	PÉNITENTIAIRE.															
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.															
Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. A vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort	Committed to Reformatories.	Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts.	Districts ruraux. Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serveiteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	11
.....	84	15	3	18	1	27	1	8	.....	1	13
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	56	38	5	74
.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	560	162	86	185	14	140	3	306	246	22	542
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	570	188	102	208	22	148	3	318	275	26	593

Province de Manitoba—COMTÉ DE LISGAR.

.....	1	1
.....	1	1
.....	5	1	1	1	3	2
.....	1	1	1
.....	1	1	1
.....	9	1	1	1	1	1	6	3

COMTÉ DE MARQUETTE.

.....	1	1	1
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COMTÉ DE PROVENCHER.

Aucuns rapports.

COMTÉ DE SELKIRK.

.....	3	1	2	2
.....	14	8	6	1	1	1	2	4	15	1	9
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4

TABLE I. **Province of Prince Edward Island—COUNTY OF QUEEN'S—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					A G E S .					
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40 — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
6	Emeute et rupture de la paix.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Parjure .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vagabondage	9	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	10	1
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....	58	58	58	1	6	.....	.....	15	.....	71	2
	Folie.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Total	328	331	476	4	37	2	96	2	461	21	.....
	Grand Total, Province de l'Île du Prince-Edouard	334	339	541	4	40	2	109	2	498	21	.....

Province of Manitoba—COUNTY OF LISGAR.

3—Esroquerie.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4—Blesser malicieusement un chien.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
6 { Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Vente de boisson à un Sauvage.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Marquer illégalement un cheval.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....

COUNTY OF MARQUETTE.

6—Folie.....	1	1	1
--------------	---	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---	-------

COUNTY OF PROVENCHER.

No returns.

COUNTY OF SELKIRK.

2 { Meurtre.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Poignarder.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Viol.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Voies de fait ordinaires.....	2	2	20	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	17	.....
2 { Vol de nuit avec effraction	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vol.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Province de l'Île du Prince-Edouard—COMTE DE QUEEN'S.—Fin.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.		RELIGIONS.		USE OF LIQUORS.												
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.												
40 years and over.		BRITISH ISLES.																
40 ans et au-dessus.		LES BRITANNIQUES.																
M.	F.	Not given—Non donnés.	England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.	Ireland.	Scotland, Ecosse.	Canada.	United States. États-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other british Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists. Baptistes.	Catholics. Catholiques.	Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants. Protestants.	Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.	Moderate. Modéré.	Immoderate. Immodéré.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	13
19	4	.....	5	3	.....	108	1	.....	1	.....	73	.....	2	.....	43	.....	.....	73
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
167	17	2	44	65	5	553	12	5	29	1	481	.....	6	6	319	.....	100	704
184	21	2	47	77	5	708	13	5	30	4	523	3	14	24	319	.....	128	749

Province de Manitoba—COMTE DE LISGAR.

.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	5

COMTE DE MARQUETTE.

.....	1	1
-------	-------	-------	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---	-------

COMTÉ DE PROVENCHER.

Aucuns rapports.

COMTE DE SELKIRK.

.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
.....
5	.....	.....	1	6	1	18	1	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9	18
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1

TABLE I. Province of Manitoba—COUNTY OF SELKIRK—*Concluded.*

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.				
				Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende	No option — Sans opt'n		With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.	
										Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.		
3	{ Larceny.....	38	13	12	11	1	.....	13	.....	5	1	.....
	{ Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Embezzlement.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ False Pretences.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	{ Arson.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ Damage to Property.....	6	4	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
	5	{ Forgery.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
		{ Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	6	{ Breach of Liquor Laws.....	6	2	4	4	1	3
		{ Breach of Game Laws.....	2	2
{ Master and Servant.....		6	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
{ Removing Surveyors' Posts.....		2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Illicit Distilling.....		5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Vagrancy.....		4	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
{ Breach of Militia Act.....		1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
{ Felonies not otherwise denominated		1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Misdemeanors not incl'd in above		6	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		139	55	54	53	1	.....	30	28	16	1	.....
Grand Total, Prov. of Manitoba..		149	55	63	62	1	.....	30	32	21	1	.....

Province of British Columbia—DISTRICT OF CARIBOO.

1—Assault and Assault and Battery..	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3—Theft	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
4—Damage in a garden.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
4 { Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly	26	2	24	18	1	5	.....	21	3	.....	.....
4 { Breach of Liquor Laws.....	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
6 { Perjury.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 { Misdemeanors not incl'd in above	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
6 { Lunacy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	44	9	28	22	1	5	6	25	3	.....	.....

DISTRICT OF VANCOUVER.

No returns.

TABLE I. **Province of Manitoba—COUNTY OF SELKIRK—Concluded.**

OFFENCES. CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					A G E S .					
		Unable to read Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21 — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
							H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
3	Larcin.....	1	1	10							7	
	Recel d'objets volés.....											
	Abus de confiance.....			1	1						2	
	Faux prétextes.....											
4	Incendier une maison habitée.....											
	Dégât à la propriété.....			2								
5	Faux.....										1	
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....				1						1	
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..	3	3		1						4	
	Contraventions aux lois de chasse.....											
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....			1							1	
6	Enlever des poteaux d'arpenteurs.....											
	Usage illégal d'appareils de distillation.....			5							2	
	Vagabondage.....			1							2	
	Contraventions aux règlements de milice.....				1						1	
	Crimes non spécifiés.....											
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....			2								
Total.....		9	9	46	4	1			2		42	
Grand Total, Province de Manitoba		13	13	48	6	1			2		48	

Province of British Columbia—DISTRICT OF CARIBOO.

1	Voies de fait ordinaires.....											
3	E-croquerie.....			1							2	
4	Dégâts dans un jardin.....			1								
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....	5	5	11							7	4
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes..	1	1	1								1
6	Parjure.....										1	
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....			1							2	
	Folie.....										1	
Total.....		6	6	15							13	5

DISTRICT OF VANCOUVER.

No returns.

TABLE I. Province of British Columbia—DISTRICT OF VICTORIA.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS							SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.			
		Persons charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial.	Sur accusation. With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option. Sans opt'n		
										Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
1	Murder and Accessories to.....	7	2					5				
	Attempts to Murder.....	2		1	1			1				
	Manslaughter.....	2		2	2							
	Cutting and Wounding.....	2		1	1			1	1			
	Rape.....	1						1				
	Obstructing Peace Officer.....	3		3	3				2			1
	Indecent Assault.....	1	1									
	Assault with intent.....	2		2	2			1				1
	Assault on Peace Officer.....	14	2	12	12			5	1			6
	Assault and Assault and Battery...	35	12	18	18			5	14	1		3
2	Sacrilege.....	1		1	1							1
	Burglary.....	2	1	1	1							1
	Assault with intent to Rob.....	1		1	1							1
	House-breaking.....	1		1	1							1
	Stealing from a dwelling-house...	6		6	6							5
	Larceny from the person.....	1		1	1							1
	Larceny.....	22	4	18	18					4		11
	Receiving Stolen Goods.....	1		1	1							1
	Stealing.....	33	19	7	7			7	2	2		3
	Embezzlement.....	1	1									
3	Fraud and False Pretences.....	5	5									
	Damage to Property.....	22	6	16	16			16				
	Forgery.....	1		1	1							
	Drunk and Drunk and Disorderly.....	137	18	119	119			114	4			1
	Breach of Liquor Laws.....	51	17	34	34			5	3			26
	Breach of Municipal By-Laws.....	22	1	21	21			21				
	Breach of Game Laws.....	8	4	4	4			4				
	Breach of Revenue Laws.....	1		1	1			1				
	Master and Servant.....	7		7	7			7				
	Prison Breaking and Escape.....	8	4	3	3			1	1	1		1
6	Attempt to rescue a Prisoner.....	1		1	1				1			
	House of ill-fame.....	1		1	1				1			
	Carrying weapons unlawfully.....	2		2	2							
	Vagrancy.....	67	19	48	48			39	1			7
	Deserting from H.M.'s Navy.....	1		1	1							
	Indecent Exposure of the Person...	3		3	3			3				
	Attempting to commit Suicide.....	1		1	1				1			
	Perjury.....	1	1									
	Felonies not otherwise denominated	1	1									
	Misdemeanors not included in above	48	11	37	37			29	1			2
Lunacy.....		10										
Total.....		526	129	376	376			21	267	20		73

Province de la Colombie-Britannique—DISTRICT DE VICTORIA. TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY.															ÉTAT		
PÉNITENTIAIRE.															CONJUGAL.		
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. À vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serviteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuf.	Single. Célibataire.
	1	1					5										
							2										
							2										
							1										
							3										
							2										
							12										
							22										
							1										
							1										
							1										
							6										
							1										
	1	2					18										
							1										
							14										
							16										
							1										
							119										
							34										
							21										
							4										
							1										
							3										
							4										
							1										
							1										
							2										
							48										
							3										
							1										
							36										
							10										
3	3			10			400										

TABLE I. Province of British Columbia—DISTRICT OF VICTORIA.

OFFENCES.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS.					AGES.					
CRIMES ET DÉLITS.		ÉDUCATION.										
		Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
							H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
	Meurtre et participer dans un meurtre.....											
	Tentative de meurtre.....											
	Homicide involontaire.....											
	Poignarder et blesser.....											
	Viol.....											
1	Opposer un constable.....											
	Attentat contre la pudeur.....											
	Voies de fait avec intention.....											
	Voies de fait contre un officier de paix.....											
	Voies de fait ordinaires.....											
	Sacrilège.....											
2	Vol de nuit avec effraction.....											
	Voies de fait avec intention de vol.....											
	Bris de maison.....											
	Vol dans une demeure.....											
	Vol sur la personne.....											
	Larcin.....											
3	Recel d'objets volés.....											
	Escroquerie.....											
	Abus de confiance.....											
	Fraude et faux prétextes.....											
4	Dégât à la propriété.....											
5	Faux.....											
	Ivrognerie et conduite désordonnée.....											
	Contraventions aux réglem. des liqueurs fortes.....											
	Contraventions aux lois municipales.....											
	Contraventions aux lois de chasse.....											
	Contraventions aux lois du Revenu.....											
	Refus de salaire et désertion d'emploi.....											
	Bris de prison et évasion.....											
	Tentative de délivrer un prisonnier.....											
6	Tenir une maison de débauche.....											
	Port d'armes illicéaux.....											
	Vagabondage.....											
	Désertir la marine de Sa Majesté.....											
	Exposition indécente de la personne.....											
	Tentative de suicide.....											
	Parjure.....											
	Crimes non spécifiés.....											
	Délits non compris ci-dessus.....											
	Folie.....											
Total.....												

Province de la Colombie-Britannique—DISTRICT DE VICTORIA.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.	RELIGIONS.	USE OF LIQUORS.
		LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.		USAGE DES LIQUEURS.
40 years and over.	40 ans et au- dessus.	BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITAN- NIQUES.		
M. H.	F. F.	Not given—Non donnés.		
		England, Wales, Angleter., Galles.		
		Ireland.		
		Inlande.		
		Scotland. Ecosse.		
		Canada.		
		United States. Etats-Unis.		
		Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.		
		Other British Possessions. Autres Possess. Britanniq.		
		Baptists.		
		Catholics.		
		Catholiques.		
		Church of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.		
		Methodists.		
		Méthodistes.		
		Presbyterians. Presbytériens.		
		Protestants.		
		Protestants.		
		Other Denominations. Autres Confessions.		
		Moderate. Modéré.		
		Immoderate. Immodéré.		

TABLE I. **Province of British Columbia—DISTRICT OF YALE.**

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.					SENTENCE.		
			Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1e fois.	Convicted, 2nd Condamné, 2e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
1—Assault and Assault and Battery...	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
2—House-breaking.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Grand Total, Prov. of British Col.	585	139	408	402	1	5	27	295	24	73

North-West Territories—DISTRICT OF BATTLEFORD.

1—Assault	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 { Horse Stealing	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Larceny	13	4	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
{ False Pretences.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	16	4	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....

FORT McLEOD.

No returns.

SWAN RIVER.

No Returns.

Grand Total, North West Territories.	16	4	12	12	10
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Province de la Colombie-Britannique—DISTRICT DE YALE.

TABLEAU I.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.								CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENTIAIRE.																	
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. A vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie		The Death Sentence, Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serveurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve	Single. Célibataire.
3		3		11			2	2		1			1	2	1		3
							2	2		1			1	2	1		3
							402	2		1	6	16	1	9	8		25

Territoires du Nord-Ouest—DISTRICT DE BATTLEFORD.

		1				1						1				
						5		1				2	6	3		3
						1							1			
		1				7		1				2	7	4		3

FORT McLEOD.

Aucuns rapports.

RIVIÈRE DU CYGNE.

Aucuns rapports.

		1				7		1			2	7	4			3
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TABLE I. Province of British Columbia—DISTRICT OF YALE.

OFFENCES. — CRIMES ET DÉLITS.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					A G E S.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.		Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21	21 years and under 40.			
						Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.
1—Voies de fait ordinaires.....			3	1						2	
2—Bris de maison.....											
Total.....			3	1						2	
Grand Total, Province de la Col.-Britannique.	6	6	18	1						15	5

North-West Territories—DISTRICT OF BATTLEFORD.

1—Voies de fait ordinaires.....											
3 { Vol de chevaux.....											
Larcin.....			3	2							
Faux prétextes.....											
Total.....			3	2							

FORT McLEOD.
No returns,

SWAN RIVER.
No returns.

Grand Total, Nord-Ouest (Territoires du).....			3	2							
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Province de la Colombie-Britannique—DISTRICT DE YALE.

TABLEAU I.

AGES.				BIRTH PLACES.				RELIGIONS.				USE OF LIQUORS.					
—				—				—				—					
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.				LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.				LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.				LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					
40 years and over.				40 ans et au-dessus.				40 ans et au-dessus.				40 ans et au-dessus.					
M. — H.				M. — H.				M. — H.				M. — H.					
F. — F.				F. — F.				F. — F.				F. — F.					
F. — F.				F. — F.				F. — F.				F. — F.					
England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.				England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.				England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.				England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.					
Ireland.				Ireland.				Ireland.				Ireland.					
Scotland.				Scotland.				Scotland.				Scotland.					
Ireland.				Ireland.				Ireland.				Ireland.					
Canada.				Canada.				Canada.				Canada.					
United States.				United States.				United States.				United States.					
Etats-Unis.				Etats-Unis.				Etats-Unis.				Etats-Unis.					
Other Foreign Countries.				Other Foreign Countries.				Other Foreign Countries.				Other Foreign Countries.					
Autres pays étrangers.				Autres pays étrangers.				Autres pays étrangers.				Autres pays étrangers.					
Autres Possessions Britanniques.				Autres Possessions Britanniques.				Autres Possessions Britanniques.				Autres Possessions Britanniques.					
Baptists.				Baptists.				Baptists.				Baptists.					
Baptistes.				Baptistes.				Baptistes.				Baptistes.					
Catholics.				Catholics.				Catholics.				Catholics.					
Catholiques.				Catholiques.				Catholiques.				Catholiques.					
Church of England.				Church of England.				Church of England.				Church of England.					
Eglise d'Angleterre.				Eglise d'Angleterre.				Eglise d'Angleterre.				Eglise d'Angleterre.					
Methodists.				Methodists.				Methodists.				Methodists.					
Méthodistes.				Méthodistes.				Méthodistes.				Méthodistes.					
Presbyterians.				Presbyterians.				Presbyterians.				Presbyterians.					
Presbytériens.				Presbytériens.				Presbytériens.				Presbytériens.					
Protestants.				Protestants.				Protestants.				Protestants.					
Protestants.				Protestants.				Protestants.				Protestants.					
Other Denominations.				Other Denominations.				Other Denominations.				Other Denominations.					
Autres confessions.				Autres confessions.				Autres confessions.				Autres confessions.					
Moderate.				Moderate.				Moderate.				Moderate.					
Modéré.				Modéré.				Modéré.				Modéré.					
Immoderate.				Immoderate.				Immoderate.				Immoderate.					
Immodéré.				Immodéré.				Immodéré.				Immodéré.					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	3	7	9	5	9	3	9	5	9	5	9	2	18	5	16	15	15

Territoires du Nord-Ouest—DISTRICT DE BATTLEFORD.

						4	1			3		1		2			
						4	1			3		1		2			

FORT McLEOD.

Aucuns rapports.

RIVIÈRE DU CYGNE.

Aucuns rapports.

						4	1			3		1		2			
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TABLE II.

SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

TABLEAU II.

RECAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

TABLE II.

SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

CLASS AND PROVINCE, CLASSE ET PROVINCE.			CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.						SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL. EMPRISONNÉS.				
			Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	Total.	Convicted, 1st. Condamné, 1 ^e fois.	Convicted, 2nd. Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Réitéré.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a Fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende	No option Sans opt'n		
											Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus.	With hard Labour. Aux travaux forcés.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.													
Ontario.....	4,662	1,216	3,365	3,272	62	30	81	2,947	221	16	68		
Quebec.....	2,077	744	1,304	1,284	17	3	29	872	60	3	275		
New Brunswick.....	447	165	272	203	40	27	10	242	23				
Nova Scotia.....	517	240	272	269	3		5	248	12	1	3		
Prince Edward Island.....	154	58	92	86	1	5	4	73	10		8		
Manitoba.....	42	11	27	27			4	24	3				
British Columbia.....	76	20	43	43			13	26	3		11.		
North-West Territories.....	1		1	1									
Total of No. 1.....	7,976	2,454	5,376	5,188	123	65	146	4,432	332	20	365		
No. 2.—Offences against Property with Violence.													
Ontario.....	260	93	121	111	7	3	46	5	27		14		
Quebec.....	116	32	75	74	1		9		8	1	11		
New Brunswick.....	17	3	11	9		2	3	1	1	1			
Nova Scotia.....	17	5	9	8	1		3		6				
Prince Edward Island.....	2		1	1			1			1			
Manitoba.....	10	4	1	1			5						
British Columbia.....	6	2	4	4							4		
North-West Territories.....													
Total of No. 2..	428	139	222	208	9	5	67	6	42	3	29		
No. 3.—Offences against Property without Violence.													
Ontario.....	3,320	1,339	1,719	1,597	91	31	262	157	885	65	357		
Quebec.....	1,467	546	868	850	12	6	53	142	242	7	279		
New Brunswick.....	189	91	76	68	4	3	22	10	19	2	1		
Nova Scotia.....	269	58	197	191	4	2	14	130	39	2	7		
Prince Edward Island.....	102	40	56	51	1	4	6	5	11		40		
Manitoba.....	44	16	13	12	1		15		6	1			
British Columbia.....	72	30	33	33			9	2	6		21		
North-West Territories.....	15	4	11	11					10				
Total of No. 3.....	5,478	2,124	2,973	2,814	113	46	381	446	1,218	77	705		

RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

TABLEAU II.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.														CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY.					Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. A vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Committed to Reformatories. Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Cities and Towns. Villes et Villages.	Rural Districts. Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serviteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuve.	Single. Célibataire.
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																						
.....	17	12	6	.....	6	4	1137	333	133	142	102	314	31	576	686	23	703	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	20	7	1	.....	1	7	910	178	59	174	22	263	17	514	324	6	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	36	20	39	5	72	6	99	117	1	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	13	16	4	1	15	2	17	31	2	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	19	4	15	2	13	.....	32	28	2	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	8	6	1	1	2	.....	2	4	17	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	41	21	7	.....	7	11	2,449	590	238	376	133	679	59	1,245	1,204	33	1,254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	48	25	.....	.....	.....	2	124	15	.....	10	4	53	1	66	29	1	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	50	1	.....	.....	.....	4	56	18	9	6	.....	7	1	55	9	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	7	1	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	105	29	.....	.....	.....	6	199	38	10	16	4	65	2	130	42	1	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
3	112	36	.....	.....	.....	45	1265	352	74	134	126	365	7	769	475	59	1190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	101	4	.....	.....	.....	68	743	126	12	51	46	55	7	640	153	11	710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	28	13	14	.....	10	1	31	17	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	33	10	4	2	3	5	.....	27	9	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	2	.....	4	.....	5	.....	24	6	1	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	4	1	.....	1	1	2	6	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	2	6	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	244	47	.....	.....	.....	116	2,201	530	107	207	175	443	18	1,499	670	73	2,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE II.

SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

CLASS AND PROVINCE. CLASSE ET PROVINCE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. ÉDUCATION.						AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Elémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.		16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.		21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.			
					M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.		
No. 1.—Outrages contre la personne.												
Ontario.....	240	287	932	43	47	1	147	11	651	82		
Québec.....	141	150	172	24	12	....	175	8	423	50	
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	55	57	204	13	10	....	37	3	148	11	
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	18	18	31	4	2	....	9	1	26	1	
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	28	30	60	1	14	....	10	....	51	3
Manitoba.....	4	4	22	....	1	....	2	....	21	....	
Colombie-Britannique.....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	
Nord-Ouest, (Territoires du).....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total, No. 1.....	489	546	1,424	86	86	1	380	24	1322	147		
No. 2.—Outrages avec violence contre la propriété.												
Ontario.....	21	30	104	3	14	1	41	1	70	5		
Québec.....	28	29	10	1	1	....	9	....	21	....	
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	3	3	9	....	1	....	3	....	5	....	
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manitoba.....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colombie-Britannique.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nord-Ouest, (Territoires du).....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total, No. 2.....	53	63	127	4	16	1	53	1	97	5		
No. 3.—Outrages sans violence contre la propriété.												
Ontario.....	425	496	1,071	28	268	11	255	34	628	82		
Québec.....	173	185	116	10	28	1	88	3	103	9		
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	19	20	50	....	11	....	14	....	37	3
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	16	16	13	1	7	1	10	....	13	1	
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	34	34	17	....	16	1	11	1	15	....	
Manitoba.....	2	2	11	1	....	....	....	....	9	....	
Colombie-Britannique.....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	
Nord-Ouest, (Territoires du).....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total, No. 3.....	669	753	1,282	42	330	14	378	38	807	95		

RECAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

TABLEAU II.

AGES.			BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS.	
			LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.																				USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
40 years and over.			BRITISH ISLES.																					
40 ans et au-dessus.			ILES BRITANNIQUES.																					
M.	F.	F.	Not given.	England, Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists.	Catholics.	Church of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.	Moderate.	Immoderate.				
H.	F.	F.	Non donnés	Angleterre, Galles.	Irlande.	Ecosse.	Canada.	Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptistes.	Catholiques.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Méthodistes.	Presbytériens.	Protestants.	Autres Confessions.	Modéré.	Immodéré.					
272	33	109	170	292	60	743	106	37	6	29	584	255	164	110	208	24	779	578						
126	29	57	64	156	27	846	16	29	2	1	492	5	1	5	107	2	231	70						
32	6	1	4	30	2	219	15	3	1	23	134	23	27	8	57	2	91	171						
12	2	13	4	.....	2	46	.....	3	1	1	13	3	.....	10	18	.....	28	23		
8	4	1	2	4	.....	80	.....	3	1	2	61	1	1	5	22	.....	23	67			
5	.....	.....	1	6	2	20	.....	2	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	12	19
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	3
456	74	181	245	489	93	1954	140	73	11	56	1,306	287	193	170	422	28	1,165	931						
11	.....	1	20	8	4	88	20	.....	2	1	57	44	11	12	17	.....	74	71			
3	.....	.....	9	3	.....	60	.....	1	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	25	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	6
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
21	1	1	29	11	4	163	20	4	2	4	128	44	12	13	36	.....	107	93					
215	39	31	222	260	61	952	164	46	4	51	626	381	233	149	188	31	1,016	668						
21	2	83	50	70	10	730	4	22	.....	.....	722	1	.....	1	149	.....	198	86		
5	.....	1	2	9	2	63	11	.....	.....	10	43	9	3	3	10	2	28	52			
4	.....	6	3	2	.....	30	2	.....	.....	1	5	.....	7	5	6	13	20	13	
1	.....	.....	1	1	1	46	.....	2	.....	2	26	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	8	43
5	1	1	.....	3	.....	10	2	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	6	9
.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....			
251	42	123	278	347	74	1837	184	70	5	62	1,430	391	244	158	388	46	1,277	871						

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.—*Concluded.*

CLASS AND PROVINCE, — CLASSE ET PROVINCE.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.						SENTENCE. — COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.				
	Persons Charged. Personnes accusées.	Acquitted. Acquittées.	Total.	Convicted, 1st Condamné, 1 ^{er} fois.	Convicted, 2nd Condamné, 2 ^e fois.	Reiterated. Récidive.	For Trial. Sur accusation.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la Prison ou l'amende.	No option Sans opt'n		
									Under one year. Moins d'un an.	One year and over. Un an et plus	With Hard Labour. Aux Travaux forcés.
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.											
Ontario.....	67	233	432	411	10	11	10	382	29	5	
Quebec.....	91	73	119	116	3	.....	2	106	3	5	
New Brunswick.....	55	26	26	18	2	6	3	21	3	.....
Nova Scotia.....	53	10	42	42	.....	.....	1	37	2	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	8	5	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
British Columbia.....	23	6	17	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
North-West Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of No. 4.	1,009	354	639	607	15	17	16	565	38	10	
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.											
Ontario.....	79	34	29	27	2	.....	16	.....	8	3	4
Quebec.....	3	2	10	10	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
New Brunswick.....	7	4	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	1	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Manitoba.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
North-West Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of No. 5.	132	63	45	43	2	.....	23	4	10	5	7
No. 6.—Other Offences not included in the above Classes.											
Ontario.....	19,498	5,456	13,926	13,186	408	332	49	12,334	1,187	5	151
Quebec.....	5,550	1,101	4,413	4,202	82	129	28	3,431	331	.....	483
New Brunswick.....	3,075	35	2,720	1,889	335	496	2	2,499	45	1	.....
Nova Scotia.....	2,058	44	1,609	1,598	4	7	6	1,454	138	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	824	63	753	632	25	96	1	705	32	.....	9
Manitoba.....	42	17	19	19	.....	.....	5	6	11	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	407	8	310	304	1	5	5	250	14	.....	37
North-West Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of No. 6.	31,449	7,521	23,750	21,830	855	1,065	96	20,679	1,758	6	680
Grand Total of Dominion	46,472	12,655	33,005	30,690	1,117	1,198	729	26,132	3,398	111	1,796

The details and component parts of the six classes of crimes here summarized will be found in the left-hand margin.

RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.—Fin.

TABLEAU II.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.										CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY.					Committed to Reformatories.	Cities and Towns.	Rural Districts.	Districts ruraux.	Agricultural. Agriculteurs.	Commercial. Commerçants.	Domestic. Serviteurs.	Industrial. Industriels.	Professional. Professions libérales.	Labourers. Journaliers.	Married. Marié.	Widowed. Veuvage.	Single. Célibataire.
PÉNITENTIAIRE.																	
Under two years. Moins de 2 ans.	Two years and under Five. 2 ans et moins de 5.	Five years and over. 5 ans et plus.	Life. A vie.	Detained for Lunacy. Emprisonné pour cause de folie.	The Death Sentence. Condamné à mort.	Envoyé à la Prison de Réforme.	Villes et Villages.										
.....	9	5	.....	.....	.....	1	153	48	20	11	10	47	2	71	56	9	137
2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	15	4	15	4	17	2	61	31	.....	23
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	8	1	8	.....	5	.....	7	1	1	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2	16	5	.....	.....	.....	1	279	74	26	36	15	70	4	143	92	11	193
.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	2	24	8	2	18	1	4	.....	7	14	.....	20
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	1	4	.....	3	1	2	4	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	16	1	.....	.....	.....	2	36	14	4	24	1	7	1	13	23	.....	31
1	4	3	.....	62	.....	3	6978	1204	422	879	719	1,761	88	3,099	3,433	378	4314
63	2	.....	.....	8	.....	71	2962	319	71	936	146	776	38	1,361	676	128	1101
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2579	69	45	370	50	868	9	1,037	741	125	1832
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244	15	12	47	6	54	1	102	87	8	131
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	472	167	98	187	20	129	3	261	237	23	477
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	19	9	2	2	1	1	.....	18	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	288	.....	.....	.....	6	13	.....	7	6	.....	21
64	6	3	.....	83	.....	74	13,528	1,793	637	2,421	949	3,602	140	5,863	5,198	662	7,832
109	428	106	7	83	7	210	18,692	3,039	1,042	3,080	1,277	4,866	224	8,893	7,229	780	11,622

throughout the preceding Table No. 1, and being indicated by the braces and numerals 1 to 6 in

TABLE II.

SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.—*Concluded.*

CLASS AND PROVINCE. — CLASSE ET PROVINCE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — ÉDUCATION.					AGES.					
	Unable to read. Incapable de lire.	Unable to write. Incapable d'écrire.	Elementary. Élémentaire.	Superior. Supérieure.	Under 16 years — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.			
						— 16 ans et moins de 21.		— 21 ans et moins de 40.			
						M. H.	F. F.	M. H.	F. F.		
No. 4.—Attaques malicieuses contre la propriété.											
Ontario	28	33	138	3	28	.....	44	1	79	11
Québec	12	14	15	1	2	.....	24	.....	36	8
Nouveau-Brunswick	7	7	20	2	8	.....	4	.....	13	.....
Nouvelle-Ecosse	3	3	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Ile du Prince-Edouard .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Colombie-Britannique .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nord-Ouest, (Territoires du) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, No. 4.....	51	58	179	6	38	2	73	1	133	19	
No. 5.—Faux et délits par rapport à la monnaie.											
Ontario	1	2	23	3	2	.....	4	1	18	.....
Québec .....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Nouveau-Brunswick	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Nouvelle-Ecosse	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ile du Prince-Edouard .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Manitoba .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Colombie-Britannique .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nord-Ouest, (Territoires du) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, No. 5.....	3	4	39	5	2	.....	6	1	23	.....
No. 6.—Autres délits non compris dans les classes précédentes.											
Ontario	1,607	1,870	5,181	179	177	24	606	158	3274	665	
Québec	705	724	773	17	78	8	745	89	1557	369	
Nouveau-Brunswick	615	633	2,057	14	29	2	231	38	1675	153	
Nouvelle-Ecosse	53	56	99	42	5	.....	38	.....	119	6
Ile du Prince-Edouard	272	275	460	3	10	1	87	1	430	18	
Manitoba	5	5	11	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Colombie-Britannique	6	6	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5
Nord-Ouest, (Territoires du) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, No. 6.....	3,323	3,569	8,594	260	299	35	1707	286	7082	1216	
Grand Total de la Confédération.....	4,588	4,995	11,636	403	771	53	2597	350	9404	1482	

Les détails et les parties qui composent les six classes de crimes ici récapitulés, seront thèses numérotées de 1 jusqu'à 6.

RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.—Fin.

TABLEAU II.

AGES.		BIRTH PLACES.										RELIGIONS.										USE OF LIQUORS.									
—		—										—										—									
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.																						USAGE DES LIQUEURS.									
40 years and over.		BRITISH ISLES.																													
—		—																													
40 ans et au-dessus.		ILES BRITANNIQUES																													
M.	F.	Not given—Non donnés.	England, Wales, Anglet., Galles.	Ireland.	Ireland.	Scotland, Ecosse.	Canada.	United States.	Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries.	Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions.	Autres Possess. Britanniq.	Baptists.	Baptistes.	Catholics.	Catholiques.	Church of England.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists.	Méthodistes.	Presbyterians.	Presbytériens.	Protestants.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.	Autres Confessions.	Moderate.	Modéré.	Immoderate.	Immodéré.
H.	F.	F.																													
22	9	12	17	24	8	143			8	4	.....			11		79	33	17		29		31		4		4	106	87		
10	1	1	2	23	3	83			2	1	.....			1		49	14	1		2		1		9			18	6		
1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	26			2	.....	.....			2		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		.....	.....	.....	2	3	2
.....	5				
2	3				
1	1	1		
36	10	14	20	48	12	260			12	5	.....			14		143	34	19		32		47		7		7	138	112		
3	.....	.....	10	2	3	11			5	2	.....			1		6	13	.....	2		2		9		2		24	8
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2			2	.....	.....			1		5	1	.....	1		1		3		.....		3	.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2			.....	.....	.....			1		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2			1	.....	.....			.....		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1			.....	.....	.....			.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	10	2	4	22			8	4	.....			2		12	14	.....	4		16		2		2		32	10
2206	505	390	1203	2,283	534	3518			542	154	9	108	3,449	1,446	582	951	1,503		85	2,997	4,936										
543	175	248	266	884	110	2104			96	102	8	1	1,600	29	11	18	235		33	790	675										
515	72	.....	158	518	66	1587			314	52	14	159	1,527	339	121	123	394		32	229	2,478									
64	4	107	7	8	9	152			6	3	2	6	64	9	3	29	79		3	79	134										
174	17	1	44	72	4	579			12	.....	29	2	434	2	13	19	270		.....	95	637								
5	2	1	2	2	.....	18			.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		
11	3	5	8	2	.....	7			2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
3514	778	758	1690	3,769	723	7965			972	319	62	276	7,078	1,825	730	1,140	2,509		163	4,214	8,885										
4282	905	1077	2272	4,666	910	12201			1,336	475	80	414	10097	2,595	1,198	1,517	3,418		246	6,933	10902										

trouvés dans le Tableau I précédent, et sont indiqués dans la marge gauche par des paren-

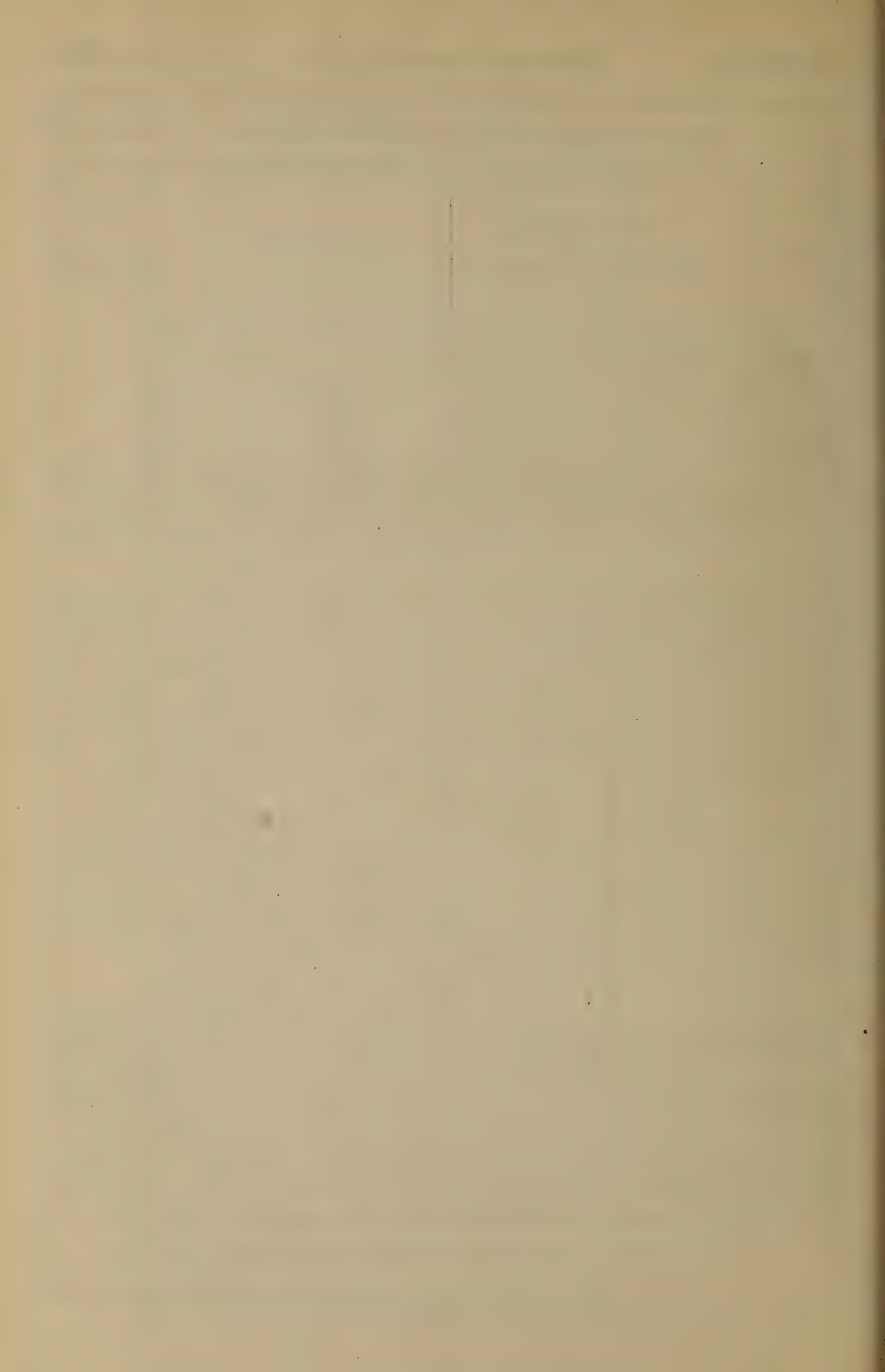


TABLE III.

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS.

TABLEAU III.

PARDONS ET COMMUTATIONS.

ONTARIO.

TABLE III.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended 30th September, 1878.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

Crime for which Condemned.	Sentence.	Date of Committal.	Date of Pardon or Com-mutation.	Condition of Pardon or Com-mutation.	Age and Sex.	By what Court Condemned.	Remarks.
					M|F.		
Accessory after the fact in a Robbery.....	2 years	April, 1876	Oct. 17, 1877	52...	Assize Court.....	Original sentence of death having been previously commuted.
Robbery and Attempt to Murder	Life.....	Mar., 1863	April 1, 1878	.....	49...	"
"	Life.....	Dec., 1867	Jan. 26, 1878	.....	28...	"
Stealing Wheat	3 years	April, 1861	June 17, 1878	.....	69...	"
"	7 "	Oct., 1874	Oct. 29, 1877	.....	42...	C'y J's Crim Court.
"	4 "	Oct., 1874	Mar. 6, 1878	.....	20...	Assize Court.....
"	4 "	Dec., 1875	May 12, 1878	.....	27...	Gen. Sess. of Peace.
"	5 "	July, 1877	Mar. 16, 1878	.....	23...	C'y J's Crim. Court.
"	4 "	Dec., 1874	Nov. 20, 1877	.....	16...	"
"	4 "	Dec., 1874	Nov. 20, 1877	.....	11...	"
"	10 "	Dec., 1873	Sept. 3, 1878	.....	31...	"
Breaking into Shop and Stealing.....	7 "	July, 1877	Nov. 23, 1877	28...	Dist. Magist. Court.	
"	2 "	July, 1877	April 12, 1878	.....	20...	C'y J's Crim. Court.
"	4 "	Nov., 1875	July 23, 1878	.....	23...	"
"	4 "	Nov., 1875	July 23, 1878	.....	24...	"
"	4 "	Sept., 1876	Dec. 12, 1877	.....	27...	"
"	7 "	Oct., 1873	Dec. 12, 1877	.....	24...	Assize Court.....
"	3 "	June, 1876	Mar. 6, 1878	To serve 2 years includ-ing remission.....	42...	"	
"	4 "	April, 1877	Mar. 14, 1878	To serve 3 1/2 years includ-ing remission.....	24...	Gen. Sess. of Peace.	
"	5 "	Nov., 1874	June 5, 1878	.....	15...	C'y J's Crim. Court.
"	2 "	Jan., 1877	July 23, 1878	.....	26...	Assize Court.....
"	3 "	Jan., 1877	July 23, 1878	26...	"	
"	2 "	Jan., 1877	July 23, 1878	.....	18...	"
"	2 "	Jan., 1877	July 23, 1878	28...	"	

ONTARIO.

TABLEAU III.—Cas où la clémence de la prérogative a été exercée durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1878.

PENITENCIER DE KINGSTON.

Crime pour lequel condamné.	Sentence.	Date de l'emprisonnement.	Date du pardon ou de la commutation.	Condition du pardon ou de la commutation.	Âge et sexe.	Par quelle cour condamné.	Remarques.
Accessoire dans un vol.....	2 ans...	Avril 1876	17 oct. 1877	52...	Cour d'Assise.....	La sentence de mort ayant été antérieurement commuée.
Vol avec tentative de meurtre.....	à vie...	Mars 1863	1er avril 1878	.....	39...	".....
Meurtre.....	"	Déc. 1867	26 janv. 1878	.....	38...	".....
Vol de blé.....	3 ans...	Avril 1861	17 juin 1878	.....	69...	".....
Vol de lettre du bureau de poste.....	7 "	Nov. 1876	29 oct. 1877	.....	42...	Cour Crim. de Comté
Vol de blé et d'avoine.....	4 "	Oct. 1874	6 mars 1878	.....	20...	Cour d'Assise.....
		Déc. 1875	12 mars 1878	.....	27...	Sessions Générales
Vol de bétail.....	5 "	Juill. 1877	16 mai 1878	.....	23...	Cour Crim. de Comté
Escroquerie.....	4 "	Déc. 1874	20 nov. 1877	.....	26...	"
Escroquerie et recel.....	10 "	Déc. 1874	30 nov. 1877	.....	41...	"
Vol avec effraction dans un magasin.....	7 "	Déc. 1873	3 sept. 1878	31...	"	Magistrat de District Cour Crim. de Comté
"	2 "	Juill. 1877	12 avril 1878	.....	38...	"
"	4 "	Juill. 1877	23 juill. 1878	.....	20...	"
"	4 "	Nov. 1875	23 juill. 1878	.....	23...	"
"	4 "	Nov. 1875	23 juill. 1878	.....	24...	"
Larcin.....	3 "	Sept. 1876	12 déc. 1877	.....	27...	"
"	7 "	Oct. 1873	12 déc. 1877	.....	42...	"
"	3 "	Juin 1876	6 mars 1878	.....	24...	Cour d'Assise.....
"	4 "	Avril 1875	14 mars 1878	.....	45...	Sessions Générales
"	5 "	Nov. 1874	5 juin 1878	.....	26...	Cour Crim. de Comté
"	2 "	Janv. 1877	23 juill. 1878	26...	Cour d'Assise.....	de la Paix.....
"	3 "	Janv. 1877	23 juill. 1878	.....	38...	"
"	2 "	Janv. 1877	23 juill. 1878	28...	"	"

ONTARIO.—Continued.

TABLE III—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended 30th September, 1878—Continued.
KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.—Concluded.

Crime for which Condemned.	Sentence.	Date of Committal.	Date of Pardon or Commutation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Age at Ex.		By what Court Condemned.	Remarks.
					Age	Sex		
Larceny	3 years	Nov., 1876	July 23, 1878	.....	22	M	C'y J's. Crim. Court.	
" and Receiving	3 "	Jan., 1877	July 23, 1878	.....	22	M	Assize Court.	
"	5 "	Jan., 1875	Sept. 6, 1878	To serve 4 years and 3 mos. incl'g remission.	27	M	"	Age not given. Male.
Burglary	7 "	Oct., 1874	Jan. 7, 1878	.....	19	M	"	
"	5 "	Jan., 1876	May 16, 1878	.....	27	M	C'y J's. Crim. Court.	Age not given. Male.
"	3 "	April, 1876	June 17, 1878	.....	24	M	"	
"	3 "	April, 1876	Sept. 19, 1878	.....	24	M	"	
"	7 "	Dec., 1873	Sept. 5, 1878	.....	15	M	"	
Burglary and Larceny	2 "	Dec., 1876	Jan. 14, 1878	.....	75	M	"	
Arson	5 "	Dec., 1875	Sept. 6, 1878	.....	48	M	"	
Attempted Arson	10 "	Mar., 1876	Feb. 27, 1878	.....	28	M	Ct. of Oyer & Termin	
Attempt to commit Bestiality	3 "	April, 1876	Mar. 26, 1878	.....	45	M	Assize Court.	
Uttering forged papers	3 "	Mar., 1874	May 16, 1878	.....	35	M	"	
Forgery	7 "	Jan., 1876	April 2, 1878	.....	24	M	Ct. of Oyer & Termin	
Highway Robbery	5 "	Oct., 1875	April 12, 1878	.....	20	M	Assize Court	
Rape	8 "	Oct., 1875	April 12, 1878	.....	20	M	"	Original death sentence having been previously commuted.
"	10 "	Nov., 1870	May 28, 1878	.....	38	M	"	
"	Life	Dec., 1865	June 17, 1878	.....	10	M	"	
"	5 years	Nov., 1875	July 11, 1878	.....	22	M	"	
Manslaughter	3 "	Sept., 1876	May 27, 1878	To serve 2 years including remission.	23	M	"	
Embezzlement	5 "	April, 1875	June 5, 1878	To serve 4 yrs. including remission	23	M	"	
Counterfeiting U.S. half-dollars.	2 "	Mar., 1877	Sept. 6, 1878	.....	29	M	Queen's Bench Assize Court.	Age not given. Male.

ONTARIO.—*Suite.*TABLEAU III.—Cas où la clémence de la prérogative a été exercée durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1878.—*Suite.*PENITENCIER DE KINGSTON.—*Fin.*

Crime pour lequel condamné.	Sentence.	Date de l'emprisonnement.	Date du pardon ou de la commutation.	Condition du pardon ou de la commutation.	Âge et sexe.		Par quelle cour condamné.	Remarques.
					H	F.		
Larcin.....	3 ans...	Nov. 1876	23 juillet 1878	.....	22	...	Cour Criminelle de Comté.....	
Larcin et recel.....	3 "	Janv. 1877	23 juillet 1878	.....	23	...	Cour d'Assise.....	Age non donné. Homme.
Vol qualifié.....	5 "	Janv. 1875	6 sept. 1878	Servir 4½ ans.....	29	...	"	"
".....	7 "	Oct. 1874	7 juiv. 1878	.....	27	...	Cour Crim. de Comté	"
".....	5 "	Janv. 1876	16 mai 1878	.....	24	...	"	"
".....	3 "	Avril 1876	17 juiv. 1878	.....	21	...	"	"
Vol qualifié et larcin.....	7 "	Avril 1876	19 sept. 1878	.....	25	...	"	"
Incendiat.....	2 "	Déc. 1873	5 sept. 1878	.....	17	...	"	"
Larcin (tentative d').....	5 "	Déc. 1875	6 sept. 1878	.....	18	...	"	"
Bestialité (tentative de).....	10 "	Mars 1876	27 fev. 1878	.....	8	...	Cour Oyer et Ter-miner.....	"
Circulation de faux papiers.....	3 "	Avril 1876	26 mars 1878	.....	5	...	Cour d'Assise.....	"
Faux.....	7 "	Mars 1876	16 mai 1878	.....	3	...	"	"
Vol de grand chemin.....	5 "	Janv. 1876	2 avril 1878	.....	4	...	Cour Oyer et Ter-miner.....	"
Viol.....	8 "	Oct. 1875	12 avril 1878	.....	0	...	Cour d'Assise.....	"
".....	10 "	Nov. 1875	28 mai 1878	.....	38	...	"	"
".....	à vie.	Déc. 1863	17 juiv. 1878	.....	11	...	"	"
Homicide involontaire.....	5 ans...	Nov. 1875	11 juillet 1878	.....	24	...	"	"
Abus de confiance.....	3 "	Sept. 1876	27 mai 1878	Servir 2 ans.....	23	...	"	"
".....	5 "	Avril 1875	5 juin 1878	Servir 4 ans.....	9	...	Cour du Banc de la Reine.....	Age non donné. Homme.
Fabrication de faux écus des Etats-Unis..	2 "	Mars 1877	6 sept. 1878	.....	9	...	Cour d'Assise.....	"

ONTARIO.—Continued.

TABLE III—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended 30th September, 1878.—Continued.
CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.

Crime for which condemned.	Sentence.	Date of Commit- tal.	Date of Pardon or Com- mutation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Age and Sex.		By what Court condemned.	Remarks.
					B	F		
Feloniously breaking into a store.	1 year.	Dec., 1876	Oct. 19, 1877	.....	18	.....	Police Court	.....
Wounding a horse	12 mos.	June, 1877	Oct. 29, 1877	.....	72	.....	C'y J's. Grim. Court.	.....
Larceny	18 "	Oct., 1876	Nov. 9, 1877	.....	29	.....	"	"
"	6 "	Aug., 1877	Feb. 6, 1878	.....	23	.....	"	"
"	20 "	Sept., 1877	Feb. 16, 1878	.....	40	.....	Police Court	.....
"	12 "	July, 1877	Feb. 22, 1878	.....	18	.....	"	"
"	6 "	Feb., 1878	Mar. 11, 1878	.....	20	.....	"	"
"	2 years	Nov., 1877	May 7, 1878	To be discharged 14th May, 1878	37	.....	Stip. Magist. Court.	.....
"	12 mos.	Oct., 1877	May 27, 1878	.....	34	.....	C'y J's. Grim. Court.	.....
"	6 "	Jan., 1878	Aug. 2, 1878	.....	28	.....	Police Court	.....
"	6 "	Mar., 1878	Aug. 26, 1878	.....	19	.....	"	"
"	12 "	April, 1878	Sept. 6, 1878	To serve 6 months from conviction	28	.....	Assize Court	.....
"	12 "	April, 1878	Sept. 6, 1878	do	48	.....	Stip. Magist. Court.	.....
"	9 "	Mar., 1878	Sept. 26, 1878	do	25	.....	Police Court	.....
Indecent Assault	1 year.	Jan., 1877	Nov. 13, 1877	.....	21	.....	Assize Court	.....
Wounding with intent	1 "	June, 1877	Dec. 14, 1877	.....	50	.....	Gen'l. Sess. of Peace.	.....
"	1 "	June, 1877	Dec. 14, 1877	.....	21	.....	"	"
"	1 "	June, 1877	Dec. 14, 1877	.....	17	.....	"	"
Hamstringing a Horse	1 "	July, 1877	Feb. 21, 1878	.....	26	.....	C'y J's. Grim. Court.	.....
Obtaining goods under false pretences	3 "	Oct., 1876	April 12, 1878	To serve 2 years from conviction	18	.....	"	"
Assault	10 mos.	Oct., 1877	April 12, 1878	.....	52	.....	"	"
Poisoning Cattle	5 years	Oct., 1876	April 18, 1878	.....	17	.....	"	"
Maliciously throwing a bottle at a locomotive	12 mos.	Jan., 1877	May 16, 1878	.....	18	.....	"	"
Throwing Stones at G. T. R. Train.	6 "	April, 1878	June 20, 1878	.....	14	.....	Police Court	.....
Assaulting Police on duty	12 "	Oct., 1877	June 5, 1878	.....	23	.....	Assize Court	.....

ONTARIO.—*Suite.*TABLEAU III.—Cas où la clémence de la prérogative a été exercée durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1878.—*Suite.*
PRISON CENTRALE, TORONTO.

Crime pour lequel condamné.	Sentence.	Date de l'emprisonnement.	Date du pardon ou de la commutation.	Condition du pardon ou de la commutation.	Âge et sexe.		Par quelle cour condamné.	Remarques.
					H	F		
Bris de magasin.....	1 an....	Déc. 1876	19 oct. 1877	.....	18	.....	Cour de Police.....	.....
Blessier un cheval.....	12 mois.....	Jun. 1877	29 oct. 1877	.....	72	.....	Cour Crim. de Comté	.....
Larcin.....	18 "	Oct. 1876	9 nov. 1877	.....	79	.....	"	.....
".....	6 "	Août 1877	6 fév. 1878	.....	23	.....	"	.....
".....	20 "	Sept. 1877	15 fév. 1878	.....	16	.....	Cour de Police.....	.....
".....	12 "	juill. 1877	22 fév. 1878	.....	18	.....	"	.....
".....	6 "	Fév. 1878	11 mars 1878	.....	20	.....	"	.....
".....	2 ans....	Nov. 1877	7 mai 1878	.....	37	.....	Cour de Mag. Stip....	.....
".....	12 mois.....	Oct. 1877	27 mai 1878	Libéré le 14 mai 1878	34	.....	Cour Crim. de Comté	.....
".....	6 "	Janv. 1878	2 août 1878	.....	28	.....	"	.....
".....	6 "	Mars 1878	26 août 1878	.....	19	.....	Cour d'Assise.....	.....
".....	12 "	Avril 1878	6 sept. 1878	.....	28	.....	Cour de Mag. Stip....	.....
".....	12 "	Avril 1878	6 sept. 1878	Servir 6 mois.....	48	.....	Cour de Police.....	.....
".....	9 "	Mars 1878	26 sept. 1878	.....	25	.....	Cour d'Assise.....	.....
Attentat contre la pudeur.....	1 an....	Janv. 1877	13 nov. 1877	.....	21	.....	Sess. Gén. de la Paix	.....
Blessier avec intention.....	12 mois.....	Jun. 1877	14 déc. 1877	.....	50	.....	"	.....
".....	12 "	Jun. 1877	14 déc. 1877	.....	21	.....	"	.....
".....	12 "	Jun. 1877	14 déc. 1877	.....	17	.....	"	.....
Couper les jarrets à un cheval.....	1 an....	juill. 1877	21 fév. 1878	.....	26	.....	Cour Crim. de Comté	.....
Obtenir des effets sous faux prétexte.....	3 ans....	Oct. 1876	12 avril 1878	Servir 2 ans.....	48	.....	"	.....
Voies de fait.....	10 mois.....	Oct. 1877	12 avril 1878	.....	52	.....	"	.....
Empoisonner des bestiaux.....	5 ans....	Oct. 1876	18 avril 1878	.....	47	.....	"	.....
Jeter malicieusement une bouteille sur une locomotive.....	12 mois.....	Janv. 1878	16 mai 1878	.....	18	.....	"	.....
Jeter des pierres sur un convoi du Grand-Tronc.....	6 "	Avril 1878	20 juin 1878	.....	14	.....	Cour de Police.....	.....
Voies de fait contre un officier de paix en devoir.....	1 an....	Oct. 1877	5 juin 1878	.....	23	.....	Cour d'Assise.....	.....

TABLE III.—Cases in which the Privilege of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended 30th September, 1878.—*Continued.*
CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.—*Concluded.*

Crime for which Condemned.	Sentence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Pardon or commutation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Age and Sex.		By what Court Condemned.	Remarks.
					M	F		
Assaulting Police on duty.....	12 mos.....	Oct., 1877	April 18, 1878		21		Assize Court.....	
Throwing Stones at Police.....	6 ".....	July, 1878	Aug. 26, 1878	To be disch'd 1st Sept., '78	27		Police Court.....	
Assault with intent to Rob.....	6 ".....	April, 1878	July 11, 1878		23		".....	
COMMON GAOLS.								
Drunk and Disorderly.....	3 mos.....	Nov., 1877	Dec. 20, 1877		35		Police Court.....	
Disorderly.....	60 days.....	Jan., 1878	Feb. 18, 1878		41		Magistrate Court.....	
Drunk and Disorderly.....	4 mos.....	April, 1878	May 16, 1878	Disch'd 2nd June, '78	21		Police Court.....	
Vagrancy.....	6 ".....	April, 1878	May 27, 1878		28		".....	
Maliciously Wounding.....	6 ".....	Dec., 1877	Feb. 6, 1878		18		".....	
Stealing.....	3 ".....	Dec., 1877	Feb. 6, 1878		32		C'y J's. Crim. Court.	
Unlawf. posses. of art. used in mak. whisky	9 ".....	Jan., 1878	Feb. 6, 1878		34		".....	
Perjury.....	200 fine	Sept. 1877	June 5, 1878		44		Magistrate Court.....	Originally to be imprisoned till paid. Fine
Molesting a constable on duty.....	12 mos.....	Aug. 1878	Aug. 12, 1878		42		Assize Court.....	remitted.
	1 ".....	April, 1878	April 11, 1878		20		Police Court.....	
REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.								
Burglary.....	3½ yrs.....	Aug., 1876	Oct. 30, 1877		19		C'y J's. Crim. Court.	
".....	3 years.....	Aug., 1876	Oct. 30, 1877		18		".....	
Larceny.....	3 ".....	Feb., 1876	Feb. 6, 1877		19		Assize Court.....	
".....	5 ".....	Dec., 1874	April 19, 1878		24		C'y J's. Crim. Court.	
".....	3 ".....	Nov., 1876	May 16, 1878		18		Police Court.....	

ONTARIO.—*Suite.*
TABLEAU III.—Cas où la clémence de la prérogative a été exercée durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1878.—*Suite.*
PRISON CENTRALE, TORONTO.—*Fin.*

Crime pour lequel condamné.	Sé- ten- ce.	Date de l'emprison- nement.	Date de l'empê- che- ment.	Date du pardon ou de la com- mutation.	Condi- tion du pardon ou de la commutation.	Âge et sexe.		Par quelle cour condamné.	Remarques.
						M	F		
Voies de fait cont. un offic. de paix en devoir	1 an	Oct. 1877	18 avril 1878	.....	.....	21	...	Cour d'Assise.....	
Jeter des pierres à un officier de paix....	6 mois....	Juill. 1878	26 août 1878	.....	Libéré le 1er sept. 1878....	27	...	Cour de Police.....	
Voies de fait avec intention de vol	6 " ..	Avril 1878	11 juillet 1878	.....	.....	23	...	"	
PRISONS COMMUNES.									
Ivresse et conduite désordonnée.....	3 mois.	Nov. 1877	20 déc. 1877	.....	.....	31	...	Cour de Police.....	
"	60 jours	Janv. 1878	18 fév. 1878	.....	Libéré le 2 juin 1878....	31	...	Cour de Magistrat...	
Conduite désordonnée.....	4 mois.	Avril 1878	16 mai 1878	.....	.....	28	...	Cour de Police.....	
Ivresse et conduite désordonnée.	6 " ..	Avril 1878	27 mai 1878	.....	.....	18	...	"	
Vagabondage	6 " ..	Déc. 1877	6 fév. 1878	.....	.....	12	...	Cour Grim. de Comté	
Blesser malicieusement.....	3 " ..	Déc. 1877	6 fév. 1878	.....	.....	44	...	"	Amende remise.
Escroquerie	9 " ..	Janv. 1878	6 fév. 1878	.....	.....	20	...	Cour de Magistrat ..	
Possession illicite d'appareils de distillation	\$200 d'a.	Sept. 1877	3 jan. 1878	.....	.....	44	...	Cour d'Assise.....	
Parjure ..	12 mois.	Avril 1878	12 août 1878	.....	.....	20	...	Cour de Police.....	
Molester un constable en devoir.	1 mois.	Avril 1878	11 avril 1878	.....	.....	20	...	"	
MAISON DE RÉFORME, PENTANGUISHEVE.									
Vol qualifié	2½ ans.	Avril 1876	30 oct. 1877	.....	.....	19	...	Cour Grim. de Comté	
"	3 " ..	Avril 1876	30 oct. 1877	.....	.....	18	...	"	
Larcin	3 " ..	Fév. 1876	6 fév. 1878	.....	.....	19	...	Cour d'Assise.....	
"	5 " ..	Déc. 1874	19 avril 1878	.....	.....	0	...	Cour Grim. de Comté	
"	3 " ..	Nov. 1875	16 mai 1878	.....	.....	18	...	Cour de Police.....	

ONTARIO.—*Concluded.*TABLE III—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended 30th September, 1878.—*Continued.*
REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.—*Concluded.*

Crime for which Condemned.	Sentence.	Date of Committal.	Date of Pardon or Commutation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Age at Date of Pardon or Commutation.		By what Court Condemned.	Remarks.
					M	F		
Larceny	4 years	July, 1876	June 5, 1878	.....	16	.....	Police Court.....	.....
"	4 "	July, 1876	July 23, 1878	.....	7	.....	" .....	.....
"	5 "	Mar., 1874	July 23, 1878	.....	20	.....	C'y J's. Crim. Court.	.....
"	5 "	May, 1874	July 23, 1878	.....	20	.....	" .....	.....
"	4 "	Feb., 1876	Aug. 7, 1878	.....	13	.....	" .....	.....
"	4 "	Dec., 1876	Aug. 7, 1878	.....	17	.....	" .....	.....
"	5 "	Nov., 1874	Sept. 6, 1878	.....	19	.....	" .....	.....
QUEBEC.								
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.								
Indecent Assault on little girl..	3 years	April, 1876	Oct. 19, 1877	.....	19	.....	Queen's Bench	.....
Horse Stealing	3 "	Aug., 1873	Oct. 19, 1877	.....	27	.....	Special Sessions.....	.....
Stealing Poultry	2 "	Feb., 1877	April 12, 1878	.....	37	.....	Dist. Magist. Court..	.....
Larceny	2 "	April, 1876	Dec. 20, 1877	To be discharged 31st Dec. 77	24	.....	Queen's Bench	.....
"	2 "	Aug., 1876	May 4, 1878	.....	25	.....	sessions of Peace.....	.....
"	2 "	Feb., 1877	May 28, 1878	.....	35	.....	Dist. Magist. Court..	.....
Stealing	3 "	Jan., 1876	July 23, 1878	.....	28	.....	sessions of Peace.....	.....
Breaking into and Stealing from Shop ..	2 "	Oct., 1876	Oct. 29, 1877	.....	24	.....	Queen's Bench	.....
"	2 "	April, 1876	Jan. 14, 1878	.....	22	.....	" .....	.....
Rape	7 "	Oct., 1877	Jan. 25, 1878	.....	30	.....	" .....	.....
Receiving Stolen Goods	5 "	Oct., 1875	War. 21, 1878	.....	2	.....	" .....	.....
Violent Assault	3 "	April, 1876	July 11, 1878	.....	46	.....	" .....	.....
Embezzlement	3 "	Mar., 1876	July 23, 1878	.....	11	.....	" .....	.....
Attempting to shoot	2 "	April, 1878	Sept. 24, 1878	.....	23	.....	" .....	.....

ONTARIO.—*Fin.*TABLEAU III.—Cas où la clémence de la prérogative a été exercée durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1878.—*Suite.*MAISON DE RÉFORME, PÉVÉTANGUISHENE.—*Fin.*

Crime pour lequel condamné.	Sentence.	Date de l'emprisonnement.	Date du pardon ou de la commutation.	Âge et sexe.		Par quelle Cour condamné.	Remarques.
				H	F.		
Larcin.....	4 ans.....	juill. 1876	5 juin 1878	16		Cour de Police.....	
".....	4 ".....	juill. 1876	23 juillet 1878	17		".....	
".....	5 ".....	Mars 1874	23 juillet 1878	20		Cour Crim. de Comté	
".....	5 ".....	Mai 1874	23 juillet 1878	20		".....	
".....	4 ".....	Fév. 1876	7 août 1878	15		".....	
".....	4 ".....	Déc. 1876	7 août 1878	17		".....	
".....	5 ".....	Nov. 1874	6 sept. 1878	19		".....	
QUÉBEC.							
PENITENCIER DE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.							
Attentat cont. la pudeur sur une petite fille.....	3 ans.....	Avril 1876	19 oct. 1877	19		C. du B. de la Reine.	
Vol d'un cheval.....	3 ".....	Oct. 1876	19 oct. 1877	27		sessions spéciales.....	
Vol de volailles.....	2 ".....	pév. 1877	12 avril 1878	17		Magistrat de District	
Larcin.....	2 ".....	Avril 1876	30 déc. 1877	14		C. du B. de la Reine.	
".....	2 ".....	Oct. 1877	4 mai 1878	15		sessions de la Paix	
Escrquerie.....	3 ".....	Fév. 1877	8 mai 1878	15		Magistrat de District	
Vol avec effraction dans un magasin.....	3 ".....	Janv. 1877	23 juillet 1878	18		sessions de la Paix.	
".....	3 ".....	Oct. 1877	29 oct. 1877	23		C. du B. de la Reine.	
Viol.....	3 ".....	Avril 1877	4 janv. 1878	22		".....	
Recel d'objets volés.....	7 ".....	Oct. 1877	15 janv. 1878	15		".....	
Votes de fait graves.....	5 ".....	Oct. 1877	1 mars 1878	22		".....	
Abus de confiance.....	3 ".....	Avril 1877	11 juillet 1878	6		".....	
Meurtre (tentative de).....	3 ".....	Mars 1877	3 juillet 1878	41		".....	
".....	2 ".....	Avril 1878	4 sept. 1878	23		".....	

QUEBEC—Continued.

TABLE III.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended 30th September, 1878—Continued.

COMMON GAOL.

Crime for which Condemned.	Sen- tence.	Date of Com- mittal.	Date of Pardon or Com- mutation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Age and Sex.		By what Court Condemned.	Remarks.
					M	F		
Stealing from a Grist Mill.....	6 mos.	July, 1877	Oct. 1st, 1877	To be discharged October, 1877	60			
Stealing.....	15 "	Mar., 1876	Dec. 29, 1877			17	Magistrate Court.....	
Abduction of girl under 16.....	12 "	Mar., 1877	Oct. 5, 1877			25	Queen's Bench.....	
Selling Liquor without License.....	3 "	June, 1876	Oct. 9, 1877			26	"	
"	and fine.					79	Dist. Magist. Court.	
"	Fine							
"	\$103.93							
Assault and Battery.....	6 mos.	Nov., 1877	Mar. 21, 1878			19	Police Court.....	Fine remitted.
"	Fine \$10	June, 1877	Oct. 23, 1877			44	Sessions of Peace.....	"
"	" \$20	Feb., 1878	July 29, 1878			22	"	"
"	" \$10	Feb., 1876	Jan. 30, 1878			48	Recorder's Court.....	
Aggravated Assault.....	6 mos.	Sept., 1877	Feb. 6, 1878			21	"	
Assaulting Constable.....	6 "	May, 1878	July 11, 1878			30	Queen's Bench.....	Hard Labour.
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	3 "	Oct., 1877	Nov. 17, 1877			28	Dist. Magist. Court.	
Obtaining under False Pretences.....	4 "	Nov., 1877	April 17, 1878			44	"	
Inflicting grievous wounds.....	12 "	Sept., 1877	May 7, 1878			19	Queen's Bench.....	
Forgery.....	12 "	Dec., 1877	May 16, 1878			6	Police Court.....	
Larceny.....	5 "	Dec., 1877	May 16, 1878			22	"	
"	5 "	Nov., 1877	Aug. 5, 1878			21	"	
"	9 "	Mar., 1878	Sept. 19, 1878			16	Queen's Bench.....	
"	12 "					0	"	
Infraction of Inland Revenue Laws.....	\$500 fine & 6 mos.	Jan., 1878	June 17, 1878	Fine not remitted		59	"	

QUÉBEC.—*Suite.*
TABLEAU III.—Cas où la clémence de la prérogative a été exercée durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1878.—*Suite.*

PRISONS COMMUNES.

Crime pour lequel condamné.	Sentence.	Date de l'emprisonnement.	Date de l'empêchement de la commutation.	Condition du pardon ou de la commutation.	Âge et sexe.		Par quelle Cour condamné.	Remarques.
					H	F		
Vol dans un moulin	6 mois.	Juill. 1877	1er oct. 1877	Libéré le 6 octobre 1877.	17		Cour de Magistrat.	
Ecrasement	15 "	Mars 1876	9 déc. 1877		26		"	
Enlèvement d'une jeune fille de moins de 16 ans	12 "	Mars 1877	5 oct. 1877		26		"	
Vente de bois sans licence	3 amendes	Juin 1876	9 oct. 1877		79		Magistrat de District	
"	Am. de \$106.93	Nov. 1875	21 mars 1878				Jour de Police.	Amende remise.
Voies de fait	\$50 d'a.	Jan. 1877	23 oct. 1877		44		Sessions de la Paix.	"
"	\$10 d'a.	Fév. 1878	29 juill. 1878		42		"	"
Voies de fait graves	\$10 d'a.	Fév. 1876	30 juv. 1878		48		Jour de Recorder.	
Voies de fait contre un constable.	6 mois.	Sept. 1877	6 nov. 1878		40		"	
"	3 "	Mai 1877	11 juillet 1878		31		J. du B. de la Reine	Travaux forcés.
Percut d'objets volés.	4 "	Oct. 1877	17 nov. 1878		28		Magistrat de District	
Obtenir sous faux prétextes.	12 "	Oct. 1877	2 janv. 1878		49		"	
Infirmer des blessures graves.	1 an.	Nov. 1877	17 avril 1878		31		Jour de Police.	
Faux	5 mois.	Sept. 1877	7 mai 1878		34		J. du B. de la Reine	
Larcin	5 "	Déc. 1877	16 mai 1878		22		"	
"	5 "	Déc. 1877	16 mai 1878		1		"	
"	9 "	Nov. 1877	5 août 1878		36		"	
"	1 an.	Mars 1878	19 sept. 1878		30		J. du B. de la Reine.	
Infraction aux lois du Revenu de l'Intérieur	\$500 d'a ou 6 m.	Janv. 1877	17 juin 1878	Amende non remise.	39		"	

QUEBEC—Concluded.

TABLE III—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended 30th September, 1878—Continued.
REFORMATORY SCHOOL, MONTREAL.

Crime for which condemned.	Sentence.	Date of Committal.	Date of Pardon or Commutation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Age and Sex.		By what Court condemned.	Remarks.
					H	F		
Assault	3 years	April, 1877	Feb. 9, 1878	.....	14	.....	Dist. Magist. Court...	
Larceny	3 "	Aug., 1877	Jan. 15, 1878	.....	10	.....	Police Court.....	
REFORMATORY SCHOOL, SHERBROOKE.								
Larceny	3 years	April, 1877	May 16, 1878	.....	15	.....	Dist. Magist. Court.	
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY.								
Manslaughter	12 years	Nov., 1870	Dec. 4, 1877	.....	19	.....	Supreme Court	
Forgery	24 "	Dec., 1875	July 11, 1878	.....	13	.....	" .....
Rape	Life....	July, 1865	July 23, 1878	.....	72	.....	Sessions of Peace.	

QUÉBEC.—Fin.

TABLEAU III.—Cas où la clémence de la prérogative a été exercée durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1878.—Suite.

ÉCOLE DE RÉFORME, MONTRÉAL.

Crime pour lequel condamné.	Sentence.	Date de l'emprisonnement.	Date du pardon ou de la commutation.	Condition du pardon ou de la commutation.	Âge et sexe.		Par quelle Cour condamné.	Remarques.
					M	F		
Voies de fait.....	3 ans...	Avril 1877	9 fév. 1878	.....	14		Magistrat de District	
Larcin	3 "	Avril 1877	15 janv. 1878	.....	14		Cour de Police.....	
ÉCOLE DE RÉFORME, SHERBROOKE.								
Larcin	3 ans...	Avril 1877	16 mai 1878	.....	11		Magistrat de District	
NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.								
PENITENCIER DE SAINT-JEAN.								
Homicide involontaire.....	12 ans...	Nov. 1876	4 déc. 1877	.....	9		Cour Suprême.....	
Faux	24 ans...	Déc. 1875	11 juillet 1878	.....	44		"	
Viol	à vie....	Juill. 1863	23 juillet 1878	.....	72		Sessions de la Paix	

NOVA SCOTIA.

TABLE III—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended 30th September, 1878—Continued.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.

Crime for which Condemned.	Sen- tence.	Date of Com- mital.	Date of Pardon or Com- mutation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Age and Sex.		By what Court Condemned.	Remarks.
					M	F		
Arson	3 years	July, 1876	Nov 23, 1877	.....	16	.....	Supreme Court.....	.....
Grievously Wounding.....	5 "	Nov., 1875	April 19, 1878	.....	46	.....	" .....	.....
Subornation of Perjury.....	4 "	July, 1876	May 14, 1878	.....	25	.....	" .....	.....
Larceny	2 "	Nov., 1876	June 17, 1878	.....	33	.....	" .....	.....
Assault.....	2 "	Oct., 1877	July 23, 1878	.....	87	.....	" .....	.....

COMMON GAOL.

Breaking and Stealing.....	6 mos.	Mar., 1878	Sept. 19, 1878	.....	15	.....	Supreme Court.....	.....
Infraction of Revenue Laws	\$209 fine	Feb., 1878	June 17, 1878	.....	36	.....	" .....	Fine remitted.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COMMON GAOL.

Assault with intent	12 mos.	Sept., 1877	May 2, 1878	.....	17	.....	Supreme Court.....	.....
Manslaughter	7 years	July, 1872	July 11, 1878	.....	41	.....	" .....	.....

NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.
TABLEAU III.—Cas où la clémence de la prérogative a été exercée durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1878.—*Suite.*
PENITENCIER D'HALIFAX.

Crime pour lequel condamné.	Sen- tence.	Date de l'emprison- nement.	Date du pardon ou de la commutation.	Condition du pardon ou de la commutation.	Âge et sexe.		Par quelle Cour condamné.	Remarques.
					H	F.		
PRISON COMMUNE.								
Incendiat	3 ans.	Juill. 1876	23 nov. 1877	.....	36	...	Cour Suprême.....	
Blesser gravement.	5 "	Nov. 1875	19 avril 1878	.....	36	...	"	
Subornation de parjure ...	4 "	Juill. 1876	14 mai 1878	.....	25	...	"	
Larcin	2 "	Nov. 1876	17 juin 1878	.....	33	...	"	
Voies de fait	2 "	Oct. 1877	23 juillet 1878	.....	25	...	"	
PRISON COMMUNE.								
Vol avec effraction.....	6 mois.	Mars 1878	19 sept. 1878	.....	15	...	Cour Suprême.....	
Infraction aux lois du Revenu de l'Intérieur	\$209 d'a.	Fév. 1878	17 juin 1878	.....	36	...	"	Amende remise.
COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.								
PRISON COMMUNE.								
Voies de fait avec intention de blesser gravement	12 mois.	Sept. 1877	2 mai 1878	.....	17	...	Cour Suprême	
Homicide involontaire.	7 ans.	Juill. 1872	11 juillet 1878	.....	11	...	"	

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

TABLE III.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended 30th September, 1878—*Concluded*.
COMMON GAOL.

Crime for which Condemned.	Sentence.	Date of Committal.	Date of Pardon or Commutation.	Condition of Pardon or Commutation.	Age and Sex.		By what Court Condemned.	Remarks.
					M	F		
Refusing duty on board ship	10 weeks	Oct., 1877	Dec. 23, 1877	.....	45	..	Stip. Magist. Court.	
"	"	Oct., 1877	Dec. 23, 1877	.....	26	..	"	
"	"	Oct., 1877	Dec. 22, 1877	.....	20	..	"	
"	"	Oct., 1877	Dec. 22, 1877	.....	35	..	"	
"	"	Oct., 1877	Dec. 22, 1877	.....	30	..	"	
"	"	Oct., 1877	Dec. 22, 1877	.....	27	..	"	
"	"	Oct., 1877	Dec. 22, 1877	.....	46	..	"	
Selling Liquor to an Indian	(mo. and	Jan., 1878	May 27, 1878	Sentence of 1 mo. remitted	32	..	Magistrate Court	No remission of fine. Age
Forgery	\$50	Jan., 1878	July 27, 1878	.....	32	..	Supreme Court	not given. Male.
Participating in Riot	12 mos	Mar., 1878	Aug. 26, 1878	.....	22	..	"	

DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED DURING THE YEAR.

Murder ..	Death ..	.....	.....	Kingston Penit'y.	Life ..	Assize Court ..	Ages not given. Five males.
" ..	" ..	May 25, 1878	May 25, 1878	"	"	"	
" ..	" ..	May 25, 1878	May 25, 1878	"	"	"	
" ..	" ..	Aug. 9, 1878	Aug. 9, 1878	"	10 yrs	Oyer and Terminer	
" ..	" ..	Aug. 9, 1878	Aug. 9, 1878	"	"	"	

ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD.

TABLEAU III.—Cas où la clémence de la prérogative a été exercée durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1878.—Fin.

PRISON COMMUNE.

Crime pour lequel condamné.	Sentence.	Date de l'emprisonnement.	Date du pardon ou de la commutation.	Condition du pardon ou de la commutation.	Âge et sexe.		Par quelle Cour condamné.	Remarques.
					H	F		
Refus de devoir sur vaisseau.....	10 sem....	Oct. 1877	23 déc. 1877	.....	45	...	Cour de Mag. Stip....	
".....	10 "	Oct. 1877	22 déc. 1877	.....	26	...	".....	
".....	10 "	Oct. 1877	22 déc. 1877	.....	20	...	".....	
".....	10 "	Oct. 1877	22 déc. 1877	.....	35	...	".....	
".....	10 "	Oct. 1877	22 déc. 1877	.....	30	...	".....	
".....	10 "	Oct. 1877	22 déc. 1877	.....	27	...	".....	
".....	10 "	Oct. 1877	22 déc. 1877	.....	46	...	".....	
Vente de boisson à un Sauvage.....	1 mois et	Janv. 1878	27 mai 1878	Sentence d'un mois rem	32	...	Cour de Magistrat....	Age non donné. Homme.
Faux.....	12 mois.	Janv. 1878	27 juillet 1878	.....	32	...	Cour Suprême.....	
Participer dans une émeute.....	9 "	Mars 1878	26 août 1878	.....	42	...	".....	

SENTENCES DE MORT COMMUEES DURANT L'ANNEE.

Meurtre.....	La mort	.....	.....	.....	Pénit. de Kingston, Vie.	.....	Cour d'Assise.....	Ages non donnés. Hommes
".....	"	25 mai 1878	.....	.....	"	.....	"
".....	"	25 mai 1878	.....	.....	"	.....	"
".....	"	9 août 1878	.....	.....	"	10 ans	Oyer et Terminer.	
".....	"	9 août 1878	.....	.....	"	10 ans	"	



